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1913.



FIFTY-EIGHTH

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH & SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

METROPOLITAN

Borough of Islington.

ALFRED EDWIN HARRIS,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

London

Vail & Co., Printers to the Council, 170, Farringdon Road, E.C.

—

1914.

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

(November, 1912, to November, 1913.)

Mayor.

ALDERMAN GEORGE SAMUEL ELLIOTT, J.P.

Aldermen.

CHARLES CROLE-REES*
RICHARD JOHN BRIDGELAND
ROBERT STEPHENS CUFFLIN

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1.	REUBEN LOOMES	7.	ALEXANDER C. COLEMAN
2.	HAROLD E. BUTCHER	7.	DR. JAMES E. JACKSON
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6.	WM. MASON BRADBEAR		

Chairman ... ... COUNCILLOR THOMAS LUKE HARWOOD

Vice-Chairman ... ... COUNCILLOR WM. J. SMITH

* Died 23rd March, 1913, and was succeeded by Alderman RICHARD JOHN BRIDGELAND.



OFFICERS
OF THE
Public Health Department.

Medical Officer of Health.
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Solicitor.
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STANLEY PELTON MARKS, Cert. Sanit. Insp. Ex. Bd.
THOMAS HENRY HANCOCK, Cert. Sanit. Insp. Ex. Bd.

Inspector appointed under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.
TOM LEONARD BURRELL, Cert. Sanit. Inst.

Inspectors of Nuisances and Sanitary Inspectors.

District	1	...	WILLIAM COOK, Cert. Sanit. Inst
,,	2	...	HARRY JAMES BICKNELL, Cert. Sanit. Inst.
,,	3	...	ALLEN BAGSHAW, Cert. Sanit. Inst.
,,	4	...	GEORGE JAMES BRIDEL, Cert. Sanit. Insp. Ex. Bd.
,,	5	...	WILLIAM HOLSGROVE FLOOD, Cert. Sanit. Inst
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,,	7	...	EDWARD ISAAC FORTUNE, Cert. Sanit. Inst.
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,,	12	...	EDWIN ERNEST WILLIS, Cert. Sanit. Insp. Ex. Bd.
,,	13	...	THOMAS WALLACE AGAR, Cert. Sanit. Inst.
,,	14	...	HARRY CALLOW, Cert. Sanit. Inst.

Engineer in charge of Steam Disinfectors.
BEAUMONT SHAW.

Caretaker of Shelter House.
Mrs. SHAW.

Nurse at Disinfecting Station.
RITA EDMONDS.

Mortuary Keeper.
SAMUEL MAXWELL.

Distributor of Disinfectants.
JOHN REDDY.

Disinfectors.
JOHN WRIGHT AND THOMAS DIXON.

Clerical Staff.

Chief Clerk	GEORGE HAROLD KING.
Second Clerk	HENRY ANGEL.
Third Clerk	EDWARD ALBERT ABBOTT.
Fourth Clerk	WALTER JOSEPH WOLFE.
Fifth Clerk	WILLIAM GEORGE BUNCH.
Sixth Clerk	ARTHUR ROBERT WITTRICK.
Seventh Clerk	CLEMENT MARSTONE WHEBLE
Junior Clerk	NORMAN CLARENCE TURRELL

Messenger.
ALBERT EDWARD BOOKER.

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REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1913.

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

MR. MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS,

In compliance with the Order of the Local Government Board, I have pleasure in submitting to you the fifty-eighth annual report of the Medical Officer of Health, which deals with the health and sanitary state of the borough during 1913, and in congratulating you that both continue to be good.

Last year I drew special attention to the increase of cancer, which I regret to inform you still continues not only in Islington but throughout the United Kingdom; and I have thought it advisable to dwell at some length on the subject in this report.

It is satisfactory to find, on the other hand, that the deaths from Pulmonary Consumption continue to decrease, and, I trust, when the two Tuberculosis Dispensaries now authorised by you have been established, that they will cause a still further decline in the mortality, and also tend to stop the spread of the disease itself.

For the greater part of the year the Public Health Committee occupied themselves with the question of Tuberculosis, its cause, prevention and cure; and ultimately recommended to you a scheme to establish a municipal dispensary on clearly defined and well tried lines; and indeed, this scheme had obtained the provisional approval of the Local Government Board before it was presented to you. Unfortunately it did not meet with your approbation, and the matter was referred to a Special Committee, who have since

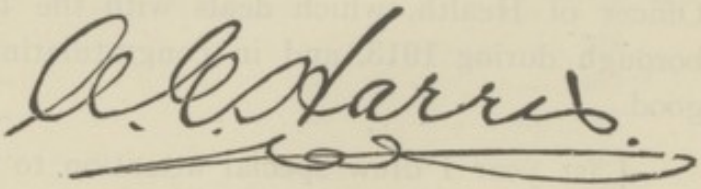
brought forward a scheme for two dispensaries, which you have accepted. It now only awaits the sanction of the Local Government Board and the London County Council to enable you to complete the arrangements with the two hospitals, which have undertaken to perform the necessary work, and to commence operations forthwith. I sincerely trust that these dispensaries will prove to be a real blessing to the persons who may be attacked with this dire disease, as well as to the community at large.

I desire once more to thank the Chairman, Councillor Harwood, and members of the Public Health Committee, for the care and patience with which they have considered the many reports submitted by me from time to time, as well as for the courtesy they have extended towards myself.

I cannot conclude without drawing attention to the willing manner in which the staff of the Public Health Department, from the Superintendent (Mr. J. R. Leggatt) downwards, have endeavoured to discharge the ever increasing duties which the legislation of the last few years has imposed on them.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,



Medical Officer of Health.

31*st July*, 1914.



SUMMARY

of Vital Statistics, 1913.

Population (Enumerated at Census)		327,403 persons
,, (Estimated at middle of year) 1913 ...		325,585 persons
Estimated decrease on population, 1911		...1,818 persons
Mean Population, ten years (1902-1911)		329,863 persons
Area		3,092 acres
Density		105 persons per acre
Marriages		2,984
Persons married		5,968
Persons married rate		17·98 per 1,000 inhabitants
Births	Males 4,317 Females 4,042	Persons 8,359
Birth rate		25·19 per 1,000 inhabitants
Deaths from All Causes	Males 2,542 Females 2,486	Persons 5,028
Death rate		15·15 per 1,000 inhabitants
Deaths from Principal Epidemic Diseases	Males 162 Females 160	322 persons
Death rate		0·97 per 1,000 inhabitants
Infantile Deaths under 1 year	Males 517 Females 381	Total 898
Infantile mortality rate		107 per 1,000 births
Excess of Births over Deaths		3,331


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FEB

PART I.

THE

POPULATIONS, AREAS AND DENSITIES

OF THE

SUB-REGISTRATION DISTRICTS,

THE WARDS

AND

THE BOROUGH.



REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1913.

POPULATION OF THE BOROUGH, THE SUB-REGISTRATION DISTRICTS, THEIR AREAS AND DENSITIES.

Population.—The number of people living in any sanitary area is the factor most required for correctly gauging the measure of its health, and for comparing it with other areas; for on it are calculated the death-rates by which these comparisons are made. It is, therefore, of the utmost consequence that the enumerated or the estimated populations should be accurate.

Unfortunately in the case of Islington considerable doubt has crept in as to its accuracy since the Census of 1911. That the enumeration showed a decrease then was not altogether unexpected by the Medical Officer of Health, who in common with others interested in the question, had noticed that the number of empty houses had increased towards the close of the intercensal period. No one was, therefore, surprised when the census of 1911 showed a decrease of 7,568 persons.

Population in 1901 - -	334,991
Population in 1911 - -	327,423
Decrease - -	7,568

It is true that this decrease amounted to only 2·8 per cent., but nevertheless it showed for the first time that a check had been placed on the growth of this large and populous borough, which for so many years had held the foremost position in the great metropolis of the world. Since the enumeration in April, 1911, the Registrar-General has estimated its population at the middle of each year as follows:—

1911	- -	327,585	
1912	- -	326,398	849 decrease on 1911
1913	- -	325,585	1,818 „ „
1914	- -	324,764	1,914 „ „

Thus from mid 1911 to mid 1914 (the current year) there is an estimated decrease of 2,639 persons. Unfortunately it is by no means certain that the population is decreasing at the present time. The concensus of opinion is to the contrary. House agents and others interested in property hold an opposite view, and such facts and figures as the Medical Officer of Health has ascertained support it. Thus at Lady Day, 1911, there were 47,491 rateable hereditaments (houses, workshops, stables, etc.) of which 2,396 were unoccupied, whereas at Lady Day, 1914, there were 47,738 hereditaments, of which only 1,458 were unoccupied, which is a decrease of 938 unoccupied premises. During these three years there was also an increase of 1,185 rateable hereditaments—new property, etc.

Again it appears from the weekly returns made by the sub-inspectors of the dust removal department that at the begining of 1913 there were 1,200 empty houses, while during the first three months of 1914 they have varied from 736 to 695. These figures indicate a decrease of about 500 unoccupied houses in one year. But the occupation of unlet houses has been increasing steadily since the end of 1910, when undoubtedly the period of slump that had prevailed during a few preceding years came to an end, and a brighter period began.

Mr. Charles Findlater, of the Town Clerk's Department, has informed the Medical Officer of Health that the registers for the year ended 15th July, 1913, show that 783 ratepayers removed from other parts of the County of London into Islington as ratepayers, and that a number also came into the borough from lodgings elsewhere or became lodgers on entering the borough, and that a further number came in from districts outside the County of London, *e.g.*, Hornsey, Tottenham, and other places coterminus with the County, who, however, would not be qualified for registration until they had resided here for twelve months. From these figures he thinks it fair to



assume that at least 1,200 families removed into Islington during 1913, and that they represented a population of some 5,000 or 6,000 persons. It is, he thinks, difficult to estimate the number of human beings who migrate during the year, but from what knowledge we possess, they do not, by a long way, equal the number entering the borough.

The census returns for 1901 and 1911 show that the number of families living in Islington were respectively 79,129 and 79,902; that is, with a less population there is a greater number of families, which can be accounted for by the fact that houses are now let out and converted into flats, and that the families occupying these hereditaments consist mainly of married couples without children or single occupiers.

Taking the number of families, in round numbers, as 80,000, and the inhabited houses as 40,000, and allowing 4·098 persons, the number ascertained at the census, to each family, he arrives at the following estimated population :—

Empty houses, Lady Day, 1911 -	2,396
,, ,, 1914 -	1,458
Decrease - -	938

Of this 938 decrease he assumes that at least 600 houses contain two families, and allowing 4·098 persons to each family, he gets 4,917 persons.

Population 1911 - - -	327,403
Estimated increase - -	4,917
	332,320

which is his estimate of the population at Lady Day, 1914.

These figures of Mr. Findlater are worthy of consideration, especially as they are borne out by the observations of the sanitary inspectors, who constantly report on the increasing difficulty that people, especially the working classes, meet with in their endeavours to obtain rooms.

This incertitude as to the size of population of the most populous metropolitan borough, makes it most necessary that a numerical census of the population should be taken at least quinquenially of the County of London.

Such a census was made once, in 1896, but not since, although it was generally understood at that time, that one would be taken in the future. Meanwhile it is necessary to accept the estimate of the Registrar General, and to calculate the populations of the sub-districts of the borough by his methods.

Based on his estimate of the total population of the borough, that of each of the sub-districts has been calculated as follows:—

Sub-district.	Population.
Tufnell - - - - -	33,902
Upper Holloway - - -	37,894
Tollington - - - -	29,807
Lower Holloway - - -	38,861
Highbury - - - -	57,289
Barnsbury - - - -	52,665
South-East Islington - -	75,167
The Borough - -	325,585

Of these seven districts three are credited with an increase in their population since the census. Thus Tufnell is estimated to have increased by 376, Upper Holloway by 778, and South-East Islington by 3,392. On the other hand, four districts are supposed to have decreased, Tollington by 802, Lower Holloway by 501, Highbury by 4,715, and Barnsbury by 346.

Age Distribution of the Population.—The manner in which the population is distributed according to the ages of the people is undergoing a gradual change. Calculations made by the Medical Officer of Health clearly indicate that this change is in a direction which will adversely affect the death rate; in other words, the population is gradually becoming older.

In every thousand persons living in 1881, 537 were under 25 years of age; 374 were between 25 and 55, and 89 were 55 and over. In 1891 the figures were 524 under 25 years of age; 383 were between 25 and 55; and 93 over 55. In 1901 492 were under 25 years of age; 405 between 25 and 55; and 103 were over 55. In 1911 they had altered still further, for only 461 were under 25; while 417 were between 25 and 55, and 122 over 55.

These figures may be better appreciated in tabular form:—

Age periods	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
Under 25 years old	537	524	492	461
Between 25 and 55	374	383	405	417
Over 55	89	93	103	122
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

What these figures mean is that in the interval between 1881 and 1911 the proportion of population under 25 years of age—that is to say its younger and most active members—has decreased 14·2 per cent., while the number of persons in mature life, that is between 25 and 55, has increased 11·5 per cent.: and the number of those who are advancing into old age, or who have arrived at it, has increased by 37 per cent. It does not need much demonstration to prove that such changes must seriously affect the mortality, for it goes without saying that the older a person grows the nearer he approaches death. It would, therefore, be well when comparing the present death returns of the boroughs with past years to recollect these changes, which happily have been countered to a great extent by active sanitary administration. For a similar reason when contrasting one County, Town. or District with another, the manner in which the ages of their populations are distributed must be taken into account, for considerable differences occur among them.

The following tabular statement shows how the populations of England and Wales, the English Urban Districts, London and Islington, compared at the last census:—

Age Period.	England and Wales.	Urban Districts.	London.	Islington.
Under 25 years of age	487	488	482	**461**
Between 25 & 55	397	403	378	**417**
Over 55 years	116	109	140	**122**

A further statement respecting the age distribution of all these populations is given in Tables V. and VI.

Sexes of the Population. –The total estimated population, 325,585, of the borough consists of 155,032 males and 170,553 females, so that the males are in the proportion of 100 to every 110 females.

Further, and full particulars are given in Table I. which follows.

Birth Places of Persons living in the Borough.—During the year a census return was issued which gave the particulars respecting the birth places of persons resident in Islington, and which shows that 17,447 or 5·3 per cent. were born in countries other than England and Wales. The particulars are given in the following statement :—

Countries of which the Residents are Native.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
England and Wales	146,442	163,514	309,956
Scotland	1,690	1,394	3,084
Ireland	1,439	1,557	2,996
Isle of Man and Channel Islands	141	172	313
British Colonies	615	578	1,193
Europe—			
Gibraltar	26	15	41
Malta and Gozo	20	17	37
Asia—			
Indian Empire	179	203	382
Ceylon	14	9	23
Other Colonies in Asia	5	5	10
Africa—			
South African Colonies..	83	66	149
West African Colonies	9	7	16
Other African Colonies..	3	6	9
America—			
Canada	78	83	161
Newfoundland	3	6	9
West Indies	37	29	66
British Guiana, &c.	9	3	12
Australasia—			
Australian Commonwealth	116	108	224
New Zealand	32	19	51
Other Australasian Colonies	..	1	1
Colony or Dependency not stated	1	1	2
Foreign Countries—	3,903	2,165	6,068
British Subjects	194	337	531
Naturalised British Subjects	302	164	466
Foreigners	3,407	1,664	5,071
At Sea—	42	45	87
Birthplace not stated	1,629	2,077	3,706

TABLE I.

Showing the **Estimated Number of Persons** *living in* **Islington** *at the middle of* **1913,** *at Nine Age Periods, and distinguishing* **Males** *and* **Females,** *together with the* **Number of Persons at Census 1911.**

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Persons at Census 1911.	Increase or Decrease.
0—5	16,928	16,607	33,535	33,711	−176
5—15... ...	29,085	28,980	58,065	58,373	−308
15—25... ...	27,860	30,702	58,562	58,905	−343
25—35... ...	27,330	30,382	57,712	58,032	−320
35—45... ...	21,248	23,692	44,940	45,207	−267
45—55... ...	15,534	17,631	33,165	33,371	−206
55—65... ...	10,113	12,015	22,128	22,237	−109
65—75... ...	5,394	7,448	12,842	12,905	−63
75 and upwards	1,540	3,096	4,636	4,662	−26
All ages ...	155,032	170,553	325,585	327,403	−1,818

TABLE II.

Showing the **Areas, Densities,** *and* **Estimated Populations** *of the* **Sub-registration Districts** *at the middle of the year* **1913.**

Sub-Districts.	Area in Acres	Estimated Acres to a person, 1913.	Estimated Persons to an Acre, 1913.	Estimated Population Mid-year 1913.	Population at Census 1911.	Increase or Decrease on Census.
Tufnell	411	0·0121	82	**33,902**	33,526	+376
Upper Holloway ...	299	0·0079	127	**37,894**	37,116	+778
Tollington	315	0·0105	95	**29,807**	30,609	−802
Lower Holloway ...	415	0·0107	94	**38,861**	39,362	−501
*Highbury	799	0·0130	77	**57,289**	62,004	−4,715
Barnsbury	310	0·0059	170	**52,665**	53,011	−346
*South-East Islington	543	0·0076	130	**75,167**	71,775	+3,392
The Borough...	3,092	0·0095	105	**325,585**	327,403	−1,818

* By order of the Registrar-General, that part of Canonbury Ward, hitherto included in Highbury Sub-District, was transferred to Islington South East on 1st June, 1913, and their respective populations have been corrected accordingly.

Table III.

Showing the **Areas, Densities** *and* **Estimated Populations** *of the* **Wards** *at the middle of the year* **1913**, *together with the* **Populations at Census 1911.**

WARDS.	Area in Acres.	Estimated Persons to an Acre, or Density of Population, 1913.	Estimated Population Mid-year, 1913.	Population at Census 1911.	Increase or Decrease.
No. 1—Tufnell	411	82	**33,902**	33,526	+376
2—Upper Holloway	299	127	**37,894**	37,116	+778
3—Tollington ...	315	95	**29,807**	30,609	−802
4—Lower Holloway	415	94	**38,861**	39,362	−501
5—Highbury ...	417	80	**33,572**	33,805	−233
6—Mildmay ...	337	70	**23,717**	23,923	−206
7—Thornhill ...	172	181	**31,093**	31,512	−419
8—Barnsbury ...	137	157	**21,572**	21,499	+73
9—St. Mary's ...	148	114	**16,828**	16,908	−80
10—Canonbury ...	286	100	**28,692**	28,921	−229
11—St. Peter's ...	155	191	**29,647**	30,222	−575
The Borough	3,092	105	**325,585**	327,403	−1,818

Area.—Islington contains 3,092 acres, of which 292 are parks, open spaces, water, railways, or markets, so that only 2,800 acres are available for houses, roads and streets. Water, such as the Regent's Canal, and the New River, covers 17.2 acres, railways 196.9 acres, markets 14.9 acres, and parks and open spaces 62.8 acres, so that altogether 291.8 acres are unavailable for housing the people. This is not a very great area, although distributed as it is throughout the borough, it provides very satisfactory lungs for it.

Table IV. shows how this space is distributed :—

TABLE IV.

Sub-Districts.	Gross Area (Acres).	Water.	Railways.	Markets.	Parks and Open Spaces.	Total Unavailable Space.	Net Area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tufnell	417	7·4	20·8	...	6·2	34·4	382·6
Upper Holloway ...	290	...	7·3	...	...	7·3	282·7
Tollington	320	...	21·9	...	...	21·9	298·1
Lower Holloway ...	413	...	33·0	14·9	11·0	58·9	354·1
Highbury	798	...	76·1	...	32·4	108·5	689·5
Barnsbury	309	5·1	22·0	...	4·7	31·8	277·2
South-East Islington ...	545	4·7	15·8	...	8·5	29·0	516·0
The Borough ...	3,092	17·2	196·9	14·9	62·8	291·8	2,800·2

Table V.

Showing the **Number of People living at Nine Groups of Ages** *in every* **Thousand** *of the* **Population** *in* **1881, 1891, 1901,** *and* **1911.**

Census Years.	AGE PERIODS OF LIFE.								
	0—5	—15	—25	—35	—45	—55	—65	—75	75 and upwards.
1881	133	206	198	172	122	80	52	27	10
1891	118	206	200	172	124	87	54	28	11
1901	108	185	199	182	130	93	60	31	12
1911	103	178	180	177	138	102	68	40	14

Table VI.

Showing the number of **Persons** *in the several Places mentioned living at* **Nine Groups of Ages** *in every thousand of their populations, according to the Census* 1911.

DISTRICTS.	—5	—15	—25	—35	—45	—55	—65	—75	75 and Upwards.
England and Wales	107	200	180	165	134	98	64	38	14
Urban Districts ..	107	198	183	170	136	97	62	35	12
Rural ,, ..	105	205	172	149	128	101	71	48	21
London	103	185	184	176	139	101	63	36	13
**Islington .. ..

PART II.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

During the year there were 5,968 persons united in marriage, as contrasted with 6,182 in the previous year; and the marriage rate was 17·98, as against 18·94 in 1912. It is, therefore, nearly 1.0 per 1,000 of the population less than in the latter year. Although this is so, yet an examination of the returns for the last seventy-two years reveals the fact that in only fifteen has the rate been higher than that now recorded. This is gratifying, for it shows that the period through which the borough is passing is not a lean one, but, on the contrary, rather indicates that trade is good; for bad trade has a very depressing effect on the matrimonial market. "Marriage Returns," as the greatest of our vital statisticians (Dr. Wm. Farr) wrote so long ago as 1847, "point out periods of prosperity little less distinctly than the funds measure the hopes and fears of the money market. If one is the barometer of credit, the other is the barometer of prosperity, present in part, but future, expected, anticipated in still greater part." And again, having discussed the effect on marriages, of war, the grain crops, the establishment of new, and the extension of old, employments, epidemics of speculation, and of sanguine politics created by a great leader, he adds, "in fine the great fluctuation in the marriages of England are the results of peace after war, abundance after dearth, high wages after want of employment, speculation after languid enterprize, confidence after distress, national triumphs after national disasters." And so we find it still, as also that what is true of a nation is true of a smaller community. Prosperity, even though it last but a year, has its effects and often induces thoughtless men and women to marry when they ought rather to consider if the prosperity were going to continue or to prove merely a wave which was followed by a depression, and not a full sweeping tide, or at least such a tide as would enable them to meet with confidence the backwash when it comes, as come it will. The higher marriage rates of the last two years indicate that the flow has been steady, and that these were the times to marry.

The marriage rate in 1913 showed that one woman was married for every 57·2 women living in the borough, and one man to every 51·9 men, or putting it another way, as regards females the marriage rate among those of a marriageable age, that is over 15 years, was 23·9 per 1,000, and among males, of whom very few, however, marry before 21, 27·4 per 1,000.

In the following Table it will be noticed how the marriage rates fluctuated according to the period of the year; the best period being apparently the third quarter, and the worst the second. Probably the reason why the third quarter holds the premier position is that during it persons usually take their

annual holiday, and, therefore, it would be from a business point of view the most suitable for marriage, which usually entails a short or long absence from work, according to the means and business pre-occupations of the persons marrying.

Showing the number of **Persons Married** *and the* **Marriage Rates** *in each quarter of* 1913 *and in* 1912.

Quarters	No. persons married.		Persons married per 1,000 inhabitants.	
	1913.	1912.	1913	1912.
First	1,214	946	14·91	11·59
Second ...	1,250	1,554	15·35	19·04
Third ...	1,954	1,886	24·01	23·11
Fourth ...	1,550	1,796	17·68	22·01
The Year	5,968	6,182	17·98	18·94

Table VII.

Shewing the **Marriages** *and* **Marriage Rates of Islington** *from* **1841** *to* **1913.**

The marriage rates for the years in which they were above that of 1913 are printed in heavy type.

Years.	Marriages.	Marriage Rates.	Years.	Marriages.	Marriage Rates.	Years.	Marriages.	Marriage Rates.	Years.	Marriages.	Marriage Rates.
1841	533	**18·86**	1861	1,236	15·79	1881	2,306	16·25	1901	2,994	17·88
1842	458	15·36	1862	1,399	17·31	1882	2,367	16·48	1902	3,108	**18·26**
1843	489	15·54	1863	1,400	16·77	1883	2,370	16·30	1903	3,053	**18·32**
1844	524	15·79	1864	1,630	**18 92**	1884	2,393	15 95	1904	2,948	17·73
1845	632	**18·05**	1865	1,759	**19·77**	1885	2,278	15·92	1905	2,984	**17·99**
1846	640	17·32	1866	1,805	**19·65**	1886	2,176	14·43	1906	2,964	17·91
1847	657	16·86	1867	1,710	**18·35**	1887	2,241	14·69	1907	2,962	17·94
1848	661	16·08	1868	1,766	**18·04**	1888	2,270	14·69	1908	2,781	16·56
1849	695	16·02	1869	1,665	16 47	1889	2,436	15·57	1909	2,769	16·84
1850	820	17·92	1870	1,794	17·20	1890	2,485	15·40	1910	2,870	17·50
1841–50	6,109	16·79	1861–70	16,194	17·84	1881–90	23,322	15·55	1901–10	29,433	17·76
1851	895	**18·56**	1871	1,744	16·20	1891	2,741	17·13	1911	2,843	17·37
1852	982	**19·40**	1872	1,952	17·63	1892	2,783	17·21	1912	3,091	**18·94**
1853	1,025	**19 28**	1873	1,998	17·55	1893	2,653	16·23	1913	2,984	17·98
1854	1,054	**18·88**	1874	2,080	17·77	1894	2,694	16·30			
1855	1,000	17·06	1875	2,162	17·96	1895	2,680	16·04			
1856	1,098	17·83	1876	2,187	17·67	1896	2,969	17·25			
1857	1,108	17 13	1877	2,188	17·19	1897	3,000	17·80			
1858	1,152	16 96	1878	2,191	16·74	1898	3,205	**19·04**			
1859	1,280	17·95	1879	2,195	16·31	1899	3,254	**19·35**			
1860	1,307	17·45	1880	2,192	15·83	1900	2,968	17·67			
1851–60	10,901	17·96	1871–80	20,889	17·06	1891–1900	28,947	17·44			

BIRTHS.

There were 8,359 births registered, of which 4,317 were males, and 4,042 females. All these children, although borne by mothers belonging to Islington, were not, however, born here, for 229 were delivered at the Lying-in Hospital, Finsbury, and 139, which were afterwards notified to the Medical Officer of Health by the Registrar-General, occurred in various other places.

This practice of the Registrar-General has now continued for three years, with the result that the particulars as to the births are more accurate than hitherto, as formerly their gross number was only obtainable. The new information was the outcome of the Notification of Births Act.

It should be noticed that the number of births at the Workhouse Infirmary was 101, or 68 less than in the previous year, and 70 less than the average of the preceding five years. This decrease is no doubt due to the maternity benefit now granted to lying-in women under the National Insurance Act, which has enabled them to obtain the necessary medical attention in their own homes.

The total births represented a rate of 24·77 per 1,000 of the population, as contrasted with 25·83 in the preceding ten years. A glance at Table F. in the Appendix will show that these rates are very much lower than those experienced in former years in the borough, when at times the birth-rate reached nearly the level of the great industrial towns, in which it is usually higher than in other places. Thus, during the ten years 1861-70 it averaged 37·20 per 1,000, and in 1866, 1867 and 1868 was respectively 38·02, 38·97, and 38·86. The rate for 1867 was the high-water mark for the borough.

There can be little doubt that the ordinary family in this country is gradually decreasing in size, and that whereas formerly large families were very general, smaller ones more usually prevail now. It is difficult to prove this statistically, but, fortunately, new material contained in the Scottish Census enabled Dr. Crawford Dunlop to make an investigation which throws a most interesting light on the subject. Delay in marriage is, of course, a contributory cause, the influence of which he was able to prove, and was enormously greater when it occurred in the case of a woman than of a man. Indeed, he showed that a delay of three years on the part of a wife aged 20 to 25 years old reduces the size of the family approximately by one child, but that it requires a delay of something like forty years on the part of the husband to effect the same reduction. He found when he compared the

average Scottish family with the corresponding figures for similar marriages twenty years earlier that the decrease in size was universal, and that for all ages under 36, 32 excepted, it amounted to more than one child per marriage. Thus while in 1866 the wife who had married at 20 had on an average a family of eight or nine children, in 1886 she was the mother of seven or eight children, and so on. A Table, given below, appended to Dr. Dunlop's paper, bears out the contention that the shrinkage in the size of the Scottish family is not entirely due to later marriages alone, because the marriages at a later age to-day show a relatively diminished number of children when contrasted with similar marriages twenty years before.

Age of Wife at Marriage.	Date.	Average Family.	Date	Average Family.
27	1873	5·85	1893	1·67
28	1874	5·08	1894	1·11
29	1875	4·91	1895	1·38
30	1876	4·57	1896	1·35
31	1877	4·35	1897	1·48
32	1878	3·48	1898	0·82
33	1879	3·76	1899	1·36
34	1880	3·44	1900	1·25
35	1881	2·80	1901	1·11
36	1882	2·40	1902	0·72

These figures are very remarkable, and are a distinct warning, if anything approaching such a family shrinkage is occurring in other parts of the United Kingdom, that no effort would be too great or too far reaching which would prevent the loss of the lives of the infants that have been born to the nation, and that such prevention should be a national duty. Money is required for the purpose, and it should be forthcoming in large proportions from the Imperial Treasury. Local Authorities year by year are feeling more and more the burden of modern health legislation, which has for its object the preservation of infant life and the proper care and nurture of young children; and the time has now arrived when they can afford to accomplish little more unless they are enabled to do so by liberal grants by Parliament in aid of the specific purposes for which they are required. The money will be well spent, for if ever money can buy life and health it can do so to a very large extent in the case of infants and young children, and so enable them to fight against the ailments of youth, and to grow up with bright cheeks, strong frames, and sturdy limbs. Contrast this with the children we see every day in our schools

and streets, with their too white cheeks, their too slender limbs, their too slow gait and shrinking habits. These are the children who have passed through pains and early miseries; frail, helpless creatures, and often too helpless and too frail to be useful inmates of this active world. The Spartans of old ensured that such children should not encumber the nation, for, according to their laws, every infant soon after it was born was brought to an official, who judged whether it was to be allowed to live or not. If the child was weak and puny it was taken from the mother and carried to a hill, where it was allowed to die; but if it was healthy and strong it was permitted to live, and was afterwards cared for by the State. But modern civilization has discovered a better method than this for ensuring a healthy race, which is to teach future and present mothers of the race how to care for themselves when pregnant; how to care for themselves after their child is born, and how to care and feed their infants. More than fifty years ago Florence Nightingale wrote in her "Notes on Nursing for the Working Classes": "Every woman in England has, at one time or another in her life, charge of the personal health of somebody, whether child or invalid, in other words, every woman must become a nurse. The knowing what are the laws of life and death for men, and what the laws of health for houses (and houses are healthy or unhealthy, mainly according to the knowledge or ignorance of the woman), are not these matters of sufficient importance and difficulty to require learning by experience and careful inquiry, just as much as any other art? They do not come by inspiration to the loving heart. Terrible is the injury that has followed from such wild notions."

Florence Nightingale has not taught in vain, for although the result of her teachings have been of slow growth, still that growth has been continuous, so that to-day they are universally accepted. Teach the mothers of the race what they should do for their infants, and the race will in time be strong and healthy. A strong indication that the interest in such teaching in this country has taken deep root is shown by the fact that Her Majesty the Queen recently gave her patronage to and attended a theatrical performance in aid of the funds of certain Metropolitan "Schools for Mothers," whose most useful work has thereby received the hall mark not only of Her Majesty"s approval, but of all thinking persons. Nursing evidently does not appear a trivial matter to the Queen, and Her Majesty is right, for, as Charles Kingsley wrote: "Nations are gathered out of nurseries."

It is very pleasing to note that the Government are at last awakening from their long sleep as to the importance of saving the lives of the children of

the country, and of raising a strong and healthy race, for only just recently (June 26th, 1914) Lord Haldane, the Lord Chancellor, made an arresting speech on the subject. It should be read, for it indicates that our rulers now recognise the necessity of action on this great question for which Medical Officers of Health, who are only anxious for the health and vigour of the nation, have pleaded for many years.

The only regret of the Medical Officer of Health of this Borough (who has so often advocated similar action in addresses, papers, lectures, and official reports for the last 36 years, and who knows no politics in his work) is that this new policy comes clothed in a strongly political garb. This, however, will soon be forgotten, as that of the opposite party in introducing the Public Health Act, 1875, has long been, when the good results, which must accrue from it, are seen.

It is clear that the Lord Chancellor thoroughly grasps his subject, for he says:—"Now I want to come to what our problem is. In some respects it is a serious one. The birth-rate is diminishing. That may not be altogether an evil—it may mean a general desire to bring up children in a way they were not brought up in before—but it is a difficulty which the most highly-civilized nations have to reckon with. While we cannot hope to increase the birth-rate, and while I am not sure that I should very much wish to do so, there is one thing we can do, and that is to secure compensation. I have studied these things pretty closely, and what has concerned me, I think, more than anything else is the enormous proportion of children who die in the first 12 months of life, and who never come into the world at all, although under proper conditions they would be living and healthy. The statistics are frightful. In the first 12 months of child life the death-rate is 128 per thousand. But that is not so bad as the rate relating to children who might come into the world and yet die before they are born, which is perhaps not less than 150 per thousand. If you could only reduce these even partially you would have compensated for all our difficulties as regards the birth-rate and would have made good the assurance we desire to have about the future generation. Can it be done? The purpose of my right hon. friend's Budget is directed, perhaps, more than anything else, to solving this problem."

Illegitimate Births.

These births numbered 297, or 36 less than in the preceding year, and represented 3·55 per cent. of the total births, a proportion which is somewhat less than in 1912, but more than the average of the twenty years 1891-1910, in which it was 2·77 per cent.

The following statement shows the illegitimacy in the borough since 1841:—

Periods.	Illegitimate Births.	Total Births.	Illegitimate Births per 1,000 Registered Births.
1841-50 ...	641* ...	20,850 ...	3·07
1851-60 ...	1,335 ...	41,915 ...	3·18
1861-70 ...	2,651 ...	67,520 ...	3·92
1871-80 ...	3,429 ...	89,627 ...	3·82
1881-90 ...	3,475 ...	97,420 ...	3·57
1891-1900 ...	2,719 ...	97,278 .	2·79
1901-1910 ...	2,413 ...	87,361 ...	2·76

* This is an estimated figure, as the returns for only seven years are available.

Table G of the Appendix gives a return of the illegitimate births for each year since 1841.

The Notification of Births.—7,245 notifications of births, representing 86·7 per cent. of the total births, were forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health under the provisions of the Notification of Births Act, 1907, which enacts that every birth shall be notified within thirty-six hours of its occurrence. There were, however, 1,114 failures to comply with the Act, or 13·3 per cent. of the gross number of births.

In the preceding years the figures were as follows:—

	Births.	Notifications.	Failures to notify.	Per cent. notified.	Per cent. of Failures to notify.
1908 (From July 16th)	3,967	3,211	756	80·9	19·1
1909	8,198	6,983	1,215	85·2	14·8
1910	8,201	7,407	794	90·3	9·7
1911	8,113	7,232	881	89·1	10 9
1912	8,211	7,238	973	88·1	11·9
1913	8,359	7,245	1,114	86·3	13·3

Here it is seen that the percentage of failures to notify has gradually increased during the last four years from 9·7 per cent. in 1910 to 13·3 in 1913.

Of the 7,245 notifications,

1,070 were supplied by medical practitioners.
3,351 were supplied by midwives.
2,824 were supplied by parents and others.

Of the 1,114 failures to notify to the Medical Officer of Health, it has been ascertained on inquiry that :

In 742 instances the mother was attended by a doctor.
In 72 instances the mother was attended by a midwife.
In 33 instances the father was not at home within 6 hours of the birth.

In 267 instances no information could be obtained for the reasons which follow :—

Information refused.
Wrong address on certificates.
Futile calls.
Removal from the house since birth of child.
Death of child before registration.

The following statement shows by whom the notifications were made since the Act came into operation :—

	By Medical Practitioners.	By Midwives.	By Parents and other Persons.	Total Notifications.
1908 (From July 16th)	483	974	1,754	3,211
1909	988	2,312	3,683	6,983
1910	1,011	3,271	3,125	7,407
1911	1,048	3,412	2,772	7,232
1912	1,059	3,412	2,767	7,238
1913	1,070	3,351	2,824	7,245

TABLE VIII.

Showing the number of **Births** *registered in the* **Sub-Registration Districts, 1902–1913.**

Sub-District.	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Tufnell ...	745	740	799	758	746	745	816	759	741	763	749	787
Upper Holloway	1,131	1,108	1,066	1,067	1,061	1,023	1,027	993	985	945	1,021	897
Tollington	849	850	815	809	747	755	728	705	724	739	660	752
Lower Holloway	1,122	1,126	1,114	1,118	1,118	1,094	1,067	1,084	1,050	986	1,027	1,077
Highbury	1,488	1,460	1,423	1,303	1,348	1,278	1,416	1,301	1,271	1,349	1,211	1,245
Barnsbury	1,757	1,648	1,672	1,706	1,679	1,709	1,625	1,493	1,545	1,498	1,519	1,544
Islington South-East	2,122	2,051	2,001	1,995	1,960	1,927	1,986	1,863	1,885	1,793	1,864	1,918
Borough ...	9,214	8,983	8,890	8,756	8,659	8,531	8,665	8,198	8,201	7,973*	8,051*	8,220*

* Not including "Transferable Births" forwarded by Registrar-General, whose mothers' place of residence cannot be located.

Table IX.

Showing the **Births** *(distinguishing Males and Females) and* **Birth-rates** *of Islington in* **1913**, *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* 1912; *together with the mean Borough Birth-rates for the years* 1903-1912.

Quarter.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Birth Rates.			
				Islington, 1913.	Islington 1903-12.	London, 1913.	96 Great Towns, 1913.
First	1,077	968	2,045	25.12	26·42	25·7	25·4
Second	1,106	1,026	2,132	26·19	26·00	25·2	25·9
Third	1,040	961	2,001	24·58	25·29	24·7	25.3
Fourth	1,022	1,020	2,042	23·29	24·88	23·7	24·1
The Year 1913 ...	**4,245**	**3,975**	**8,220***	**24·77**	25·83	**24·5**	**25·1**
1912	4,199	3,852	8,051	24·67	24·77	24·7	24·9
Increase or decrease	+46	+123	+169	+0·10	−1·06	−0·2	−0·2

* In addition to these 8,220 births the Registrar-General transferred 139 to Islington. The total births are therefore 8,359 = 25·19 per 1,000 inhabitants.

TABLE X.

Showing the **Births** *of Males and Females in* **each quarter and for the year, 1913,** *and in the several* **Sub-registration Districts.**

	Tufnell.			Upper Holloway.			Tollington.			Lower Holloway.			Highbury.			Barnsbury.			Islington South-East.			The Borough		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1st Qr.	90	87	177	139	111	250	85	87	172	157	115	272	187	146	333	182	188	370	237	234	471	1,077	968	2,045
2nd ,,	111	100	211	112	104	216	108	83	191	141	147	288	161	160	321	215	199	414	258	233	491	1,106	1,026	2,132
3rd ,,	103	94	197	121	103	224	99	102	201	128	123	251	145	142	287	187	178	365	257	219	476	1,040	961	2,001
4th ,,	98	104	202	97	110	207	87	101	188	129	137	266	166	138	304	204	191	395	241	239	480	1,022	1,020	2,042
YEAR	402	385	787	469	428	897	379	373	752	555	522	1,077	659	586	1,245	788	756	1,544	993	925	1,918	4,245	3,975	8,220*

* *Vide* note to Table VIII.

Table XI.

Showing the **Birth-rates** *for* **each quarter and for the year 1913,** *of the several* **Sub-registration Districts** *and of the* **Borough.**

Sub-Districts	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year.
Tufnell	20·88	24·90	23·24	22·13	22·77
Upper Holloway... ...	26·38	22·80	23·64	20·29	23·22
Tollington	23·08	25·63	26·97	23·42	24·75
Lower Holloway... ...	27·99	29·64	25·83	25·43	27·19
Highbury	21·64	22·41	20·04	19·71	21·31
Barnsbury	28·10	31·45	27·72	27·86	28·76
Islington, S. East ...	26·57	26.13	25·33	23·72	25·03
The Borough	25·12	26·19	24·58	23·29	24·77

Table XII.

Showing the **Population, Births, and Birth-rates** *in Seven Decennial Periods,* 1841 *to* 1910, *and in* 1913.

Periods.	Mean Population in each Decade.	Number of Births in each Period.	Birth-rates.	Average Yearly Number of Births, corrected on the basis of the population of 1913.
1	2	3	4	5
1841-50 ..	72,767	20,850	28·65	9,327
1851-60 ..	121,353	41,915	34·54	11,246
1861-70 ..	181,529	67,520	37·20	12,107
1871-80 ..	244,884	89,627	36·60	11,918
1881-90 ..	299,857	97,420	32·49	10,578
1891-1900 ..	331,868	97,278	29·31	9,544
1901-10 ..	331,434	87,361	26·36	8·582
1913 ..	**325,585**	**8,359**	**25·19**	**8,359**

DEATHS.

The mortality returns gave 5,028 deaths as *properly belonging* to the borough of Islington, which means they include many deaths which until two years ago were credited to the localities in which the persons died, and wherein they had resided for some time. Indeed, in some instances inquiries, made at the supposed former addresses of some of the deceased persons, and even in their neighbourhood, failed to elicit any information respecting them. Nevertheless the Somerset House officials insisted on their inclusion in the Islington returns, because the deceased had given their addresses here at the time of their entry into the institution wherein they had died, which, in some cases, occurred many years ago.

The returns also include the deaths of all persons who had died in public institutions outside the borough, to which they had gone for treatment or to die. Thus it is apparent that the mortality returns are something more than exact.

The 5,028 deaths were equal to a death-rate of 15·15 per 1,000 of the estimated population, which is 0·81 per 1,000 higher than the rate of the preceding year. It contrasts also with a death-rate of 14·2 for the County of London, with 13·4 for England and Wales, and with a mean rate of 14·7 for the boroughs which encircle Islington.

It was pointed out in the earlier part of this report, as well as in several reports of previous years, that the manner in which the ages of the population are distributed has a considerable influence on the death-rate, as has also the distribution of the sexes. The Registrar-General has, therefore, prepared factors by which these recorded death-rates can be standardized so as to make the death-rates of various places comparable with that of England and Wales, which is the basis of his calculation, and with each other. These he calls " factors for correction," and that for Islington is 0·9749; *and therefore the " corrected " death rate for Islington is* 14·77. It is, therefore, possible to compare one borough with another with some exactitude, and this is the result.

	Corrected death rates.
St. Pancras...	15·15
Hornsey	9·64
Stoke Newington	12·93
Hackney	13·41
Shoreditch	19·21
Finsbury	18·09
Islington	14·77

Ages at Death.—The returns showing the ages of the persons who have died have been examined to ascertain the periods of life at which the deaths were in excess of those of last year, with the result that it is found that among children under five years of age there was an increase in the mortality in 1913 of 215, of which 188 were infants under a year old; in that between 5 and 15 it was 26; between 15 and 25, 23; between 35 and 45, 29; between 45 and 55, 59; between 65 and 75, 24; between 75 and 85, 4; and above 85 it was 14. There were, therefore, 8 age-periods at which the deaths showed a joint increase of 394, and two at which they exhibited a decrease of 48, namely, between 25 and 35 of 18, and between 55 and 65 of 30, leaving a net increase of 346.

Age Periods.	1912.	1913.	Difference.
0-1	710	898	+188
1-5	423	450	+27
Under 5	1,133	1,348	+215
5-15	140	166	+26
15-25	158	181	+23
25-35	271	253	−18
35-45	347	376	+29
45-55	518	577	+59
55-65	645	615	−30
65-75	754	778	+24
75-85	563	567	+4
85 and upwards	153	167	+14
Total	4,682	5,028	+346

In this statement the largest increases are seen to have occurred at the earliest periods of life. The year 1912 was, however, the most favourable which the borough has experienced in its long history, and it was not to be expected that its good fortune would continue, and consequently these increased deaths are only of passing moment.

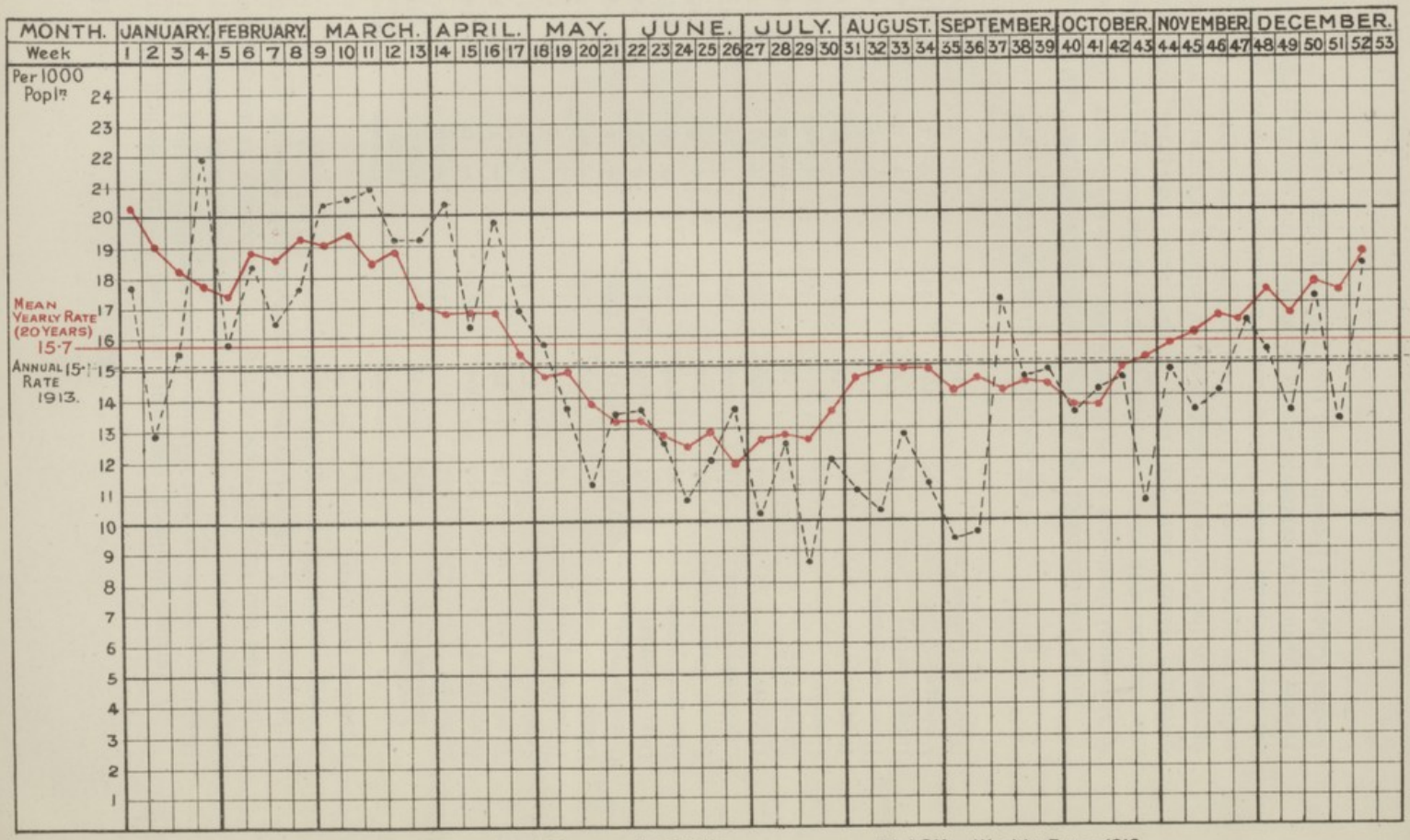
When, however, the figures for the year under discussion are compared with those of the preceding ten years, 1903-1912, it is found that the deaths of infants were 71 below the average, and of young children (1-5 years) 74 below it, making a total of 145.

In the following statement a contrast is made between the deaths in 1913 and the average numbers for the years 1903-1912.

Age periods.	Average 1903-12.	1913.	Difference.
0-1	969	898	−71
1-5	524	450	−74
Under 5	1,493	1348	−145
5-15	146	166	+20
15-25	170	181	+11
25-35	276	253	−23
35-45	388	376	−12
45-55	506	577	+ 71
55 65	605	615	+ 10
65-75	668	778	+110
75-85	486	567	+ 81
85 and upwards	144	167	+ 23
Total	**4,882**	**5,028**	**+146**

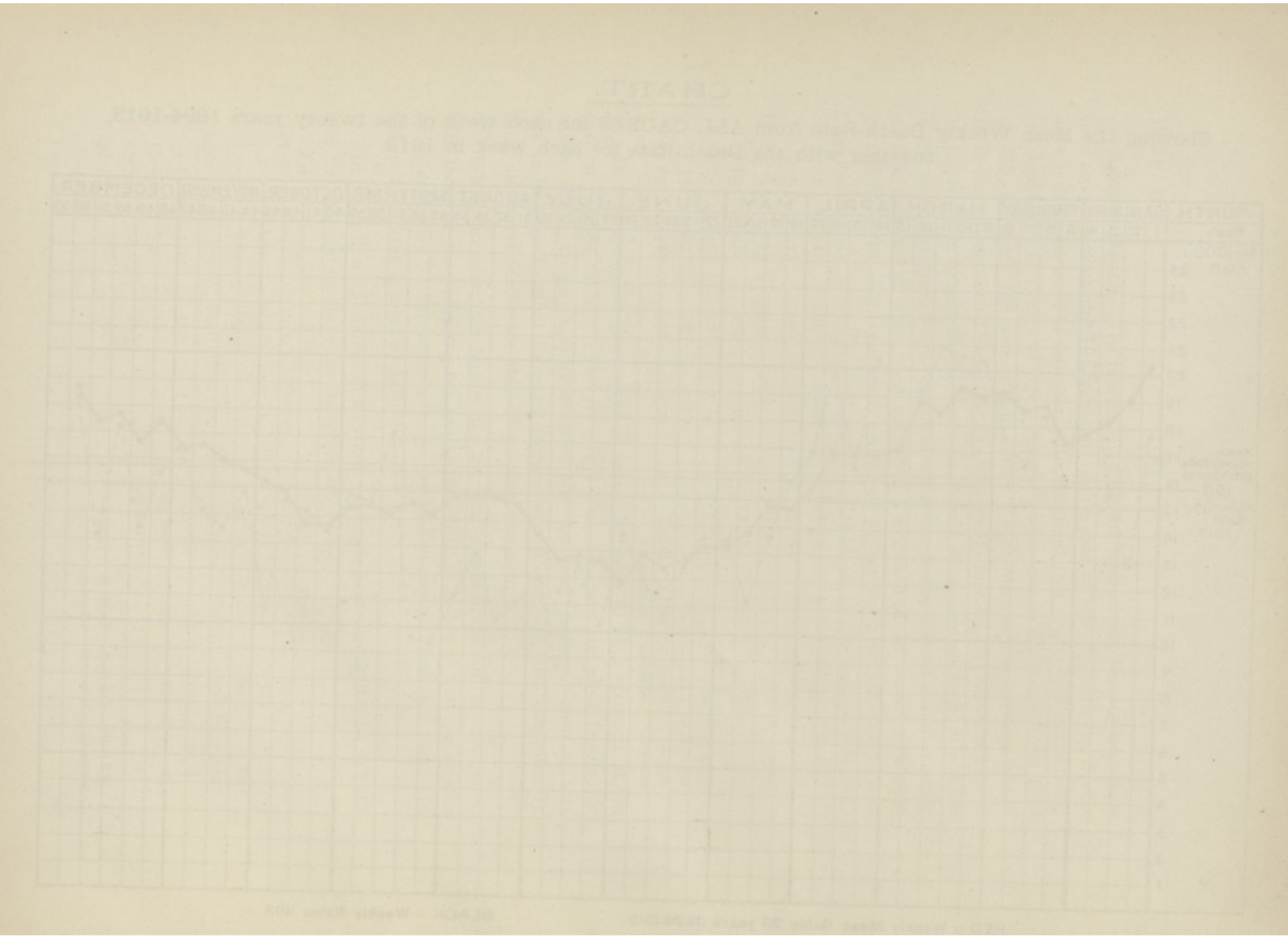
CHART.

Showing the Mean Weekly Death-Rate from ALL CAUSES for each week of the twenty years 1894-1913, together with the Death-Rate for each week in 1913.



RED = Weekly Mean Rates 20 years (1894-1913).

BLACK = Weekly Rates 1913.



A further tabulated statement, prepared by the Medical Officer of Health is given below and distinguishes at once the classified diseases from which there was an increased mortality when compared with preceding years. It indicates that they are those over which the sanitary authority possesses little or no control. Indeed, zymotic diseases, against which we are constantly fighting, exhibit the very gratifying decrease of 148 on the average of the preceding ten years.

Classified Diseases.	1913.	Average of 1903-12.	1912.	Difference from 1903-12.	Difference from 1912.
Zymotics	322	470	296	−148	+ 26
Respiratory	958	964	980	− 6	− 22
Venereal	19	20	17	− 1	+ 2
Septic	42	47	43	− 5	− 1
Parasitic	1	1	—	0	+ 1
Dietic	17	27	19	− 10	− 2
Constitutional ...	1,032	1,031	1,023	+ 1	+ 9
Developmental ...	468	410	396	+ 58	+ 72
Nervous System ...	376	308	260	+ 68	+116
Special Sense Organs	20	12	4	+ 8	+ 16
Circulatory System ...	733	679	754	+ 54	− 21
Digestive ,,	362	309	290	+ 53	+ 72
Lymphatic ,,	10	10	6	0	+ 4
Urinary ,,	213	167	166	+ 46	+ 47
Reproductive ,,	26	26	25	0	+ 1
Bones and Joints ...	6	12	10	− 6	− 4
Integumentary ...	14	8	5	+ 6	+ 9
Violence	195	194	227	+ 1	− 32
Ill-defined Causes ...	149	146	120	+ 3	+ 29

SEASONAL MORTALITY.

In the first quarter of the year the deaths numbered 1,495, and were equal to an annual death-rate of 18·36 per 1,000 of the inhabitants. This death-rate contrasts with an average rate of 16·94 in the first quarters of the ten preceding years, and with 19·35 in the years 1886-1912. There was an increase in the number of deaths of young infants as compared with the preceding ten years, as well as a considerable increase among persons of 65 years old and upwards. Indeed, these deaths amounted to as many as 79. For further particulars, reference should be made to the quarterly reports of the Medical Officer of Health, which deal fully with this matter.

The slight disparity in the total deaths and death-rates in the Quarterly Reports and those given here is due to the addition of the "transferable" deaths forwarded by the Registrar-General, after these reports had been published.

In the second quarter 1,207 deaths were known, and equalled an annual death-rate of 14·83 per 1,000, as contrasted with 12·96 in 1912, and a decennial rate of 13·5. See also the second quarterly report of the Medical Officer of Health.

In the third quarter, 993 deaths were registered, and were equal to a rate of 12·20 per 1,000 of the population, as contrasted with a mean decennial rate for this quarter of the year of 12·75, and with 14·74 in the 27 years 1886-1912. This quarter, as usual, was the healthiest of the year. It was remarkable for the large decline in diarrhœal diseases among children, as well as from miasmatic diseases.

In the fourth quarter, 1,333 deaths were entered in the registers, representing an annual death-rate of 15·20 per 1,000 inhabitants. This rate was slightly below that of the decennium 1903-1912, when it was 15·75, and with the mean rate of 17·05 in the preceding 27 years. Full particulars are given in the Medical Officer of Health's fourth quarterly report.

The deaths and death-rates of the several quarters are shown in the following statement:—

	Deaths.	Death rates.	1903-12.	1886-1912.
First Quarter -	1,495	- 18·36	- 16·94	- 19·35
Second ,, -	1,207	- 14·83	- 13·50	- 15·01
Third ,, -	993	- 12·20	- 12·75	- 14·74
Fourth ,, -	1,333	- 15·20	- 15·75	- 17·05

DEATHS IN THE REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.

The death-rates in the sub-registration districts varied,, as might be expected, according to the status in life of their inhabitants. Thus in the residential district of Highbury the death-rate was only 13·89, whereas in the working class district of Barnsbury it was 16·88 per 1,000.

Tufnell.—(Estimated population, 33,902.) 494 deaths were registered, as contrasted with 390 in the preceding year, and with an average of 429 in the septennial period 1906-1912; and the death-rate was 14·30, as compared respectively with 11·56 and 12·90 in the years mentioned.

Upper Holloway.—(Estimated population, 37,894.) 587 deaths were known, or 8 less than in 1912, but they were 34 more than the average of the seven years 1906-1912, the figures for which were respectively 579 and 553. The death-rate for the year was 15·20 per 1,000 of the population, as against 15·41 in 1912, and a mean rate of 15·11 from 1906 to 1912.

Tollington.—(Estimated population, 29,807.) The 464 deaths registered in this area showed an increase of 70 over the return for 1912, and of 46 over that for the septennium 1906-1912, and they represented a death-rate of 15·27 per 1,000, which may be contrasted with 13·06 in 1912 and with 13·40 in the seven years immediately preceding.

Lower Holloway.—(Estimated population, 38,861.) For several years the mortality returns have run very evenly in this populous sub-district, and they now only show an increase of 7 as compared with the preceding year, while they are 8 below the septennial average. The deaths numbered 620, while in 1912 they were 613, and in the seven years averaged 613. They represented a death-rate of 15·65 per 1,000, as against 15·68 in 1912, and 15·81 in the years 1906-1912.

Highbury.—(Estimated population, 57,289.) This district is usually the most healthy in the borough, and in 1913 was no exception to the rule, for the deaths, which numbered 811, were equal to a death-rate of 13·89 per 1,000 inhabitants, which was the lowest returned by any of the districts. It is, however, higher than that recorded in 1912, when it was 13·0. The mean septennial rate was 12·66.

Barnsbury.—(Estimated population, 52,665.) 906 deaths were registered, as compared with 820 in 1912, and an average of 885 in the years 1906-1912, and represented a death-rate of 16·88 per 1,000, as contrasted with 15·52 in 1912 and a mean septennial death-rate of 16·61.

Islington South-East.—(Estimated population, 75,167.) This is the largest area of the borough, and is more populous than many well-known towns in England. Here the returns showed that 1,146 deaths were registered during the year, as contrasted with 1,083 in the preceding year, and with an average of 1,126 in the seven years 1906-1912. The resulting death-rate represented 14·96 per 1,000 of the population, as contrasted with 15·19 in 1912 and 15·55 in the septennial period. It will be noticed that although the deaths were more than those registered in 1912, yet the resulting death-rate was less. This is due to the fact that part of Canonbury Ward, hitherto

included in Highbury Sub-District, was transferred to Islington South-East on 1st June, 1913, and their respective populations have been corrected accordingly. At the census, however, this district showed a decreased population, and, therefore, every year, in estimating the number of persons living there, an addition is now made to the population.

Table XIII.

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

Males.				Females.			Persons.		
Ages.	Population.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Population.	Deaths.	Death-Rates.	Population.	Deaths.	Death-Rates.
0—5	17,253	747	43·30	16,927	601	35·50	34,180	1,348	39·44
5—15	29 644	80	2·70	29,537	86	2·91	59,181	166	2·80
15—25	28,397	74	2·60	31,291	107	3·42	59,688	181	3·03
25—35	27,855	131	4·70	30,967	122	3·94	58 822	253	4·30
35—45	21,657	195	9·00	24,147	181	7·49	45,804	376	8·20
45—55	15,833	313	19·77	17,970	264	14·69	33,803	577	17·07
55—65	10,307	335	32·50	12,247	280	22·86	22,554	615	27·27
65—75	5,498	389	70·75	7,591	389	51·24	13,089	778	59·44
75 and upwards	1,569	278	177·19	3,156	456	144·49	4,725	734	155·37
All ages	158,013	2,542	16 08	173,833	2,486	14·30	331,846	5,028	15·15

*These populations are estimated for the registration year of 53 weeks.

†The deaths of 605 persons who had come from other districts of London for treatment in the Public Institutions, etc., of Islington are excluded from these returns, while the deaths of 936 residents who had died in Institutions, &c., outside the district are included.

TABLE XIV

Showing the **Ages at Death** *during the* **Years** 1903—1912 *and in* **1913**.

Years.	AGES.													Totals.
	0—1	1—5	All under 5 yrs.	5—15	15—25	25—35	35—45	45—55	55—65	65—75	75—85	85 upwards	All above 5 yrs.	
1903	1,136	538	1,674	139	201	299	390	491	533	577	423	112	3,165	4,839
1904	1,140	603	1,743	165	197	295	439	521	603	666	496	111	3,493	5,236
1905	1,074	565	1,639	116	188	318	380	527	590	648	396	153	3,316	4,955
1906	1,083	589	1,672	141	167	273	377	528	611	654	490	137	3,378	5,050
1907	996	545	1,541	162	167	310	398	492	659	730	463	157	3,538	5,079
1908	894	426	1,320	161	170	257	408	471	597	637	510	148	3,359	4,679
1909	841	560	1,401	140	144	271	415	539	600	692	544	172	3,517	4,918
1910	777	515	1,292	150	146	235	341	479	607	636	495	142	3,231	4,523
1911	1,040	478	1,518	151	163	234	388	494	603	681	483	151	3,348	4,866
1912	710	423	1,133	140	158	271	347	518	645	754	563	153	3,549	4,682
Mean.	969	524	1,493	146	170	276	388	506	605	668	486	144	3,389	4,882
1913	898	450	1,348	166	181	253	376	577	615	778	567	167	3,680	5,028
Increase or Decrease	−71	−74	−145	+20	+11	−23	−12	+71	+10	+110	+81	+23	+291	+146

TABLE XV.

Showing the **Deaths and Death-Rates from All Causes** *in the* **Wards** *during the* **Four Quarters** *of* **1913.**

Wards.	First Quarter.		Second Quarter.		Third Quarter.		Fourth Quarter.		Year.	
	Deaths.	D ath-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.
Tufnell	150	17·70	113	13·33	92	10·85	139	15·23	494	14.30
Upper Holloway ...	180	19·00	147	15·52	116	12·24	144	14.11	587	15·20
Tollington	144	19·32	116	15·56	83	11.13	121	15·08	464	15·27
Lower Holloway ...	179	18·42	143	14·72	129	13·28	169	16·15	620	15·65
Highbury	127	**15·13**	123	14·65	94	11·20	123	13·60	467	13·65
Mildmay	92	15·51	74	12·48	55	**9·27**	95	14·88	316	**13·07**
Thornhill	172	22·12	141	18·14	124	15·95	148	17·68	585	18·46
Barnsbury	97	17·99	78	14·46	65	12·05	81	13·95	321	14·60
St. Mary's	82	19·49	52	**12.36**	52	12·36	57	**12·58**	243	14·17
Canonbury	128	17·84	93	12·97	91	12·68	117	15·14	429	14·67
St. Peter's	144	19·42	127	17·13	92	12·41	139	17·41	502	16.61
THE BOROUGH ...	1,495	18·36	1,207	14·83	993	12·20	1,333	15·20	5,028	15·15

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

TABLE XVI.

Showing the **Deaths** *and* **Death Rates** *together with the* **mean Mortality** *of the* **Sub-Districts** *for the Seven Years,* **1906-12** *and during the Year,* **1913.**

	DEATHS.									DEATH-RATES.								
	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Average 1906-12.	**1913**	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Average 1906-12.	**1913.**
Tufnell	432	482	425	440	424	408	390	429	**494**	13·17	14·62	12·59	13·23	12·69	12·15	11·56	12·90	**14·30**
Upper Holloway	542	559	485	558	535	610	579	553	**587**	15·20	15·54	13·12	15·25	14·50	16·39	15·41	15·11	**15·20**
Tollington ...	425	480	396	430	392	412	394	418	**464**	13·21	15·07	12·32	13·79	12·70	13·49	13·06	13·40	**15·27**
Lower Holloway	721	644	571	617	599	631	613	628	**620**	17·87	16·04	14·03	15·53	15·16	16·05	15·68	15·81	**15·65**
Highbury ...	779	816	816	793	759	760	803	789	**811**	12·39	13·02	12·81	12·73	12·21	12·27	13·00	12·66	**13·89**
Barnsbury ...	967	949	885	872	802	902	820	885	**906**	18·00	17·72	16·25	16·37	15·09	17·02	15·52	16·61	**16·88**
Islington, S. East	1,184	1,149	1,101	1,208	1,012	1,143	1,083	1,126	**1,146**	16·11	15·71	14·84	16·68	14·04	15·94	15·19	15·55	**14·96**
The Borough ...	5,050	5,079	4,679	4,918	4,523	4,866	4,682	4,828	**5,028**	15·25	15·37	13·93	14·96	13·79	14·87	14·34	14·68	**15·15**

Table XVII.

Showing the **Deaths** *and* **Death-Rates** *of Islington in* **1913**, *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 years* 1903-12, *and the deaths and death-rates in the year* 1912.

Quarter.	Males	Females.	Total.	Death Rates.			
				Islington, 1913.	Islington, 1903-12.	London, 1913.	96 Great Towns, 1913.
First	754	741	1,495	**18·36**	16·94	17·5	16·9
Second	620	587	1,207	**14·83**	13·50	13·3	13·5
Third	497	496	993	**12·20**	12·75	11·8	12·7
Fourth	671	662	1,333	**15·20**	15·75	14·1	14·2
The Year 1913	**2,542**	**2,486**	**5,028**	**15·15**	14.80	14·2	14·3
1912	2,420	2,262	4,682	14·34	15·15	13·6	13·8
Increase or Decrease	+122	+224	+346	+0·81	+0·35	—0·6	—0·5

TABLE XVIII.

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

Quarters.	Tufnell.		Upper Holloway.		Tollington.		Lower Holloway.		Highbury.		Barnsbury.		Islington. South-east.		The Borough.	
	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates
First Quarter ..	150	17·70	180	19·00	144	19·32	179	18·42	239	**16·69**	269	20·43	334	17·77	1,495	18·36
Second Quarter ..	113	**13.33**	147	15·52	116	15·56	143	14·72	205	14·31	219	16·63	264	14·04	1,207	14·83
Third Quarter ..	92	10·85	116	12·24	83	11·13	129	13·28	149	**10·40**	189	14·35	235	12·50	993	12·20
Fourth Quarter ..	139	15·23	144	**14·11**	121	15.08	169	16·15	218	14·13	229	16·15	313	15·46	1,333	15·20
The Year	494	14·30	587	15·20	464	15·27	620	15·65	811	13·89	906	16·88	11·46	14·96	5,028	15·15

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

Table XIX.

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

(The Lowest Death Rate in each quarter since 1888 is printed in heavy type.)

Years.	Quarters.									
	First.		Second.		Third.		Fourth.		Year.	
	Deaths	Death Rates	Deaths	Death Rates.	Deaths	Death Rates.	Deaths	Death Rates.	Deaths	Death Rates.
1888 ..	1,629	21·09	1,163	15·05	1,072	13·88	1,333	17·26	5,197	16·82
1889 ..	1,440	18·42	1,186	15·17	1,101	14·08	1,308	16·73	5 035	16·10
1890 ..	1,789	22·60	1,359	17·16	1,282	16·20	1,722	20·20	6,152	19·43
1891 ..	1,698	21·22	1,725	21·56	1,299	16·23	1,604	20·05	6,326	19·77
1892 ..	2,193	27·13	1,260	15·57	1,231	15·22	1,391	17·20	6,075	18·78
1893 ..	1,597	19·53	1,485	18·16	1,558	19·06	1,751	21·42	6,391	19·55
1894 ..	1,613	19·52	1,284	15·54	1,131	13·68	1,235	14·94	5,263	15·92
1895 ..	1,936	23·18	1,210	14·48	1,292	15·47	1,322	15·83	5,760	17·24
1896 ..	1,664	19·71	1,382	16·37	1,336	15·82	1,502	16·52	5,884	17·42
1897 ..	1,421	16·85	1,081	12·82	1,335	15·83	1,558	18·48	5,395	16·00
1898 ..	1,744	20·71	1,246	14·80	1,439	17·09	1,276	15·15	5,705	16·94
1899 ..	1,681	19·99	1,281	15·23	1,572	18·70	1,759	20·92	6,293	18·71
1900 ..	1,819	21·66	1,390	16·55	1,221	14·54	1,291	15·37	5,721	17·03
1901 ..	1,411	16·86	1,253	14·97	1,216	14·50	1,481	17·69	5,361	15·98
1902 ..	1,796	21·50	1,220	14·61	1,149	13·76	1,470	16·35	5,635	16·55
1903 ..	1,383	16·59	1,226	14·71	1,031	12·37	1,199	14·39	4,839	14·52
1904 ..	1,436	17·27	1,106	13·30	1,284	15·44	1,410	16·96	5,236	15·74
1905 ..	1,316	15·86	1,178	14·20	1,076	12·97	1,385	16·70	4,955	14·93
1906 ..	1,391	16·80	1,151	13·90	1,163	14·05	1,345	16·25	5,050	15·26
1907 ..	1,640	19·86	1,224	14·82	939	11·37	1,276	15·45	5,079	15·38
1908 ..	1,387	16·83	1,010	12·26	984	11·94	1,298	14·63	4,679	13·93
1909 ..	1,676	20·39	1,136	13·82	903	10·98	1,203	14·63	4,918	14·96
1910 ..	1,237	**15·08**	974	**11·88**	882	**10·75**	1·430	17·44	4,523	13·79
1911 ..	1,402	17·13	1,064	13·00	1,245	15·21	1,155	**14·11**	4,866	14·87
1912 ..	1·324	16·22	1·058	12·96	1·009	12·36	1,291	15·82	4,682	14·34
Corrected Mean 25 years	1,568	19·27	1,213	14·90	1.178	14·47	1,386	17·02	5,345	16·25
1913 ..	1,495	18·36	1,207	14·83	993	12·20	1,333	15·20	5,028	15·15
Increase or Decrease	−73	−0·91	−6	−0·07	−185	−2·27	−53	−1·82	−317	−1·10

TABLE XX.

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

Classified Diseases.	Tufnell		Upper Holloway.		Tollington.		Lower Holloway.		Highbury.		Barnsbury.		Islington. South East.		The Borough.	
	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Deaths.	Death Rates.
Miasmatic	23	0·66	41	1·06	34	1·12	45	**1·14**	42	0·72	39	0·72	60	0·78	284	0·85
Diarrhœal	9	0·26	13	0·33	3	0·09	25	**0·63**	13	0·22	19	0·35	17	0·22	99	0·29
Constitutional ..	105	3·04	97	2·51	93	3·06	137	3·46	183	3·13	199	**3·71**	218	2·84	1,032	3·11
Developmental ..	47	1·36	57	1·48	54	**1·78**	48	1·21	64	1·10	84	1·56	114	1·49	468	1·41
Nervous	35	1·01	52	**1·35**	40	1·32	37	0·93	68	1·16	66	1·23	78	1·02	376	1·13
Circulation ..	79	2·28	89	2·30	70	2·30	75	1·89	131	2·24	111	2·07	178	**2·32**	733	2·21
Respiration ..	84	2·43	110	2·85	79	2·60	114	2·88	161	2·76	174	**3·24**	236	3·08	958	2·89
Digestive Organs ..	49	**1·42**	49	1·27	37	1·22	35	0·88	48	0·82	71	1·32	73	0·95	362	1·09
Urinary System ..	24	0·69	27	0·70	17	0·56	27	0·68	32	0·55	40	**0·74**	46	0·60	213	0·64
Violence	12	0·35	22	0·57	9	0·03	26	0·65	26	0·44	42	**0·78**	58	0·76	195	0·59
Ill-defined	14	0·40	20	0·52	14	0·04	29	**0·73**	19	0·32	31	0·58	22	0·28	149	0·45

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

TABLE XXI.

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

Classified Causes of Death.	Quarters.				Year.
	1st	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	
I. SPECIFIC OR FEBRILE CAUSES.. ..	**149**	129	85	85	448
1. Miasmatic Diseases	113	**115**	25	31	284
2. Diarrhœal ,, ...	5	5	**49**	40	99
3. Malarial ,, ...	..	..	..	..	..
4. Zoogenous ,, ...	**3**	1	..	..	4
5. Venereal ,, ...	**8**	5	1	5	19
6. Septic ,, ...	**20**	3	10	9	42
II. PARASITIC DISEASES	..	1	..	..	1
III. DIETIC	..	4	5	**8**	17
IV. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES	248	235	251	**298**	1,032
V. DEVELOPMENTAL	**130**	119	101	118	468
VI. LOCAL	**869**	623	476	750	2,718
1. Diseases of Nervous System	89	87	89	**111**	376
2 ,, Organs of Special Sense	6	2	6	6	20
3. ,, Circulatory System ..	**240**	163	128	202	733
4. ,, Respiratory ,, ..	**403**	209	98	248	958
5. ,, Digestive ,, ..	69	84	101	**108**	362
6. ,, Lymphatic ,, ..	**5**	2	2	1	10
7. ,, Urinary ,, ..	50	**63**	39	61	213
8. ,, Reproductive ,, ..	3	7	**8**	**8**	26
9. ,, Bones and Joints	..	**4**	..	2	6
10. ,, Integumentary System ..	4	2	**5**	3	14
VII. Violence	51	**56**	46	42	195
1. Accident or Negligence	43	**45**	34	35	157
2. Homicide..	**2**	..	..	1	3
3. Suicide	6	11	**12**	5	34
4. Execution	..	..	..	1	1
VIII. ILL-DEFINED CAUSES	**48**	40	29	32	149
All Causes	1,495	1,207	993	1,333	5,028

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

TABLE XXII.

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

Places	First Quarter.	Second Quarter	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	The Year 1913.
England and Wales.. ..	16·1	13·2	12·2	13·2	13·7
96 Great Towns	16·9	13·5	12·7	14·2	14·3
145 Smaller Towns	15·0	12·2	11·6	12·4	12·8
England and Wales less the 241 Towns ..	15·5	13·2	11·7	12·2	13·1
County of London ..	17·5	13·3	11·8	14·1	14·2
Bristol	15·5	12·2	11·1	11·9	12·7
Birmingham	16·6	13·3	14·1	14·8	14·7
Liverpool	20·5	16·6	16·7	18·0	18·0
Manchester	17·7	14·7	14·6	15·3	15·6
Leeds	17·9	15·4	14·5	13·9	15·4
Sheffield	18·2	14·4	14·4	16·0	15·7
The Encircling Boroughs ..	17·9	13·7	12·4	14·7	14·7
St. Pancras	18·5	14·9	12·8	14·9	15·2
Stoke Newington	16·4	13·0	10·5	14·4	13·6
Hackney	16·7	12·4	11·0	13·4	13·4
Hornsey	10·9	9·7	7·8	9·3	9·4
Finsbury	21·4	17·3	16·6	17·8	18·3
Shoreditch	23·7	15·0	16·2	19·3	18·6
Islington	**18·36**	**14·83**	**12·20**	**15·20**	**15·15**

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 898 deaths among infants under one year of age, and as there were 8,359 born into the borough, the infantile mortality was at the rate of 107 per 1,000 births. This rate is good for Islington, as it has been less on only two previous occasions: in 1910 when it was 95, and in 1912 when it was 86.

The returns for preceding years up to 1885 show that the infant mortality has averaged 136 per 1,000 births, and that since 1901 there has been a slow but sure decline in it. Thus from 1886 to 1890 it averaged 147; from 1891 to 1895, 145; 1896 to 1900, 150; from 1901 to 1905, 130; from 1906 to 1910, 109; while from 1901 the separate figures for each year have been:—

1901—139	...	1906—125	...	1911—128
1902—132	...	1907—117	...	1912—86
1903—126	...	1908—103	...	1913—107
1904—128	...	1909—103		
1905—123	...	1910—95		

Good though the rates of the past two years are for the borough, yet they are not good enough, because they could without doubt be lessened considerably if special efforts were made to effect a reduction. Islington possesses many natural advantages which tend to a low mortality among infants, for it has more roomy houses, wide streets, squares, and open spaces than are usually to be found either in London or in provincial towns. Hence the mortality should be low; yet in St. Pancras last year it was only 92, in Hornsey 60, and in Stoke Newington 82. The rate in St. Pancras is to be noted, for although it was higher there than in the preceding year, yet it followed a low rate in 1912. This was anticipated because of the special efforts that have of late years been made there to dispel maternal ignorance, which causes so many deaths among infants, by the employment of those agencies which are now widely recognised as necessary when dealing with this problem. Much has been said in the past by the Medical Officer of Health on this subject, and he does not propose to dwell further on it now, although he hopes that the example of other communities may in time induce his Borough to adopt similar measures to those employed by them There is no doubt that to their ill-feeding is due far too much of the sickness and mortality among infants. Indeed, from the particulars as to the feeding of infants who have died here from diarrhœal diseases, given in Table XXV., is deduced the fact that *only* 17·5 *per cent. of the infants under three months*

old were fed on their mother's breast alone, while 75·6 per cent. of the mothers whose infants had died were in good health, and, therefore, it is to be supposed were capable of suckling their children. It is a calamity that so many young infants should be reared artificially, for at their age they, with a few exceptions, should have had the breast and the breast alone, whereas the figures show that 82·5 per cent. had been fed on artificial foods.

In the following statement is shown the ages at which infants died from all causes in Islington, during the past 8 years, the number at each age, and the percentage which these numbers bear to the total infant deaths.

Ages of Infants.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.
Under a week old ...	1,429 died, or	19·7 per cent. of the infant deaths
1 to 2 weeks ,, ...	391 ,,	5·4 ,, ,,
2 to 3 ,, ,, ...	306 ,,	4·3 ,, ,,
3 to 4 ,, ,, ...	262 ,,	3·6 ,, ,,
Total under a month ...	2,388 ,,	33·0 ,, ,,
1 to 3 months ...	1,402 ,,	19·3 ,, ,,
Total under 3 months ...	3,790 ,,	52·3 ,, ,,
3 to 6 months ...	1,342 ,,	18·5 ,, ,,
6 to 9 ,, ...	1,068 ,,	14·8 ,, ,,
9 to 12 ,, ...	1,039 ,,	14·4 ,, ,,
Total 3 to 12 months ...	3,449 ,,	47·7 ,, ,,
Total ...	7,239 ,,	100·0 ,, ,,

These figures, especially those relating to the earlier weeks of existence, need no comment, for any person who seriously studies them can arrive at no other conclusion than that they indicate an enormous waste of life. It is shocking to think that practically 20 per cent. of the deaths are those of infants under a week old, and that 33 per cent. had not attained their first month.

TABLE XXIII.

Showing the **Deaths among Infants per 1,000 Births** *during the year* **1913,** *and also the mortality rates for the years* 1903-12.

Sub-Districts.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Mean 1903-12.	1913.	Increase or decrease on mean.
Tufnell - -	112	141	127	122	127	81	107	78	85	61	104	**108**	−4
Upper Holloway	125	92	101	105	88	74	77	88	115	85	95	**119**	+24
Tollington -	124	128	117	127	132	117	96	88	131	88	115	**104**	−11
Lower Holloway	141	161	151	155	148	125	101	108	162	94	135	**121**	−14
Highbury -	122	98	117	95	107	101	93	82	104	80	100	**89**	−11
Barnsbury -	127	142	124	138	123	119	111	111	162	98	125	**128**	+3
Islington South East	128	134	121	129	104	99	117	94	128	94	115	**98**	−17
The Borough	126	128	123	125	117	103	103	95	128	86	113	**107**	−6

TABLE XXIV.

Showing the **Mortality** *per* 1,000 *Births among* **Infants under one year of age** *in the three years* 1901-03 *; in the ten years* 1903-12 *; and in* **1913** *from certain specified causes.*

Causes of Death	Mean rate of 3 years 1901-2-3 per 1,000 Births.	1913.	Mean rate 10 years 1903-12 per 1,000 Births.
Premature Birth and Congenital Defects	24·25	21·41	23·35
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	25·67	20·10	20·42
Atrophy and Marasmus	20·54	17·95	15·96
Diarrhœal Diseases (all forms)	19·01	8·14	20·89
Convulsions	6·66	2·15	3·05
Whooping Cough	6·44	2·63	4·58
Measles	3·27	1·91	3·52
Phthisis	1·85	0·24	0·70
Other forms of Tuberculosis	5 68	0·27	4 81
Diphtheria	0·43	0 36	0·35
Total of above	113·80	77 16	97·63
All other causes	18·91	30·26	16·08
Total	132·71	107·42	113·71

TABLE XXV.

Particulars of **Investigations into** *the* **Deaths** *of* **Infants** *from* **Diarrhœa** *during the six years* 1908-13.

		Ages of Infants in three monthly periods.																						Total under twelve months.						Total for 6 years.
		0—3.						3—6.						6—9.						9—12.											
		1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1908–13
Food of Infants.	Breast milk only ..	3	..	1	6	..	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	..	..	3	4	..	1	1	1	1	7	..	..	6	2	7	19	2	6	42
	Cows' milk only ..	9	3	1	11	..	2	14	5	3	20	3	4	11	6	3	18	..	4	..	1	2	11	1	2	34	15	9	60	4	12	134
	Condensed milk only	2	1	..	8	..	2	1	4	..	18	..	1	3	2	..	9	..	..	..	2	2	5	..	1	6	9	2	40	..	4	61
	Artificial foods only..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	3	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	3	1	..	13	..	2	19
	Breast & cows' milk..	3	..	..	3	1	1	1	..	3	5	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	5	.	..	6	1	4	14	1	2	28
	,, condensed milk	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	14	1	1	18
	,, artificial foods	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	6	2	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	6	1	..	2	2	1	14	3	2	24
	Mixed foods	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	8	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	2	4	1	..	10	2	4	21
	Not stated	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	1	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	1	1	2	17	..	1	22
		18	5	2	35	2	12	20	10	9	64	9	12	21	12	7	55	..	5	4	6	7	47	2	5	63	33	25	201	13	34	369
State of Mother's Health.	Good health	16	4	1	24	1	10	11	5	7	34	6	8	13	9	5	34	..	5	3	5	4	35	..	5	43	23	17	127	7	28	245
	Moderate	1	1	..	3	..	..	4	1	1	9	2	2	4	2	1	10	..	..	1	..	1	6	1	..	10	4	3	28	3	2	50
	Bad	1	..	1	5	1	1	5	4	1	14	1	2	3	..	1	5	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	..	9	5	4	27	3	3	51
	Not stated	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	1	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	1	1	19	..	1	23
		18	5	2	35	2	12	20	10	9	64	9	12	21	12		55	..	5	4	6	7	47	2	5	63	33	25	201	13	34	369
Mother's State as to Occupation.	No occupation ..	15	4	..	27	2	7	16	7	..	43	5	9	15	6	1	36	..	4	..	5	..	34	2	3	46	22	1	140	9	23	241
	Occupied at work ..	3	1	..	5	..	4	4	3	8	15	4	3	5	5	5	15	..	1	4	1	6	10	..	2	16	10	19	45	4	10	104
	Not stated	..	..	2	3	..	1	..	..	1	6	..	..	1	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	1	5	16	..	1	24
		18	5	2	35	2	12	20	10	9	64	9	12	21	12		55	..	5	4	6	7	47	2	5	63	33	25	201	13	34	369
Method of Feeding.	Breast..	3	..	1	6	..	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	..	..	3	4	..	1	1	1	1	7	..	..	6	2	7	19	2	6	42
	Bottle with tube ..	7	2	..	2	..	..	9	5	3	4	..	1	13	7	2	5	..	..	..	4	3	6	..	..	29	18	8	17	..	1	73
	Bottle (boat shape) without tube ..	7	2	1	22	2	7	8	4	4	49	6	8	6	3	1	37	..	4	..	1	2	25	1	4	21	10	8	133	9	23	204
	Spoon	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	4	1	..	8	..	3	16
	Otherwise	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	..	4	..	..	7
	Not stated	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	6	1	..	1	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	1	6	1	..	1	1	2	20	2	1	27
		18	5	2	35	2	12	20	10	9	64	9	12	21	12	7	55	..	5	4	6	7	47	2	5	63	33	25	201	13	34	369

TABLE XXV.—*continued.*

		Ages of Infants in three monthly periods.																						Total under twelve months.						Total for 6 years.
		0—3.						3—6.						6—9.						9—12.											
		1908	1909	1900	1911	1912	1913	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1908-13
Method used to cleanse Feeding Apparatus.	Scalding water ..	2	..	..	6	..	2	3	3	2	15	2	4	5	3	..	9	..	1	..	1	1	5	..	..	10	7	3	35	2	7	64
	Hot ,, ..	4	..	..	1	1	4	1	3	..	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	.	1	..	1	..	1		2	8	5	1	6	2	9	31
	Hot water and soda ..	3	2	..	12	..	1	9	2	2	21	1	3	6	2	2	20	..	2	..	2	1	15	..	1	18	8	5	68	1	7	107
	Cold water	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	.	1	1	..	3
	Brush and hot water	3	2	1	4	1	..	4	1	2	14	1	..	4	4	..	8	..		..	1	3	9	1	1	11	8	6	35	3	1	64
	Otherwise ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	..	..	6
	Not stated (including 42 at breast) ..	6	..	1	12	..	5	2	1	3	11	3	3	2	1	4	13	.	1	4	1	2	17	1	1	14	3	10	53	4	..	94
		18	5	2	35	2	12	20	10	9	64	9	12	21	12	7	55	..	5	4	6	7	47	2	5	63	33	25	201	13	34	369
No. of Rooms occupied by Family.	1 room	3	..	..	6	1	2	5	1	3	18	2	3	2	4	..	3	..	..	1	2	1	7	..	..	11	7	4	34	3	5	64
	2 rooms ..	6	2	1	16	..	3	8	6	2	16	3	6	8	5	2	22	..	4	1	2	2	19	1	2	23	15	7	73	4	15	137
	3 ,, ...	7	2	..	3	1	3	3	1	3	8	2	2	5	2	5	16	..	..	..	2	2	12	1	3	15	7	10	39	4	8	83
	4 ,, ...		..	1	6	..	2	..	..	..	10	2	..	2	..	..	4	..	1	1	..	1	5	..	..	3	..	2	25	2	3	35
	5 ,, or more ..	2	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	6	..	1	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	12	..	2	22
	Not stated ..		..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..		..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	6	..	..	4		..	10
	Unknown	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	1	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	14	..	1	18
		18	5	2	35	2	12	20	10	9	64	9	12	21	12	7	55	..	5	4	6	7	47	2	5	63	33	25	201	13	34	369
State of Rooms as to Cleanliness.	Clean	13	5	2	28	2	9	15	8	7	52	8	12	16	6	5	44	..	5	2	3	6	36	1	4	46	22	20	160	11	30	289
	Dirty	4	..	..	1	..	2	3	1	1	4	..	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	2	2	..	5	1	1	12	6	1	13	1	3	36
	Unwholesome ..	..	..	..	2	..		1	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	1	2	9	1	..	14
	Not stated	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	3	1	5	..	..	12
	Unknown	..	..	..	3	..	1		..	..	6	..	..	1	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	14	..	1	18
		18	5	2	35	2	12	20	10	9	64	9	12	21	12	7	55	..	5	4	6	7	47	2	5	63	33	25	201	13	34	369
Prevalence of Flies.	Numerous	2	..	..	14	..	1	3	4	2	30	..	..	5	1	1	30	..	..	..	1	..	25	..	..	10	6	3	99	..	1	119
	Moderate	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	1	4	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	4	2	1	12	..	4	23
	Few	2	3	1	12	2	1	6	3	2	17	3	5	3	5	2	11	..	2	..	2	2	15	1	2	11	13	7	55	6	10	102
	None noted . ..	14	2	1	6	..	10	11	2	5	13	6	6	9	5	4	11	..	3	4	3	4	5	1	..	38	12	14	35	7	19	125
		18	5	2	35	2	12	20	10	9	64	9	12	21	12	7	55	..	5	4	6	7	47	2	5	63	33	25	201	13	34	369

XXVI.

Summary of **Investigations into the Deaths** *of* **Infants** *from* **Diarrhœa** *during the six years* 1908-13.

		Ages of Infants in three monthly periods.				Total under twelve months.
		0—3.	3—6.	6—9.	9—12.	
Food of Infants.	Breast milk only	13	11	8	10	42
	Cows' milk only	26	49	42	17	134
	Condensed milk only	13	24	14	10	61
	Artificial foods only	2	4	8	5	19
	Breast and cows' milk	8	10	4	6	28
	,, condensed milk	5	6	4	3	18
	,, artificial foods	2	10	4	8	24
	Mixed foods	1	4	9	7	21
	Not stated	4	6	7	5	22
		74	124	100	71	369
State of Mother's Health.	Good health	56	71	66	52	245
	Moderate	5	19	17	9	50
	Bad	9	27	9	6	51
	Not stated	4	7	8	4	23
		74	124	100	71	369
Mother's state as to occupation.	No occupation	55	80	62	44	241
	Occupied at work	13	37	31	23	104
	Not stated	6	7	7	4	24
		74	124	100	71	369
Method of Feeding.	Breast	13	11	8	10	42
	Bottle with tube	11	22	27	13	73
	Bottle (boat shape) without tube	41	79	51	33	204
	Spoon	5	4	3	4	16
	Otherwise	..	1	3	3	7
	Not stated	4	7	8	8	27
		74	124	100	71	369
Method used to cleanse Feeding Apparatus.	Scalding water	10	29	18	7	64
	Hot ,,	10	9	8	4	31
	Hot water and soda	18	38	32	19	107
	Cold water	..	1	2	..	3
	Brush and hot water	11	22	16	15	64
	Otherwise	1	2	3	..	6
	Not stated (including 42 at breast)	24	23	21	26	94
		74	124	100	71	369
No. of Rooms Occupied by the Family.	1 room	12	32	9	11	64
	2 rooms	28	41	41	27	137
	3 ,,	16	19	28	20	83
	4 ,,	9	12	7	7	35
	5 ,, or more	5	11	6	..	22
	Not stated	..	3	3	4	10
	Unknown	4	6	6	2	18
		74	124	100	71	369
State of Rooms as to Cleanliness.	Clean	59	102	76	52	289
	Dirty	7	9	9	11	36
	Unwholesome	2	5	3	4	14
	Not stated	2	2	6	2	12
	Unknown	4	6	6	2	18
		74	124	100	71	369
Prevalence of Flies.	Numerous	17	39	37	26	119
	Moderate	3	6	8	6	23
	Few	21	36	23	22	102
	None noted	33	43	32	17	125
		74	124	100	71	369

TABLE XXVII.

Showing the **Ages at Death of Children under one year of age** *and the* **Deaths** *at the several periods* **per 1,000 Births** *during years* 1906-1913.

Ages at Death	Deaths.									Deaths per 1,000 Births								
	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	Total 8 years.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	Total 8 years.
Under 1 week	182	187	186	156	163	170	190	195	1,429	21·01	21·91	21·46	19·02	19·87	20·96	23·14	23·33	21·35
1—2 weeks..	42	58	52	52	45	52	41	49	391	4·85	6·80	6·00	6·34	5·49	6·41	4·99	5·86	5·84
2—3	49	51	33	26	41	34	25	47	306	5·66	5·98	3·81	3·17	5·00	4·19	3·05	5·62	4·57
3—4	35	34	39	35	29	37	24	29	262	4·04	3·98	4·50	4·27	3·54	4·56	2·92	3·47	3·91
Total under a month	308	330	310	269	278	293	280	320	2,388	35·56	38·67	35·77	32·80	33·90	36·12	34·10	38·28	35·67
1—3 months	228	189	180	147	131	207	133	187	1,402	26·32	22·14	20·78	17·92	15·97	25·51	16·20	22·37	20·94
Total under 3 months	536	519	490	416	409	500	413	507	3,790	61·88	60·81	56·55	50·72	49·87	61·63	50·30	60·65	56·61
3—6 months	230	169	151	148	144	201	121	178	1,342	26·56	19·81	17·43	18·05	17·56	24·78	14·73	21·30	20·05
6—9 months	162	167	126	144	106	171	81	111	1,068	18·71	19·57	14·54	17·57	12·92	21·08	9·86	13·27	15·95
9—12 months	155	141	127	133	118	168	95	102	1,039	17·90	16·52	14·76	16·22	14·38	20·70	11·56	12·20	15·52
Total under 1 year	1,083	996	894	841	777	1,040	710	898	7,239	125·05	116·71	103·28	102·56	94·73	128·19	86·45	107·42	108·13

TABLE XXVIII.

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

YEARS.	QUARTERS.								ANNUAL Deaths & Mortality.	
	First.		Second.		Third.		Fourth.			
	Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths per 1,000 Births.	Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths per 1 000 Births.	Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths per 1,000 Births.	Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths per 1,000 Births.	Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths per 1,000 Births.
1885	322	121	299	128	460	195	306	123	1,387	143
1886	370	144	268	111	577	237	302	126	1.517	154
1887	288	117	323	132	580	239	366	153	1,557	160
1888	326	132	270	115	359	152	316	132	1,271	132
1889	421	164	162	94	376	164	302	130	1,261	131
1890	356	144	326	142	422	177	384	170	1,488	161
1886-90	1,761	141	1,349	113	2,314	195	1,670	142	7,094	147
1891	338	129	349	144	397	165	397	169	1,481	151
1892	425	171	295	122	384	164	313	136	1 417	145
1893	403	161	393	156	508	212	391	166	1,595	164
1894	313	125	267	113	363	154	286	123	1,229	127
1895	353	134	315	128	427	172	321	138	1,416	139
1891-95	1,832	144	1,619	133	2,079	173	1,708	139	7,138	145
1896	373	151	318	130	449	196	350	128	1,490	150
1897	296	115	216	90	446	183	380	156	1 338	136
1898	362	151	282	122	561	227	299	132	1,504	159
1899	308	123	256	105	622	256	362	157	1,548	160
1900	326	132	291	127	419	175	308	147	1,344	145
1896-00	1,665	134	1,363	115	2,497	208	1,699	143	7 224	150
1901	304	124	255	113	397	172	334	147	1 290	139
1902	311	131	236	109	316	136	356	150	1,219	132
1903	329	145	243	107	262	118	302	136	1 136	126
1904	238	104	215	94	424	192	263	124	1,140	128
1905	226	101	250	109	318	152	280	131	1,074	123
1901-05	1,408	121	1,199	107	1 717	154	1,535	138	5,859	130
1906	271	120	203	90	344	164	265	129	1,083	125
1907	319	145	221	102	166	79	290	140	996	117
1908	247	111	171	80	204	95	272	124	894	103
1909	233	106	221	109	180	90	207	104	841	103
1910	219	103	159	**76**	138	**67**	261	134	777	95
1906-10	1,289	117	975	91	1 032	99	1,295	126	4,591	109
1911	243	115	192	97	410	206	195	102	1,040	128
1912	189	**87**	169	86	165	81	187	**98**	710	**86**
1913	275	134	192	90	205	102	226	110	898	107

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

TABLE XXIX.

Showing the **Chief Causes** *of* **Infantile Mortality** *in the fourteen years, 1899-1912 and in* **1913.**

	Cause of Death	Years. 1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	Mean 14 years.	1913	Difference.
	Small-pox	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
i. Common Infectious Diseases.	Measles	27	42	37	24	29	51	27	36	27	24	31	21	28	29	31	**16**	− 15
	Scarlet Fever	..	2	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	**2**	+ 1
	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup	3	5	7	1	4	2	2	3	1	4	1	1	2	6	3	**4**	+ 1
	Whooping Cough	66	68	38	76	63	30	51	30	53	29	36	64	31	17	46	**22**	− 24
ii Diarrhœal Diseases.	Diarrhœa, all forms	208	148	143	72	83	200	149	171	73	80	46	33	229	23	118	**68**	− 50
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis	159	67	70	43	46	20	53	92	49	52	26	38	73	49	60	**99**	+ 39
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	13	21	21	23	22	18	15	14	9	7	23	15	9	8	15	**14**	− 1
	Premature Birth	187	176	169	194	174	178	163	144	164	167	136	121	149	128	161	**139**	− 22
	Congenital Defects	21	36	48	33	47	43	48	59	47	51	52	46	35	34	43	**40**	− 3
iii. Wasting Diseases.	Injury at Birth	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	.	..	..	1	4	3	1	**2**	+ 1
	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation	2	1	5	2	7	6	4	5	8	4	4	..	14	5	5	**6**	+ 1
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	285	221	188	192	183	177	138	134	137	138	133	94	117	114	161	**144**	− 17
	Tuberculous Meningitis	30	25	24	20	20	10	19	20	17	13	18	24	19	15	20	**9**	− 11
iv. Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Peritonitis Tabes Mesenterica	30	25	26	25	20	20	24	17	17	14	20	14	11	8	19	**7**	− 12
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	27	28	19	23	30	16	12	12	23	13	8	8	16	5	17	**5**	− 12
	Erysipelas	6	3	2	3	4	3	1	3	3	4	4	3	..	..	3	**1**	− 2
	Syphilis	7	17	10	11	10	11	13	9	5	13	10	8	4	8	10	**12**	+ 2
	Rickets	8	2	5	3	1	4	3	5	..	2	1	..	6	1	3	**2**	− 1
	Meningitis (*not Tuberculous*)	16	19	23	16	18	10	19	18	10	13	11	14	10	5	14	**8**	− 6
v Other Causes.	Convulsions	62	57	68	69	47	47	38	24	16	15	14	22	17	17	37	**18**	− 19
	Bronchitis	124	119	104	116	90	78	77	82	83	39	55	50	51	41	79	**59**	− 20
	Laryngitis	2	4	5	2	4	1	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	− 2
	Pneumonia	112	118	123	134	109	101	107	103	153	106	106	110	101	97	113	**109**	− 4
	Suffocation, overlying	45	43	39	46	15	25	14	22	23	23	27	26	21	23	28	**32**	+ 4
	Other Causes	108	97	113	86	108	88	94	79	77	80	77	64	91	73	88	**80**	− 8
		1,548	1,344	1,290	1,219	1,136	1,140	1,074	1,083	996	894	841	777	1,040	710	1,078	**898**	−180

In Engalnd and Wales, in the ninety-six great towns, in the seven greatest towns, and in the six boroughs surrounding Islington, the infantile mortality was as follows:—

England and Wales	109 per 1,000 births	
96 Great Towns	117	,,
145 Smaller Towns	112	,,
Rural Districts	96	,,
London	105	,,
Birmingham	129	,,
Liverpool	131	,,
Manchester	127	,,
Leeds	133	,,
Bristol	96	,,
Sheffield	128	,,
The Encircling Boroughs. Hornsey	60	,,
Stoke Newington	82	,,
Hackney	99	,,
Shoreditch	155	,,
Finsbury	138	,,
St. Pancras	92	,,
The Encircling Boroughs	109	,,
Islington	**107**	,,

MORTALITY FROM THE PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES

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

Altogether 322 deaths from these diseases were registered, and they represented an annual death-rate of 0·97 per 1,000 of the population, as against 296 deaths, and a death-rate of 0·90 in 1912. The decrease in these deaths is very noticeable, for since the quinquennium 1896-1900 their numbers have regularly, year by year, become less, but somewhat like an ebb tide which, while it gradually recedes, yet at times sends up one or more waves which reach farther up the shore than those which have preceded them, only, however, to be followed by others still lower. In these five years the annual average was 810 per annum, but in the succeeding five years (1901-1905) it was only 568, which was followed in the years 1906-1910 by one of 439. In the next three years it fell to 407. This is a good record, and one on which the Borough is to be congratulated.

So that the decrease in recent years may be more readily appreciated, the deaths since 1901 have been put on a common basis. Thus if the 628 deaths in that year are taken as 100, and the deaths in twelve succeeding years are expressed in terms of 100, the relative deaths are as follows:—

1901—100	...	1906—89	...	1911—96
1902—07	...	1907—69	...	1912—47
1903—75	...	1908—57	...	1913—51
1904—96	...	1909—67		—
1905—84	...	1910—68	...	Average—77

Thus the deaths in 1913 were 49 per cent. fewer than in 1901, and 26 per cent. below the average of the thirteen years 1901-13.

The mortality in these years has been above the average on six occasions and below it on seven, six of which have been in the last eight years. The full figures for each year since 1885 are given in Table XXX.

TABLE XXX.

Showing the **Deaths** *from the principal* **Epidemic Diseases** *for the Twenty-eight years* 1885-1912 *and in* **1913**, *together with* **Death-rates** *for the total deaths.*

Years.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Simple and Undefined Fevers.	Diarrhœal Diseases.	Totals.	Death-Rate.
1885 .. .	129	294	36	167	210	3	63	—	197	1099	3·69
1886	3	63	26	72	214	2	60	—	320	760	2·52
1887	—	335	59	46	240	2	45	—	309	1036	3·39
1888	—	147	64	50	231	1	59	—	162	714	2·31
1889	—	177	40	62	86	—	61	—	178	604	2·01
1890	—	202	65	81	204	—	39	—	180	771	2·44
1891	—	224	50	†178	255	1	32	—	159	899	2·81
1892	3	179	53	170	161	—	41	1	189	797	2 47
1893 . ..	2	119	94	200	181	1	48	2	237	884	2·70
1894	3	199	69	218	188	—	36	—	95	808	2·44
1895	1	135	66	144	81	1	30	3	189	650	1·94
1896	1	288	57	257	234	—	46	2	153	1038	3·07
1897	1	97	61	131	130	—	44	—	174	638	1·89
1898	—	325	26	93	168	1	36	1	283	933	2·77
1899	—	155	33	128	160	—	47	—	258	781	2·32
1900	1	159	24	106	142	—	46	2	180	660	1·96
1901	8	151	30	134	85	—	47	1	172	628	1·87
1902	53	114	40	104	152	—	45	1	99	608	1·82
1903	—	120	24	43	152	—	22	1	109	471	1·41
1904	1	181	35	28	83	—	18	—	260	606	1·82
1905	1	123	37	34	111	—	17	—	206	529	1·59
1906	—	187	37	32	74	—	19	—	213	562	1·70
1907	—	130	24	42	120	—	13	—	103	432	1·31
1908	—	78	30	60	55	—	18	—	117	358	1·09
1909	—	197	25	31	86	—	12	—	67	418	1·27
1910	—	166	11	34	124	—	17	—	76	428	1·30
1911	—	124	20	53	71	—	12	—	324	604	1 84
1912	—	151	9	38	54	—	8	—	36	296	0·90
1913	**—**	**101**	**19**	**37**	**62**	**—**	**4**	**—**	**99**	**322**	**0·97**

† From this date Membranous Croup was included.

Table XXXI.

Showing the **Corrected Mean Number** *of* **Deaths** *from the Principal* **Epidemic Diseases** 1885-1912 *and in* **1913**.

Diseases.	Corrected Average Number of Deaths 1885-1912.	1913.	Decrease.
Small pox	7	..	– 7
Measles	172	**101**	– 71
Scarlet Fever	41	**19**	– 22
Diphtheria	98	**37**	– 61
Whooping Cough	145	**62**	– 83
Typhus Fever	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	34	**4**	– 30
Continued & Ill-defined Fevers	1	..	– 1
Diarrhœa	180	**99**	– 81
The above Diseases ...	678	**322**	– 356

TABLE XXXII.

Deaths *and* **Death-Rates** *from each of the principal* **Epidemic Diseases** *during the* **year 1913** *inclusive of the* **Deaths of Borough Patients** *in Hospitals outside the Borough.*

SUB-REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	Enteric Fever.		Small Pox.		Measles.		Scarlet Fever.		Whooping Cough.		Diphtheria.		Diarrhœa.		TOTALS.	
	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths	Death-rates.
Tufnell	2	0·06	...	...	7	0·20	3	0·09	1	0·03	5	0·14	9	0·26	27	0·78
Upper Holloway ...	...	...	...	...	20	0·51	2	0·05	8	0·21	5	0·13	13	0·34	48	1·24
Tollington	...	...	...	...	17	0·56	3	0·10	6	0·19	3	0·10	3	0·10	32	1·05
Lower Holloway ...	...	...	...	...	15	0·38	4	0·10	13	0·33	6	0·15	25	0·63	63	1·59
Highbury	1	0·02	...	...	10	0·17	1	0·02	13	0·22	4	0·07	13	0·22	42	0·72
Barnsbury	...	...	...	...	17	0·32	...	...	11	0·20	3	0·06	19	0·35	50	0·93
Islington S. East ...	1	0·01	...	...	15	0·20	6	0·08	10	0·13	11	0·14	17	0·22	50	0·78
The Borough ...	4	0·01	...	...	101	0·31	19	0·06	62	0·19	37	0·11	99	0·29	322	0·97
Preceding year, 1912.	8	0·02	...	...	151	0·46	9	0·03	54	0·16	38	0·12	36	0·11	296	0·90

TABLE XXXIII.

Showing the **Deaths** *and* **Death-rates** *from the Principal* **Epidemic Diseases** *in the* **Wards** *during the* **Four Quarters** *of* **1913**.

WARDS.	First Quarter.		Second Quarter.		Third Quarter.		Fourth Quarter.		Year.	
	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths	Death-rates.	Deaths	Death-rates.
Tufnell ...	8	0·94	7	0·82	5	0·59	7	0·76	27	0·78
Upper Holloway	14	1·47	15	1·58	9	0·95	10	0·98	48	1·24
Tollington ...	10	1·34	19	2·55	2	0·27	1	0·12	32	1·05
Lower Holloway	15	1·54	17	1·75	15	1·54	16	1·53	63	1·59
Highbury ...	4	0·47	9	1·07	11	1·31	4	0·44	28	0·81
Mildmay ...	8	1·35	2	0·34	...	...	3	0·47	13	0·53
Thornhill ...	11	1·41	10	1·29	13	1·67	7	0·83	41	1·29
Barnsbury ...	5	0·93	2	0·37	1	0·18	1	0·17	9	0·40
St. Mary's ...	4	0·95	—	—	2	0·47	3	0·66	9	0·52
Canonbury ...	8	1·11	7	0·97	7	0·97	2	0·26	24	0·82
St. Peter's ...	6	0·81	11	1·48	4	0·54	7	0·87	28	0·92
TOTALS ...	93	1·14	99	1·21	69	0·85	61	0·69	322	0·97

TABLE XXXIV.

Showing the **Deaths** *and* **Death-rates** *from each of the Principal* **Epidemic Diseases** *in the several* **Wards** *during the* **Year 1913.**

WARDS.	Enteric Fever.		Small Pox.		Measles.		Scarlet Fever.		Whooping Cough.		Diphtheria.		Diarrhœa.		Totals.	
	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.
Tufnell ...	2	0·06	...	...	7	0·20	3	0·09	1	0·03	5	0·14	9	0·26	27	0·78
Upper Holloway	...	...	...	...	20	0·51	2	0·05	8	0·21	5	0·13	13	0·34	48	1·24
Tollington ...	...	...	...	...	17	0·56	3	0·10	6	0·19	3	0·10	3	0·10	32	1·05
Lower Holloway	...	...	...	...	15	0·38	4	0·10	13	0·33	6	0·15	25	0·63	63	1·59
Highbury ...	...	...	...	...	5	0·14	1	0·03	7	0·20	3	0·09	12	0·35	28	0·81
Mildmay ...	1	0.04	...	...	5	0·21	...	...	5	0·21	1	0·04	1	0·04	13	0·54
Thornhill ...	...	...	...	...	13	0·41	...	...	9	0·28	2	0·06	17	0·54	41	1·29
Barnsbury ...	...	...	...	...	4	0·18	...	...	2	0·09	1	0·04	2	0·09	9	0·40
St. Mary's ...	...	...	...	...	3	0·17	...	...	1	0·06	1	0·06	4	0·23	9	0·52
Canonbury ...	1	0·03	...	...	8	0·27	4	0·14	3	0·10	2	0·07	6	0·21	24	0·82
St. Peter's ...	...	...	...	...	4	0·13	2	0.07	7	0·23	8	0·26	7	0·23	28	0·92
THE BOROUGH	4	0·01	...	...	101	0·31	19	0·06	62	0·19	37	0·11	99	0·29	322	0·97

SMALL POX.

No death was registered from Small Pox during the year nor was a case of the disease notified.

MEASLES.

101 deaths were registered, or 50 less than in 1912, and 23 less than in 1911. Nevertheless the toll of lives is a heavy one, and ought to have been much lighter, for many of the deaths were undoubtedly due to causes which might with reasonable care and forethought have been prevented. The death-rate, which was equal to 0·31 per 1,000 of the population, contrasts with a mean rate of 0·27 in the boroughs encircling Islington, and is lower than that of Finsbury, but almost identical with that of Hackney.

The Medical Officer of Health desires to draw special attention to Table XXXVII., which gives the secondary causes of the deaths, but which were really the true diseases from which the children, who had been attacked with measles, died.

TABLE XXXV.

Showing the **Deaths** *and* **Death-rates** *from* **Measles** *in the* **Sub Districts** *for each Quarter and the Year.*

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		Year.	
	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.
Tufnell	2	0·24	5	0·59	..	..	..	..	7	0·20
Upper Holloway ..	9	0·95	11	1·16	..	..	..	..	20	0·51
Tollington	5	0·67	11	1·48	1	0·13	..	..	17	0·56
Lower Holloway ..	8	0·82	7	0·72	..	..	..	..	15	0·38
Highbury	4	0·26	6	0·42	..	..	..	..	10	0·17
Barnsbury	13	0·99	4	0·30	..	..	..	..	17	0·32
Islington, South East	8	0·45	5	0·27	2	0·11	..	..	15	0·20
The Borough ..	49	0·60	49	0·60	3	0·04	..	..	101	0·31

TABLE XXXVI.

Showing the **Death-Rates** *of the* **Encircling Boroughs** *from* **Measles** *in the Four Quarters of* 1913.

Districts.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year.
St. Pancras	0·47	0·26	0·02	0·02	0·19
Stoke Newington	0·48	0·40	..	..	0·21
Hackney	0·86	0·27	0·09	..	0·30
Hornsey	0·37	0·18	..	..	0·13
Finsbury	1·23	0·19	..	..	0·35
Shoreditch	1·43	0·37	..	0·10	0·47
The above Districts ..	0·79	0·27	0·03	1·19	0·27
Islington	**0·60**	**0·60**	**0·04**	..	**0·31**

TABLE XXXVII.

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

Secondary Causes.	Quarters.				The Year 1913.		
	1	2	3	4	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Pneumonia	41	38	1	..	40	40	80
Bronchitis	3	2	..	..	2	3	5
Convulsions ..	..	2	..	..	1	1	2
Tubercular Peritonitis	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Tubercular Meningitis	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Enteritis	..	2	..	..	..	2	2
Influenza	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Carcrum Oris ..	1	1	..	..	2	..	2
Whooping Cough ..	..	2	1	..	1	2	3
Total Secondary Causes	47	48	3	..	49	49	98
Deaths where no secondary cause was entered	2	1	..	..	1	2	3
Total Deaths ..	49	49	3	..	50	51	101

Table XXXVIII.

Showing the **Deaths** *from* **Measles** *during each* **Week** *of* 1913.

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

TABLE XXXIX.

Showing the deaths from **Measles** *in the* **Quarters,** 1903-12 *and* 1913.

Years.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Whole Year.
1903	35	64	17	4	120
1904	20	75	56	30	181
1905	26	17	20	60	123
1906	93	75	11	8	187
1907	4	56	44	26	130
1908	19	12	7	40	78
1909	89	94	10	4	197
1910	1	8	21	136	166
1911	83	33	5	3	124
1912	24	29	29	69	151
Corrected average number of deaths	39	45	22	37	143
1913.	**49**	**49**	**3**	..	**101**
Increase or Decrease ..	+10	+ 4	-19	-37	-42

SCARLET FEVER.

The deaths from Scarlet Fever have been few in recent years, and since 1907 have not exceeded 30. In 1910 there were only 11 deaths, and in 1912 only 9. These figures were, however, altogether exceptional and cannot be expected to recur. The number of deaths now to be reported is 19, representing a rate of 0·06 per 1,000. The districts in which they occurred are set out in Table XL., wherein it will be noticed that no death was registered in Barnsbury, and only 1 in Highbury.

TABLE XL.

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

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		Year.	
	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.
Tufnell	2	0·24	..	..	..	..	1	0·11	3	0·09
Upper Holloway ..	..	..	..	..	2	0·21	..	..	2	0·05
Tollington	2	0·27	1	0·13	..	..	..	..	3	0·10
Lower Holloway ..	2	0·21	..	..	..	..	2	0·19	4	0·10
Highbury	1	0·06	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0·02
Barnsbury	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Islington, South East	..	..	2	0·10	3	0·16	1	0·05	6	0·08
The Borough ..	7	0·09	3	0·04	5	0·06	4	0·05	19	0·06

DIPHTHERIA.

The 37 deaths which were registered were equal to a death-rate of 0·11 per 1,000 of the population. These contrast with 38 in the preceding year. The deaths are few if compared with those which obtained in years gone by. Indeed, since 1902 there has been a notable drop, for whereas they then numbered 104, they have never been more than 60 in any year since, while the average in the quinquennial period 1906-1910 has been only 40. In 1906, 1907, 1909, 1910, 1912 and 1913 the deaths did not exceed 42, and varied from 31 to 38. These figures are, however, far different from those which obtained from 1891 to 1895, when the average was 182 per annum, and from 1896 to 1900, when it was 143, after which time there was a fall in 1901-1905 to 69. These low figures continued into the next quinquennium, when the deaths averaged 40.

Considering how fatal Diphtheria is, especially in young life, it is very gratifying to find such a marked decline in the fatality.

Its history, so far as the records of Islington show, is given in the following statement, which sets out the number of deaths in each quinquennial period as well as the average number for each year in those periods.

Years.	Total Deaths.	Annual Deaths. Average
1861—1865	194	39
1866—1870	137	27
1871—1875	115	23
1876—1880	165	33
1881—1885	418	84
1886—1890	311	62
1891—1895	910	182
1896—1900	715	143
1901—1905	343	69
1906—1910	199	40

TABLE XLI.

Showing the **Deaths** *and* **Death-rates** *from* **Diphtheria** *in the Sub-Districts or each Quarter and the Year.*

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		Year.	
	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.
Tufnell	2	0·24	1	0·12	1	0·12	1	0·11	5	0·14
Upper Holloway ..	2	0·21	..	..	1	0·11	2	0·19	5	0·13
Tollington	1	0·13	2	0·27	..	..	..	..	3	0·10
Lower Holloway ..	2	0·21	1	0·10	..	..	3	0·29	6	0·15
Highbury	..	..	2	0·14	1	0·07	1	0·06	4	0·07
Barnsbury	1	0·07	..	..	..	..	2	0·14	3	0·06
Islington, South East	4	0·22	5	0·27	1	0·05	1	0·05	11	0·14
The Borough ..	12	0·15	11	0·13	4	0·05	10	0·11	37	0·11

WHOOPING COUGH.

The returns gave 62 deaths, which were equal to a death-rate of 0·19 per 1,000 of the population, as contrasted with 54 in the preceding year and an average of 92 in the preceding ten years.

TABLE XLII.

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

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		Year.	
	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.
Tufnell	..	..	1	0·12	..	..	..	..	1	0·03
Upper Holloway ..	2	0·21	3	0·32	..	..	3	0·29	8	0·21
Tollington	2	0·27	3	0·40	1	0·13	..	..	6	0·19
Lower Holloway ..	2	0·21	7	0·72	2	0·20	2	0·19	13	0·33
Highbury	7	0·46	3	0·21	2	0·14	1	0·06	13	0·22
Barn-bury	..	..	8	0·61	3	0·23	..	..	11	0·20
Islington, South East	3	0·17	6	0·32	..	..	1	0·05	10	0·13
The Borough ..	16	0·19	31	0·38	8	0·10	7	0·08	62	0·19

ENTERIC FEVER.

The return of deaths from Enteric Fever was the lowest on record, only 4 being known, as contrasted with 8 in the preceding year, and with 12 in 1911. How different these figures are from those of former years. Thus, from 1886 to 1890, inclusive, there were 264 deaths registered, or an average of 53 per annum; from 1891 to 1895, 187, or an average of 37; from 1896 to 1900, 219, or an average of 44; from 1901 to 1905, 149, or an average of 30. Then a sudden drop of nearly 50 per cent. occurred, for in the quinquennium 1906-1910 only 79 deaths were returned, or an average of 16 per annum. This is a very notable record, and indicates the enormous strides that have been made in the public health of the community.

A still more extraordinary fact with respect to the mortality last year is that no death was registered in the 2nd, 3rd or 4th quarters, all the deaths having occurred in the first, nor did any occur in the sub-districts of Upper Holloway, Tollington, Lower Holloway or Barnsbury.

TABLE XLIII.

Showing the **Deaths** *and* **Death-rates** *from* **Enteric Fever** *in the Sub-Districts for each Quarter and the Year.*

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		Year.	
	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.
Tufnell	2	0 24	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0·06
Upper Holloway ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tollington	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lower Holloway ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Highbury	1	0·06	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0 02
Barnsbury	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Islington, South East	1	0·06	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0·01
The Borough ..	4	0·05	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	0 01

TYPHUS FEVER.

Nil return.

CONTINUED AND ILL-DEFINED FEVERS.

Nil return.

DIARRHŒAL DISEASES.

These include Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Choleriac Diarrhœa, Zymotic Enteritis, Epidemic Enteritis, Infective Enteritis, Enteric Catarrh, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh and Gastro-enteric Catarrh.

The deaths from these diseases conjointly numbered 268, as contrasted with 134 in 1912, and 461 in 1911.

The deaths were equal to a death-rate of 0·81 per 1,000 of the population. 99 deaths were ascribed to true diarrhœa, which is an increase of 63 on the preceding year. The deaths from dirarhœal diseases during last year are shown in Table XLVII., where it should be noted that 210 out of the total number of those from diarrhœal diseases occurred among children under two years old, and represented a mortality of 25·12 per 1,000 births.

Table XLIV.

Showing the **Deaths** *from* **Diarrhœal Diseases** *together with those classed under* **Enteritis and its Sub-headings** *during four Quarters of the ten years* 1904-13.

Ages.	1st Quarter.			2nd Quarter.			3rd Quarter.			4th Quarter.			The Year.		
	Diarrhœa.	Enteritis, etc.	Total.	Diarrhœa.	Enteritis, etc.	Total.	Diarrhœa.	Enteritis, etc.	Total.	Diarrhœa.	Enteritis, etc.	Total.	Diarrhœa.	Enteritis, etc.	Total.
Under 1 year	8	5	13	2	10	12	181	17	198	9	6	15	200	38	238
1 to 5 years	3	1	4	3	2	5	40	1	41	1	2	3	47	6	53
Over 5 years	3	5	8	1	6	7	9	9	18	—	10	10	13	30	43
1904	14	11	25	6	18	24	230	27	257	10	18	28	260	74	334
Under 1 year	4	10	14	9	10	19	119	20	139	17	28	45	149	68	217
1 to 5 years	—	3	3	3	1	4	29	6	35	2	4	6	34	14	48
Over 5 years	4	8	12	2	6	8	11	5	16	6	8	14	23	27	50
1905	8	21	29	14	17	31	159	31	190	25	40	65	206	109	315
Under 1 year	6	7	13	7	16	23	134	49	183	24	34	58	171	106	277
1 to 5 years	3	2	5	2	3	5	20	8	28	2	10	12	27	23	50
Over 5 years	—	9	9	1	13	14	13	8	21	1	1	2	15	31	46
1906	9	18	27	10	32	42	167	65	232	27	45	72	213	160	373
Under 1 year	7	15	22	8	12	20	22	8	30	36	23	59	73	58	131
1 to 5 years	1	5	6	3	—	3	5	4	9	7	5	12	16	14	30
Over 5 years	3	9	12	2	6	8	3	7	10	6	8	14	14	30	44
1907	11	29	40	13	18	31	30	19	49	46	36	85	103	102	205
Under 1 year	10	10	20	2	9	11	53	19	72	15	20	35	80	58	138
1 to 5 years	1	4	5	—	6	6	12	10	22	10	5	15	23	25	48
Over 5 years	1	4	5	1	5	6	7	4	11	5	5	10	14	18	32
1908	12	18	30	3	20	23	72	33	105	30	30	60	117	101	218
Under 1 year	3	6	9	3	9	12	31	14	45	9	20	29	46	49	95
1 to 5 years	1	4	5	1	3	4	10	5	15	—	2	2	12	14	26
Over 5 years	4	4	8	2	9	11	—	9	9	3	8	11	9	30	39
1909	8	14	22	6	21	27	41	28	69	12	30	42	67	93	160

TABLE XLIV (*Continued*).

Ages	1st Quarter.			2nd Quarter.			3rd Quarter.			4th Quarter.			The Year.		
	Diarrhœa	Enteritis, etc.	Total	Diarrhœa.	Enteritis, etc.	Total.	Diarrhœa.	Enteritis, etc.	Total.	Diarrhœa.	Enteritis, etc.	Total.	Diarrhœa.	Enteritis, etc.	Total.
Under 1 year	2	7	9	4	14	18	13	9	22	14	23	37	33	53	86
1 to 5 years	5	1	6	1	—	1	11	1	12	14	7	21	31	9	40
Over 5 years	2	6	8	2	4	6	4	3	7	4	6	10	12	19	31
1910	9	14	23	7	18	25	28	13	41	32	36	68	76	81	157
Under 1 year	4	11	15	7	11	18	201	46	247	15	14	29	227	82	309
1 to 5 years	2	2	4	1	3	4	47	10	57	5	4	9	55	19	74
Over 5 years	4	8	12	2	8	10	26	12	38	10	8	18	42	36	78
1911	10	21	31	10	22	32	274	68	342	30	26	56	324	137	461
Under 1 year	5	10	15	3	13	16	13	19	32	2	15	17	23	57	80
1 to 5 years	—	3	3	—	1	1	3	1	4	1	8	9	4	13	17
Over 5 years	—	7	7	2	7	9	5	5	10	2	9	11	9	28	37
1912	5	20	25	5	21	26	21	25	46	5	32	37	36	98	134
Under 1 year	5	21	26	2	13	15	34	44	78	27	34	61	68	113	181
1 to 5 years	—	3	3	—	5	5	13	12	25	7	13	20	20	33	53
Over 5 years	—	5	5	3	6	9	2	6	8	6	6	12	11	23	34
1913	5	29	34	5	24	29	49	62	111	40	53	93	99	169	268

An examination of the figures from 1885 onwards shows that the average number of deaths in each of the quinquennial periods were as follows:—

1886—1890	230	1901—1905	169
1891—1895	173	1906—1910	115
1896—1900	209		

TABLE XLV.

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

Ages.	1st Quarter.			2nd Quarter.			3rd Quarter.			4th Quarter.			The Year.		
	Diarrhœa.	Enteritis, etc.	Totals.	Diarrhœa.	Enteritis, etc.	Totals.	Diarrhœa	Enteritis, etc.	Totals.	Diarrhœa.	Enteritis, etc.	Totals.	Diarrhœa.	Enteritis, etc.	Totals.
Under 1 year	5	21	26	2	13	15	34	44	78	27	34	61	68	113	181
1 to 5 years ...	...	3	3	...	5	5	13	12	25	7	13	20	20	33	53
Over 5 years	...	5	5	3	6	9	2	6	8	6	6	12	11	23	34
Totals ...	5	29	34	5	24	29	49	62	111	40	53	93	99	169	268

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

TABLE XLVI.

Showing the **Diarrhœal Deaths** *including those from* **Epidemic Enteritis** *in the* **Third Quarter, 1913.**

1913.	Deaths.								Meteorology.				
									Temperature of the air.		Temp. of the earth.	Rainfall.	
Week Ending.	Tuf.	U.H.	Toll.	L.H.	H.	B.	S.E.	Total.	Mean temperature of air in degrees.	Departure from mean temperature of 65 years	Temperature of the earth 3 feet below surface.	Rainfall in inches.	No. of days on which rain fell.
									°	°	°		
July 5th..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59·9	−1·9	59·82	0·21	4
,, 12th..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	57·2	−5·4	59·40	1·33	4
,, 19th..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	60·0	−3·3	59·61	0·52	6
,, 26th..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	57·7	−5·2	59·45	0·05	1
	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	58·7	−3·9	59·57	2·11	15
August 2nd	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	59·5	−2·8	59·73	0·00	1
,, 9th	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	57·1	−5·1	60·24	0·09	2
,, 16th	..	1	..	2	2	..	1	6	60·7	−1·7	60·10	0·14	4
,, 23rd	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	60·9	−0·6	60·58	0·36	2
	..	2	..	3	2	2	2	11	59·5	−2·5	60·16	0·59	9
August 30th	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	62·8	+2·3	60·62	0·51	4
Sept. 6th	1	..	..	2	1	2	..	6	59·1	−0·5	60·63	1·43	5
,, 13th	2	..	..	1	..	2	1	6	58·0	−0·4	59·96	0·06	2
,, 20th	..	3	..	4	3	..	2	12	54·9	−2·2	59·03	0·60	7
,, 27th	..	1	..	2	2	4	1	10	60·2	+4·8	58·46	0·13	2
	3	4	..	9	6	8	5	35	59·0	+0·8	59·74	2·73	20
3rd Quarter	4	6	..	13	8	11	7	49	59·1	−1·8	59·82	5·43	44

TABLE XLVII.

Showing the **Deaths** *occurring in* **Islington** *and in the several* **Encircling Boroughs** *from* **All Causes**, *from the principal* **Epidemic Diseases,** *and from* **Pulmonary Tuberculosis** *in the year* **1913.**

THE ENCIRCLING BOROUGHS.	Estimated Populations, 1913.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Total Epidemic Deaths.	Deaths from principal Epidemic Diseases.							Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Deaths of infants under 1 year of age.
				Enteric Fever.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 yr's)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
St. Pancras...	214,330	3,321	214	6	...	41	6	31	16	114	327	508
Stoke Newington	50,518	698	42	2	...	11	1	6	6	16	48	94
Hackney	223,353	3,037	258	4	...	68	11	23	11	141	261	549
Hornsey	87,596	838	39	3	...	12	...	8	4	12	40	85
Finsbury	84,679	1,576	171	...	...	30	4	31	9	97	173	352
Shoreditch	109,654	2,068	306	1	...	52	3	29	14	207	200	546
The above Boroughs ...	770,130	11,538	1,030	16	...	214	25	128	60	587	1,049	2,134
Islington	**325,585**	**5,028**	**322**	**4**	...	**101**	**19**	**62**	**37**	**210**	**420**	**898**

XLVIII.

Showing the **Death Rates** *of* **Islington** *and of the several* **Encircling Boroughs** *from* **All Causes,** *from the principal* **Epidemic Diseases,** *and from* **Pulmonary Tuberculosis** *in the year* **1913.**

THE ENCIRCLING BOROUGHS.	Estimated Populations, 1913.	Total Death-rates from All Causes.	Death-rates per 1,000 persons living.							Rate per 1,000 Births.	
			Enteric Fever.	Small Pox	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 yrs.)	Deaths under 1 year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
St. Pancras ...	214,330	15·2	0·03	...	0·19	0·03	0·14	0·07	1·50	20·68	92
Stoke Newington ...	50,518	13·6	0·04	...	0·21	0·02	0·12	0·12	0·93	13·99	82
Hackney	223,353	13·4	0·02	...	0·30	0·05	0·10	0 05	1·15	25·53	99
Hornsey	87,596	9·4	0·03	...	0·13	...	0·09	0·04	0·44	8·53	60
Finsbury	84,679	18·3	...	...	0·35	0·05	0·36	0·10	2·01	38·08	138
Shoreditch... ...	109,654	18·6	0·01	...	1·47	0·03	0·26	0·13	1·79	58·92	155
The above Boroughs	770,130	14·7	0·02	...	0·27	0·03	0·16	0·07	1·34	29.88	109
Islington	**325,585**	**15·15**	**0·01**	...	**0·31**	**0·06**	**0·19**	**0·11**	**1 26**	**25·12**	**107**

TABLE XLIX.

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

	Per 1,000 Persons Living.							Rate per 1,000 Births.	
	All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Deaths under 1 Year.
Cols.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5	6	7	8	9.
England and Wales	13·7	0·04	0 00	0.28	0 06	0 14	0·12	23·41	109
96 Great Towns	14·3	0·04	0·00	0·34	0·07	0·17	0 13	29·33	117
145 Smaller Towns	12·8	0·05	0 00	0·30	0·05	0·13	0·11	24·73	112
England and Wales less the 241 Towns	13·1	0·04	0·00	0·20	0 05	0·12	0·11	14·39	96
London	14·2	0·02	..	0·34	0·04	0·17	0·09	27·5	105
Bristol	12·7	0·01	..	0·13	0 01	0 14	0·08	18 9	96
Birmingham	14·7	0·02	..	0·45	0 20	0.18	0·1	35·3	129
Liverpool	18·0	0·04	0·00	0·41	0·07	0·31	0·09	38·1	134
Manchester	15·6	0 06	..	0 35	0·12	0·19	0·13	32·2	127
Leeds	15·4	0 04	..	0·23	0 03	0 20	0·18	30·2	134
Sheffield	15·7	0·04	..	0·77	0 16	0·14	0 12	30 5	128
St Pancras	15·2	0·03	..	0·19	0 03	0·14	0·07	20·68	92
Stoke Newington	13·6	0·01	..	0·21	0 02	0 12	0 12	13·99	82
Hackney	13·4	0·02	..	0·30	0 05	0·10	0·05	25·53	99
Hornsey	9·4	0·03	..	0·13	..	0·09	0 04	8.53	60
Finsbury	18 3	..	..	0 35	0 05	0 36	0 10	38·08	138
Shoreditch	18 6	0 01	..	0·47	0·03	0·26	0·13	58·92	155
Encircling Boroughs	14·7	0·02	..	0·27	0 03	0 16	0·17	29·88	109
Islington	**15·1**	**0·01**	..	**0·31**	**0·06**	**0·19**	**0 11**	**25·12**	**107**

INFLUENZA.

Influenza caused 58 deaths, which is 30 more than in 1912, but 9 less than the average of the preceding fourteen years, as shown in the following statement:—

Ages.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Average. 1899-1912.	1913.
0- 5	6	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	5	3	1	2	3	1	3	5
5-10	2	3	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
10-15				—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—		—		—
15-25	4	9	—	3	2	3	—	4	3	5	2	2	1	2	3	2
25-35	12	7	2	7	3	2	3	5	10	3	4	2	4	1	5	4
35-45	17	16	5	13	5	7	5	4	19	8	8	3	2	5	8	8
45-55	15	18	5	14	9	7	7	10	5	14	10	5	6	1	9	17
55-65	28	28	12	6	8	6	9	13	6	16	9	5	3	4	11	5
65-75	24	36	12	17	6	11	12	16	12	14	20	5	10	7	15	7
75-85	14	25	5	15	3	7	12	8	12	14	11	8	7	5	10	9
85 and upwards	4	4	—	4	—	1	1	2	1	4	4	4	1	2	2	1
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	126	149	46	83	40	48	54	67	75	81	70	36	37	28	67	58
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Here we see that from year to year the mortality has been of an irregular up and down character, with, however, a downward tendency. As usual, secondary causes have been very apparent, for a reference to Table LI. shows that in only a single instance was there none, while pneumonia was a complication in 38 instances, bronchitis in 8, heart disease in 3, pleurisy in 2, and enteritis in 2, while meningitis, hemiplegia, and senile decay had each one death to its credit.

In 19 cases the deceased were under 45 years of age, and in 39 they were over that age; 17 were between 45 and 55, 5 between 55 and 65, and 17 were 65 and upwards.

The record of cases since 1856 are given below in quinquennial periods:

Quinquennia.		Deaths.		Average number of Deaths per annum.
1856-60	...	18	...	3·6
1861-65	...	12	...	2·4
1866-70	...	10	...	2·0
1871-75	...	2	...	0·4
1876-80	...	2	...	0·4
1881-85	...	2	...	0·4
1886-90	...	40	...	8·0
1891-95	...	718	...	143·6
1896-00	...	420	...	84·0
1901-05	...	271	...	54·2
1906-10	...	329	...	65·8

TABLE L.

Showing the **Deaths** *from* **Influenza** *in the Quarters of the Year* **1913**, *together with the corrected averages of the corresponding periods* 1903-1912.

Years.	Quarters.				Totals
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	
1903	30	3	1	6	40
1904	12	5	2	29	48
1905	26	16	3	9	54
1906	13	21	7	26	67
1907	48	12	4	11	75
1908	52	20	3	6	81
1909	36	19	4	11	70
1910	21	6	2	7	36
1911	18	9	1	9	37
1912	14	4	2	8	28
Corrected Averages .. .	26	11	3	12	52
1913	**25**	**18**	**5**	**10**	**58**
Increase or Decrease	−1	+7	+2	−2	+6

TABLE LI

Showing the **Secondary Causes of Death** *from* **Influenza** *in the* **Four Quarters** *of the Year* **1913.**

	Tufnell.				Upper Holloway.				Tollington.				Lower Holloway.				Highbury.				Barnsbury.				Islington, South-East.				Totals for Year.
	Quarters.				Quarters.				Quarters.				Quarters.				Quarters.				Quarters.				Quarters.				
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	1st	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	
Pneumonia	1	2	..	1	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	1	3	3	1	1	..	2	..	1	6	3	2	1	38
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	.	..	..	8
Heart Disease, etc. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Pleurisy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Peritonitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Hemiplegia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Senile Decay	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
All Secondary Causes	2	2	..	1	2	3	..	1	4	1	..	..	3	3	..	1	5	3	3	1	1	3	..	2	8	3	2	3	57
No Secondary Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTALS ..	2	2	..	1	2	3	.	1	4	1	..	..	3	3	..	1	5	3	3	2	1	3	..	2	8	3	2	3	58

APPENDICITIS.

This disease caused 24 deaths, which is the normal number for the Borough, although 11 more than were registered in 1912. It is a singular fact that almost 42 per cent. of the deaths now reported occurred between the ages of five and twenty, although, strangely enough, during five years of this period, that is to say between the ages of 10 and 15, none were known, and that during the preceding ten years the average percentage of deaths between the same years has been almost identical, namely 37·5.

The ages at which people died from the disease is shown in the following statement :—

Ages.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910	1911.	1912.	Average 1903-12.	1913.
0- 5 - -	1	—	1	—	1	2	2	3	—	1	1	2
5-10 - -	4	2	4	3	—	7	7	2	3	1	3	5
10-15 - -	3	5	1	2	7	1	2	3	2	—	3	—
15-20 - -	4	3	6	3	3	3	3	4	4	—	3	5
20-25 - -	7	2	3	1	2	3	1	5	2	4	3	2
25-35 - -	5	8	3	2	2	2	1	1	4	1	3	2
35-45 - -	3	2	4	5	—	4	4	2	3	1	3	2
45-55 - -	2	1	4	1	1	2	1	5		4	2	3
55-65 - -	1	3	2	2	3	1	2	—	3	1	2	—
65-75 - -	2	1	1	1	—	—	2	2	1	—	1	2
75-85 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
85 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	32	27	29	20	19	25	25	27	24	13	24	24

The following statement shows the percentage of the deaths which occurred last year at the several age periods.

8·3	per cent. of the deaths during 1913 occurred at the age period				0- 5
20·9	,,	,,	,,	,,	5-10
—	,,	,,	,,	,,	10-15
20·9	,,	,,	,,	,,	15-20
8·3	,,	,,	,,	,,	20-25
8.3	,,	,,	,,	,,	25-35
8·3	,,	,,	,,	,,	35-45
12·5	,,	,,	,,	,,	45-55
—	,,	,,	,,	,,	55-65
8·3	,,	,,	,,	,,	65-75
4·2	,,	,,	,,	,,	75-85
100	,,	,,	,,	,,	All ages

SEPTIC DISEASES.

These include Erysipelas, Pyæmia, Septicæmia, and Puerperal Septic Infections, and in the aggregate caused 42 deaths, which is 1 less than the return for 1912, 10 less than that of 1911, and 4 less than the average mortality of the ten years 1901-1910.

Erysipelas.—Nine deaths were attributed to it, and although the return is 6 above that for 1912, it is 11 less than the average (20) of the years 1897-1912. Between 1891 and 1901 the average was 39 per annum, which fell in the next decade (1901-1910) to 26. In 1911 there were 12 entries, and in 1912 5.

TABLE LII.

Deaths *from* **Erysipelas** *in the* **Sub-Districts** *during the Year* **1913.**

	Deaths.	Death Rates.
Tufnell	1	0·03 per 1,000 inhabitants.
Upper Holloway	2	0·05 ,, ,,
Tollington	1	0·03 ,, ,,
Lower Holloway	...	... ,, ,,
Highbury	...	... ,, ,,
Barnsbury	2	0·04 ,, ,,
Islington, South-East ...	3	0·04 ,, ,,
The Borough	**9**	**0·03** ,, ,,

Puerperal Septic Diseases.—These diseases, which include Puerperal Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Septic Intoxication and Puerperal Fever, caused 7 deaths, or 5 more than in 1912 (which was the smallest number hitherto recorded) but 1 less than the average which obtained in the ten years 1903-1912. The mortality for the year was at the rate of 0·84 per 1,000 births, as contrasted with a mean of 0·95 in the preceding decennium.

The returns for the last eleven years are given below:—

Years.		Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 births.
1903	...	9	...	1·00
1904	...	14	...	1·57
1905	...	6	...	0·68
1906	...	11	...	1·27
1907	...	8	...	0·94
1908	...	4	...	0·46
1909	...	7	...	0·85
1910	...	8	...	0·97
1911	...	7	...	0·87
1912	...	2	...	0·24
Corrected average		8	...	0·95
1913	**...**	**7**	**...**	**0·84**

LIII.

Showing the **Deaths** *from* **Puerperal Fever** *per* 1,000 *Births in the* **Sub-Districts** *for each Quarter and the Year* **1913.**

Sub-districts.	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		Year.	
	Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 Births.	Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 Births.	Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 Births.	Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 Births.	Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 Births.
Tufnell	..	..	..	..	1	5·07	1	4 95	2	2·54
Upper Holloway ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tollington	1	5·81	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1·33
Lower Holloway ..	1	3·68	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0·93
Highbury	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barnsbury	1	2·70	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0·65
Islington, South East	2	4·24	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1·04
The Borough ..	5	2·44	..	..	1	0·50	1	0·49	7	0·84

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

Under this heading are included Cancer and Tuberculosis, as well as Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatism, Rickets, Diabetes, Gout, Anæmia, Gangrene and Purpura. Two of these, Cancer and Tuberculosis, are among the most important and fatal which afflict mankind.

All these diseases conjointly were responsible for 1,032 death, or slightly over twenty per cent. of all the deaths registered in the year. The statistics for the last twenty-two years show that they pursue a very even course, causing on an average 1,033 deaths annually, which represent a mean death-rate of 3·17 per 1,000 of the population. This statement is borne out by the following figures:—

	Deaths	Death-rates.		Deaths.	Death-rates.
1891	1,064	3·32	1902	1,101	3·23
1892	1,037	3·21	1903	1,070	3·21
1893	1,093	3·18	1904	1,116	3·36
1894	997	3·02	1905	1,007	3·03
1895	1,114	3·33	1906	1,042	3·15
1896	1,122	3·26	1907	1,041	3·15
1897	1,084	3·21	1908	1,048	3·12
1898	1,067	3·17	1909	1,032	3·14
1899	1,115	3·32	1910	989	3·01
1900	1,119	3·33	1911	943	2·88
1901	1,080	3·22	1912	1,023	3·13
			Average	1,033	3·17
			1913	**1,032**	**3·11**

CANCER.

For many years past (since 1891) the Medical Officer of Health has given a statement as to the mortality from Cancer with a view of attracting special attention to its continuous increase; and he has also from time to time added Tables which gave very full particulars of the ages of the patients and the parts of their bodies which were affected. He would be glad if he could give some indication of its decline, but, unfortunately, he cannot, for its mortality continues to increase, so that *the death-rate which was only* 0·68 *per* 1,000, *representing* 218 *deaths in* 1891, *was in* 1913 1·22 *per* 1,000, *representing* 404 *deaths*. Thus, in twenty-three years the mortality has risen 85·3 per cent., an increase to which no other disease can approach. Furthermore, the increase is common to both sexes, although greater among males than females; for among the former the mortality has risen 131 per cent. since 1891, and among the latter 61·8 per cent. Nevertheless, it still remains greater among females. The particulars are given once more. They distinguish the males from the females, and include the total number of persons who have died, as well as the resulting death-rates.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Death-rate.
1891	74	144	218	0·68
1892	70	149	219	0·68
1893	82	156	238	0·73
1894	78	161	239	0·72
1895	96	170	266	0·79
1891-95	400	780	1180	0·72
1896	104	187	291	0·85
1897	112	192	304	0·90
1898	106	177	283	0·84
1899	104	166	270	0·80
1900	115	188	303	0·90
1896-00	541	910	1451	0·86
1901	103	186	289	0·86
1902	133	193	326	0·96
1903	155	195	350	1·05
1904	147	176	323	0·97
1905	138	190	328	0·99
1901-05	676	940	1616	0·96
1906	154	209	363	1·10
1907	177	171	348	1·05
1908	157	210	367	1·09
1909	146	207	353	1·07
1910	158	203	361	1·10
1906-10	792	1000	1792	1·08
1911	143	186	329	1·00
1912	160	222	382	1·17
1913	**171**	**233**	**404**	**1·22**

Ages at Death.—One death was registered under five years, none between 5 and 15; 7 between 15 and 25, 13 between 25 and 35, 31 between 35 and 45; 83 between 45 and 55; 99 between 55 and 65; 115 between 65 and 75; 49 between 75 and 85, and 6 above 85 years.

The deaths and the death-rates at seven age periods among males and females are set out in Table LV.

Ages.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Average. 1903-1912.	1913.
0- 5	4	1	2	1	1	1	—	2	1	1	**1**	1
5-15	3	2	1	3	3	2	3	1	3	2	**2**	—
15-25	7	5	3	3	3	8	3	5	4	4	**4**	7
25-35	5	10	11	7	6	6	10	6	5	7	**7**	13
35-45	43	43	22	35	39	41	27	40	32	25	**35**	31
45-55	75	61	74	90	64	63	79	72	67	71	**72**	83
55-65	95	84	95	110	95	112	96	100	92	130	**101**	99
65-75	83	90	92	74	102	93	94	85	87	86	**89**	115
75-85	34	22	25	38	27	39	34	47	31	51	**35**	49
85 & upwards	1	5	3	2	8	2	7	3	7	5	**4**	6
	350	323	328	363	348	367	353	361	329	382	**350**	404

Table LIV.

Showing the **Deaths** *from* **Cancer** *or* **Malignant Disease** *in the several* **Sub-Districts** *during the Quarters and the Year* **1913.**

Quarters.	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	Highbury.	Barnsbury.	Islington, South-East.	The Borough.
1st	9	11	11	11	20	11	20	93
2nd	7	9	6	11	18	12	12	75
3rd	16	7	10	14	20	32	27	126
4th	9	10	7	11	29	18	26	110
The Year	41	37	34	47	87	73	85	404
Death-rate per 1,000 of the population ..	1·19	0·96	1·12	1·19	1·49	1·36	1·11	1·22

TABLE LV.

Deaths *and* **Death-rates** *from* **Cancer** *or* **Malignant Disease** *at* **seven Age Periods.**

Ages.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	Deaths.	Deaths per 10,000 living at the age.	Deaths.	Deaths per 10,000 living at the age.	Deaths.	Deaths per 10,000 living at the age.
0-25	6	0·79	2	0·26	8	0·52
25-35	3	1·08	10	3·23	13	2·21
35-45	8	3·69	23	9·52	31	6·77
45-55	36	22·73	47	26·15	83	24·55
55-65	51	49·48	48	39·20	99	43·89
65-75	51	92·76	64	84·30	115	87·86
75 & upwards ...	16	101·98	39	123·59	55	116·41
All Ages	171	10·82	233	13·40	404	12·20

In the Table given below, particulars of the ages at death during the last twenty-one years, as well as the average for each age are given, and here we find that at each age period, with the exception of two—0-15 and between 35 and 45--there was an incerase in the mortality when compared with the average. Thus, between 45 and 55 it amounted to 13 deaths; between 55 and 65 to 11; between 65 and 75 to 38; between 75 and 85 to 19; and over 85 years to 3 Below 45 years of age the total increase was 5, while above that age it was 84.

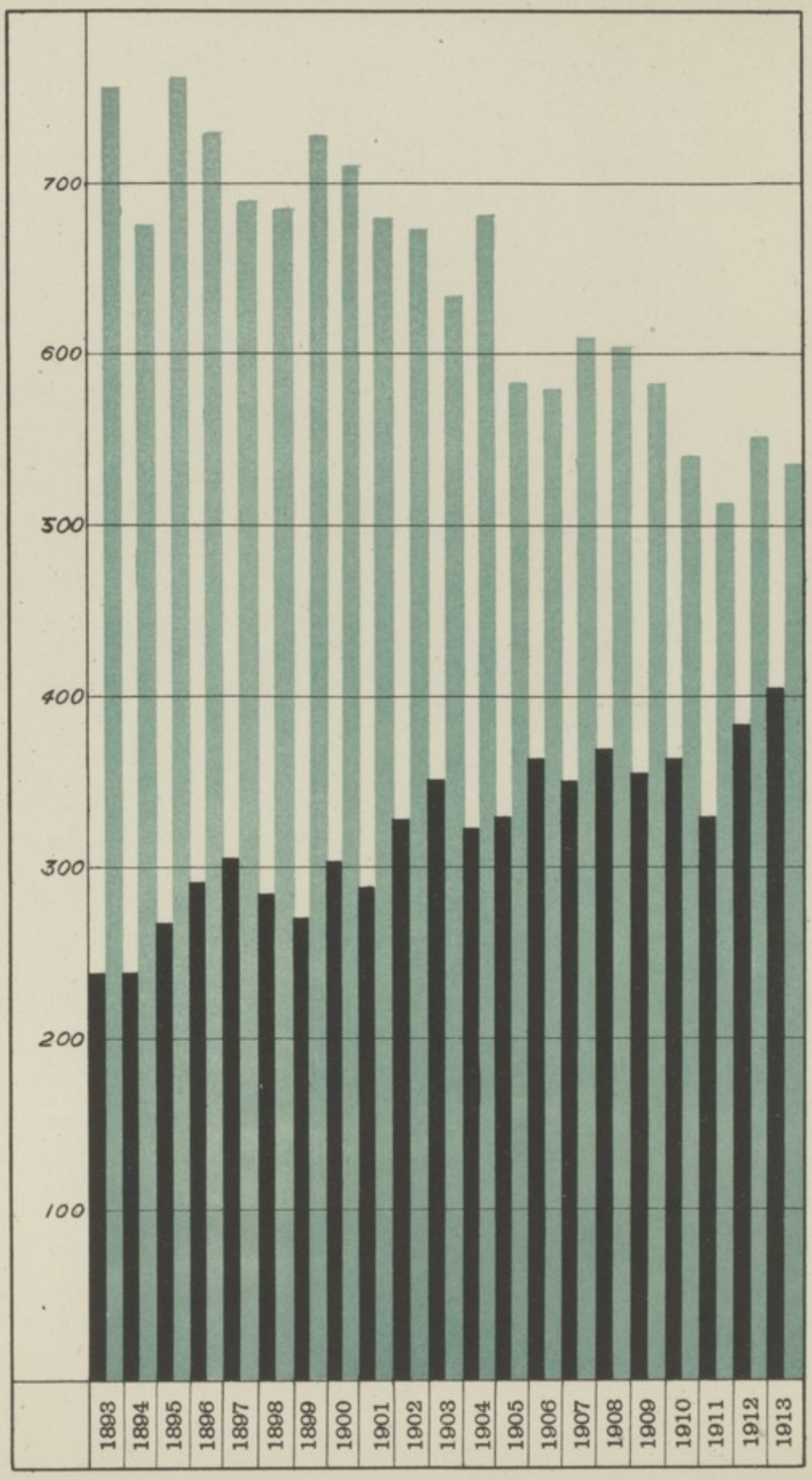
Table LVI.

Deaths *from* **Cancer** *during the twenty years* 1893-1912, *and in* **1913**, *at ten age periods.*

Years.	Ages. Under 5	Under 15	Under 25	Under 35	Under 45	Under 55	Under 65	Under 75	Under 85	85 upwards	Total
1893	2	1	1	9	21	56	53	69	24	2	238
1894	2	1	2	9	26	52	67	59	20	1	259
1895	2	1	5	15	30	66	68	51	26	2	266
1896	1	2	3	13	30	86	68	63	21	4	291
1897	1	3	7	12	37	71	79	67	25	2	304
1898	3	1	4	8	28	67	70	66	32	4	283
1899	..	1	2	8	19	63	85	72	18	2	270
1900	1	2	3	6	32	79	92	58	27	3	303
1901	..	1	2	8	33	63	76	75	27	4	289
1902	3	3	5	8	29	75	103	70	27	3	326
1903	4	3	7	5	43	75	95	83	34	1	350
1904	1	2	5	10	43	61	84	90	22	5	323
1905	2	1	3	11	22	74	95	92	25	3	328
1906	1	3	3	7	35	90	110	74	38	2	363
1907	1	3	3	6	39	64	95	102	27	8	248
1908	1	2	8	6	41	63	112	93	39	2	367
1909	..	3	3	10	27	79	96	94	34	7	353
1910	2	1	5	6	40	72	100	85	47	3	361
1911	1	3	4	5	32	67	92	87	31	7	329
1912	1	2	4	7	25	71	130	86	51	5	382
Average	1	2	4	8	32	70	88	77	30	3	315
1913	1	..	**7**	**13**	**31**	**83**	**99**	**115**	**49**	**6**	**404**
Difference	..	− 2	+ 3	+ 5	− 1	+13	+11	+38	+19	+ 3	+ 89

CHART.

Showing the Increase of Deaths from CANCER and the Decrease of Deaths from TUBERCULOSIS since 1893.



Cancer Deaths = BLACK.
Tuberculosis Deaths = BLUE.

Cancer and Tuberculosis together caused 939 deaths last year, or 18·6 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, but whereas the deaths from Tuberculosis are decreasing year by year, those from cancer are increasing (see the chart facing this page), and it promises before long to cause an even greater mortality. Modern sanitation, by teaching the cult of pure air and the open window, as well as of cleanliness in everything, has been greatly assisted by bacteriological science in preventing and reducing the mortality from tuberculosis, but up to the present time neither has done anything to prevent, retard or reduce that from cancer. Many theories as to the cause of this disease have been advanced, but none up to now rest on sure bases. Latterly the theory of "cancer-houses" has been advanced, by which is meant that old houses in which, in the past, cases of cancer have occurred, become infected and impart the disease to persons occupying them. There does not seem any sufficient warrant for coming to this conclusion. Some years ago the Medical Officer of Health made an inquiry in a small way, but he could discover no evidence that would enable him to form the opinion that old houses infect their residents. As a matter of fact, few families escape the disease, and there are few persons who have not had friends or relatives who have died from it, so that it is clear that there can be few old houses in which cases have not occurred from time to time. Dr. E. F. Bashford, Director of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, in a recent lecture at the Royal Sanitary Institute, said that he was frequently asked whether an ancient family mansion should not be burned down because of the occurrence of cancer in successive members of the family; that he was frequently consulted regarding the anxieties of persons who wish to occupy a house in which a patient has died of cancer, and that he invariably replied that he should have no objection to occupying a so-called cancer-house himself, giving his reasons. Cancer was so frequently a cause of death that one woman out of seven, and one man out of ten above the age of 35 died of it. Aggregations of cases of cancer were bound to occur frequently in the same area whether it was a large or merely a small house, or even a single room. Cancer-houses, then, in Dr. Bashford's opinion, are not to be considered seriously as a source of the spread of cancer. Indeed, there is little doubt in the mind of the Medical Officer of Health that the cause or causes must be looked for in other directions. These are continuously and laboriously sought for, but whatever they may be they have not up to now been found. The Cancer Research Fund is, however, doing good work in this direction, and it is to be hoped that its labours may be rewarded speedily with success, for the increase of the disease is causing great anxiety to every person who has watched its gradual but continuous

growth. Mr. C. E. Green, F.R.S.E., in a work, "The Cancer Problem: A Statistical Study," recently published, points out that the Registrar-General's Reports show that it is more prevalent in some districts than in others; that it is to be found in some trades and not in others; that it is almost unknown among tanners and paper makers who work daily in lime; and that it occurs more frequently among those brought into contact with sulphur fumes. Mr. Green shows, also, that while the disease is extremely prevalent when coal is burned, its absence is noticeable where peat is consumed. From this he infers that a fuel rich in sulphur is responsible for the prevalence of the disease; and he noticed that in one district, where a special peat containing sulphur was burned, cancer was found. He points out also that where the houses of the people built on sloping sites, owing to smoke accumulating, the death-rate is high, but that where there is a free draught the incidence falls. He points out that in the Strand area the roof lines of the houses are very irregular, thereby preventing smoke from passing away quickly, and that in Stepney they are level; and that this may account for the fact that in the Strand area, Cancer causes one out of every seven deaths from all causes, and in Stepney only one in fifty-four.

This smoke theory is a striking thing, and deserves consideration, for if correct, as "*The Times*" says, it furnishes yet another argument for the necessity of efficient smoke consumption. It is quite probable that the idea is not so far fetched as might at first appear, because it must not be forgotten that Cancer is associated with the pitch and tar industries.

Organs or Parts Attacked.—These varied widely among men and women. Thus the larynx was the seat of the disease in 8 instances among men and in 1 among women; the tongue in 14 instances among men, in none among women; the œsophagus, in 15 among men, and in 1 among women. Although men suffered so disproportionately from the disease in some of the parts attacked, yet it must not be forgotten that women suffer and die in large numbers from cancer of the various organs, which together are called the generative system. Thus the breast was the seat of the disease in the case of 39 deaths; the uterus in 46, the ovaries in 3.

Table LVII. is interesting and instructive, for it gives a full statement of the various parts of the body affected with the disease, as well as the sex and age of the persons who died.

TABLE LVII.

Mortality *from* **Cancer** *or* **Malignant Disease** *during the Year* **1913.**

ORGANS AFFECTED.	Sex.	Age at Death.									Males.	Females.	Totals.
		0—5	—15	—25	—35	—45	—55	—65	—75	—75 upwards.			
DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM													
Brain	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE—													
Nose	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM—													
Larynx	M.	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	1	8	..	9
	F.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Lung	M.	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	5	..	8
	F.	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	
Throat	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pleura	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	F.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Chest	M.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—													
Stomach	M.	..	..	..	1	2	4	7	10	1	25	..	56
	F.	..	..	..	..	2	5	12	9	3	..	31	
Liver	M.	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	3	10	..	35
	F.	..	..	..	..	2	2	6	5	10	..	25	
Pylorus	M.	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	6	..	11
	F.	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	5	
Intestines *(parts not specified)*	M.	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	1	9	..	19
	F.	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	3	2	..	10	
Œsophagus	M.	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	4	..	15	..	16
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
Colon	M.	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	3	..	7	..	18
	F.	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	7	2	..	11	
Rectum	M.	..	..	..	..	1	4	4	5	3	17	..	33
	F.	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	4	4	..	16	
Cæcum	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	5	
Abdomen	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	..	4
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
Peritoneum	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	
Duodenum	M.	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	2
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Gall Bladder	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	..	6	
Jaw	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	2
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tongue	M.	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	3	..	14	..	14
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tonsils .. .	M.	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	3
	F.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Pancreas	M.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	7
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	6	
Face	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
	F.	..	..	..	..	:	..	..	..	1	..	1	

TABLE LVII.—*continued.*

ORGANS AFFECTED.	Sex.	Age at Death.									Males.	Females.	Totals.
		—5	—15	—25	—35	—45	—55	—65	—75	—75 upwards.			
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—*continued.*													
Pharynx	M.	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	4	..	5
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Mouth	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
LYMPHATIC SYSTEM—													
Glands of Neck ..	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Thyroid Gland ..	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Mediastinum	M.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	5
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	
Axilliary Gland ..	M.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Parotid Gland	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	F.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Glands (frontal fissure)..	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
URINARY SYSTEM—													
Kidney	M.	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	1	1	6	..	6
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bladder	M.	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	5	..	7
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	
Prostate	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	..	3
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
GENERATIVE SYSTEM—													
Breast	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	40
	F.	..	..	..	1	6	6	6	13	7	..	39	
Uterus	F.	..	..	..	3	6	12	10	11	4	..	46	46
Ovary	F.	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	3
Pelvis	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
Testis	M.	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—													
Neck	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
BONES AND JOINTS—													
Spine	M.	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	4	..	4
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Femur	M.	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	3
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ribs . ..	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	F.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Skull	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
Frontal Bone	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	F.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
UNSPECIFIED	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	5	..	9
	F.	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	4	
TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES FOR YEAR	M.	1	..	5	3	8	36	51	51	16	..	..	171
	F.	..	..	2	10	23	47	48	64	39	..	..	233
TOTAL DEATHS		1	..	7	13	31	83	99	115	55	171	233	404

TUBERCULOSIS.

Pulmonary Phthisis, Tabes Mesenterica, Tuberculous Meningitis, Tuberculosis of the Larynx, General Tuberculosis, and other form of Tuberculosis, such as Lupus, Tuberculous Caries, and Pott's Disease.

These diseases in combination caused 535 deaths, as contrasted with a decennial average of 587, while the death-rate was 1·61 per 1,000 of the estimated population, as contrasted with a decennial death-rate of 1·77. Thus, there was a decrease of 52 on the average number of deaths, and of 0·16 on the mean death-rate.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis has been gradually decreasing since 1893, which the Medical Officer of Health has shown graphically on the chart facing p. 87 of this report, and although now and again the deaths exhibit a peak, yet these peaks as the years pass become lower and lower, so that there is every hope, if proper energetic and sustained efforts be now made, that before another generation passes away the disease will no longer demand such a heavy toll from the ranks of our people, as it has done in the past.

The actual number of deaths from tuberculosis in each year since 1891 has been as follows:—

Year.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Year.	Deaths.	Death Rates.
1891	717	2·24	1903	632	1·90
1892	677	2·09	1904	682	2·05
1893	758	2·32	1905	580	1·75
1894	673	2·04	1906	578	1·74
1895	763	2·28	1907	608	1·84
1896	730	2·16	1908	604	1·83
1897	689	2·04	1909	582	1·77
1898	686	2·04	1910	539	1.64
1899	729	2·17	1911	512	1.56
1900	710	2·11	1912	553	1·69
1901	677	2·02			
1902	672	2·01	Average	652	1·97
			1913	**535**	**1·61**

Pulmonary Phthisis.—The chief factor in causing this (tuberculosis) mortality was, of course, pulmonary phthisis, to which 420 deaths were ascribed, or 78·5 per cent. of all deaths from tubercular diseases. They also represented 8·35 per cent. of the deaths from all causes during the year.

The serious character of this disease has been fully recognised for many years, but it was only at a comparatively recent period that any real efforts have been made in the United Kingdom to fight it. These efforts are alluded to in that part of this report which deals with the notification of tuberculosis.

Years.	Pulmonary Phthisis. Deaths.	Death rates per 1,000 inhabitants.	Proportion of Deaths from Phthisis per 100 Deaths from All Causes.	Death rates from All Causes per 1,000 inhabitants.
1891	544	1·70	8·60	19·8
1892	504	1·56	8·30	18·8
1893	560	1·71	8·76	19·5
1894	539	1·63	10·24	15·9
1895	568	1·70	9·86	17·2
1896	530	1·54	9·01	17·4
1897	520	1·54	9·64	16·0
1898	527	1·56	9·24	16·9
1899	583	1·73	9·26	18·7
1900	602	1·79	10·52	17·0
1901	545	1·62	10·16	15·9
1902	515	1·51	9·14	16·5
1903	492	1·48	10·16	14·5
1904	533	1·60	10·18	15·7
1905	438	1·32	8·84	14·9
1906	411	1·24	8·14	15·3
1907	436	1·32	8·58	15·4
1908	432	1·29	9·23	13·9
1909	424	1·29	8·62	14·9
1910	390	1·19	8·62	13·8
1911	379	1·16	7·88	14·9
1912	427	1·31	9·12	14·3
Corrected average 22 years	486	1·47	9·01	16·3
1913	**420**	**1·26**	**8·35**	**15·1**

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

Age periods.	Deaths.	Age periods.	Deaths.
0- 5	13	55-65	47
5-15	13	65-75	15
15-25	60	75-85	6
25-35	81		
35-45	108	Total	420
45-55	77		

CHART.

Showing Deaths from ALL Forms of TUBERCULOSIS per 100 Deaths from ALL DISEASES at each age.

1903, 1912, and 1913.

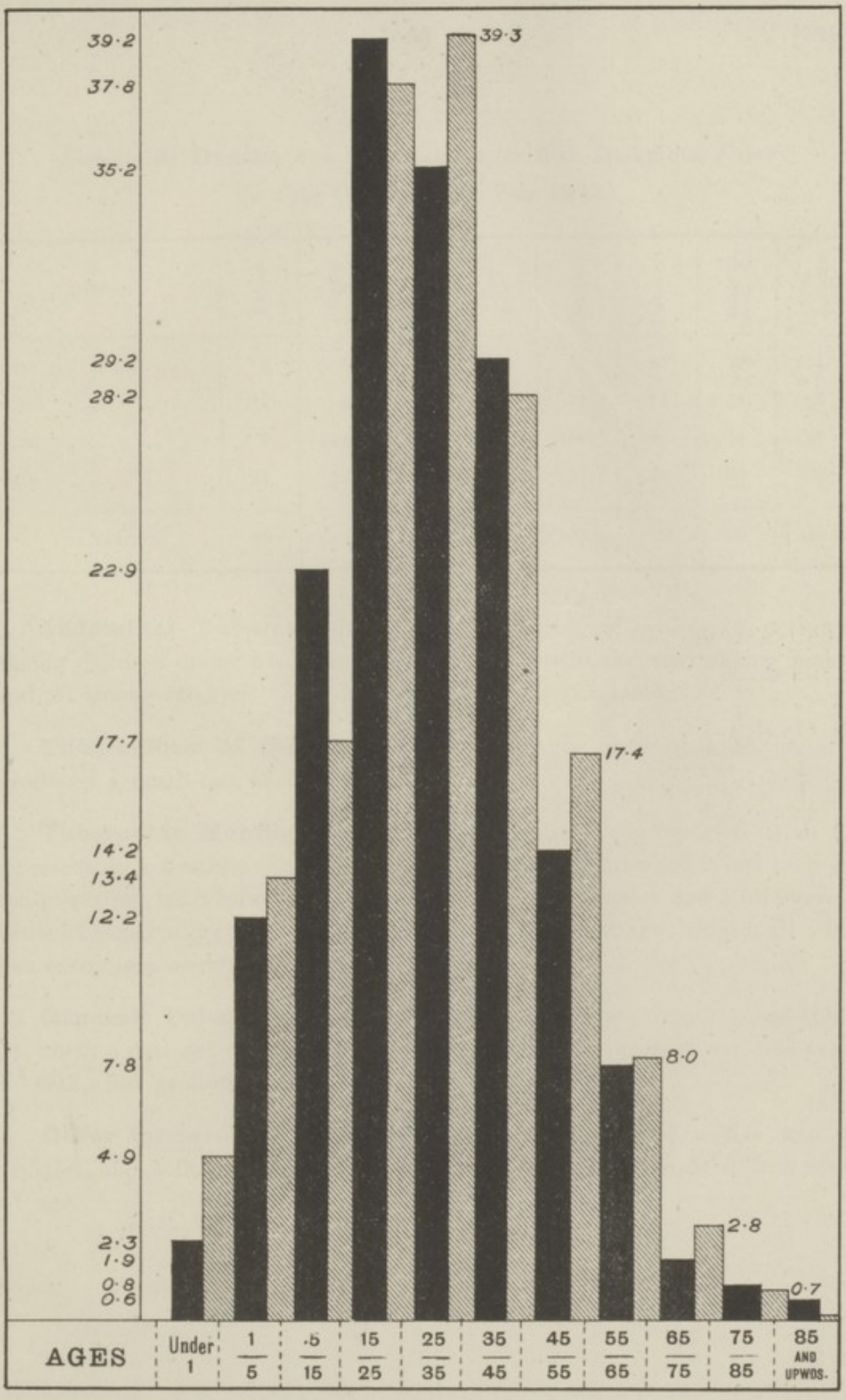


Table LVIII.

Showing the **Deaths** *from* **Phthisis** *in the* **Sub-Districts** *during the Four Quarters of the Year* **1913**.

Quarters	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	Highbury.	Barnsbury.	Islington, South-East.	The Borough
1st	6	8	7	25	15	25	25	111
2nd	11	9	9	14	14	18	21	96
3rd	9	14	7	11	9	17	14	81
4th	14	12	16	14	17	29	30	132
The Year	40	43	39	64	55	89	90	420

Abdominal Tuberculosis caused 30 deaths, of which 16 occurred among children under five years of age. Ten deaths occurred among males and 20 among females. The death-rate was 0·09 per 1,000.

Tuberculosis of the Larynx.—This was the cause of 7 deaths, and produced a death-rate of 0·02 per 1,000.

Tubercular Meningitis.—Fifty-eight deaths were reported from it, representing a death-rate of 0·17 per 1,000. These deaths are 9 less than in the preceding ten years. Of the 58 deaths, 31 were males and 27 females; while 37 were children under five years, and 21 over that age; indeed, all with five exceptions were under fifteen.

General Tuberculosis.—The deaths of 18 persons were ascribed to it, of whom 8 had not reached their fifth year. The deaths were five less than in 1912, and produced a death-rate of 0·05 per 1,000.

Other forms of Tuberculosis caused 9 deaths, 7 males and 2 females, and with two exceptions they were those of persons above five years of age.

TABLE LIX.

Showing the **Deaths** *from the* **Tubercular Diseases** *during* **1913.**

Diseases.	Ages.			Sex		Districts.							Totals Deaths.	Death Rates per 1000 Population		
	0—1	1—5	Over 5	M.	F.	Tuf.	U.H	Toll.	L.H	H.	B.	S.E.		0—5	5—15	All Ages.
Phthisis	2	11	400	242	171	39	43	37	63	55	86	90	413	0·38	0·22	1·25
Tuberculosis of the Larynx...	—	—	7	7	—	1	—	2	1	—	3	—	7	—	—	0·02
Tubercular Meningitis ...	9	28	21	31	27	4	3	7	7	7	17	13	58	1·08	0·27	0·17
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	7	9	14	10	20	5	4	2	4	5	6	4	30	0·47	0·07	0·09
General Tuberculosis... ...	1	7	10	8	10	1	—	2	2	2	6	5	18	0·23	0·05	0·05
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	2	—	7	7	2	1	2	2	1	1	—	2	9	0·06	0·03	0·03
All Tubercular Diseases ...	21	55	459	305	230	51	52	52	78	70	118	114	535	2·22	0·64	1·61

TABLE LX.

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

Years.	Number of Deaths.							Death Rates.						
	Tuberculosis of the Lungs (including Phthisis).			Other forms of Tuberculosis.				Tuberculosis of the Lungs (including Phthisis).			Other forms of Tuberculosis.			
	Males (all ages).	Females (all ages).	Persons (all ages).	Males (all ages).	Females (all ages).	Persons (all ages).	Children (under 5).	Males (all ages).	Females (all ages).	Persons (all ages).	Males (all ages).	Females (all ages).	Persons (all ages).	Children (under 5).
1903	291	201	492	80	60	140	103	1·80	1·13	1·48	0·49	0·34	0·42	2·82
1904	315	218	533	83	66	149	104	1·94	1·22	1·60	0·51	0·37	0·45	2·84
1905	243	195	438	74	68	142	107	1·49	1 08	1·32	0·45	0·38	0·43	2·90
1906	252	159	411	88	79	167	112	1·54	0·88	1·24	0·54	0·44	0·50	3·02
1907	260	176	436	83	89	172	110	1·58	0·97	1·32	0 45	0·49	0·52	2·95
1908	248	184	432	96	76	172	109	1·53	0·99	1·31	0·59	0·41	0·52	2·85
1909	255	169	424	80	78	158	116	1·53	0 92	1 29	0·48	0·42	0·48	3·07
1910	234	1[illegible]6	390	89	60	149	93	1 39	0·84	1·19	0·53	0·32	0·45	2·45
1911	223	156	379	71	62	133	80	1·43	0 91	1·16	0·45	0·36	0·40	2 37
1912	255	172	427	72	54	126	72	1·64	1 00	1·31	0 46	0·31	0·38	2·14
Average	257	179	436	82	69	151	100	1·59	0·99	1·32	0 49	0·38	0 45	2·74
1913	**249**	**171**	**420**	**56**	**59**	**115**	**63**	**1 58**	**0·98**	**1·27**	**0 35**	**0·38**	**0 34**	**1·84**
Increase or Decrease on Average	– 8	– 8	– 16	– 26	– 10	– 36	– 37	–0·01	–0·01	–0·05	–0·14	–0 05	–0·11	–0·90

DIABETES MELLITUS.

Thirty-five deaths were registered, which is an increase of six on the return of the preceding year, and also seven above the average of the preceding 10 years. The disease is of importance in middle and later life, for in ten years, between the ages of 35 and 75, it caused an annual average of 22 deaths, or 78 per cent. of the deaths from it at all ages.

The deaths were equally distributed among the sexes, namely, 18 among males, and 17 among females.

TABLE LXI.

Showing the Deaths from **Diabetes Mellitus** *at ten age periods during the years* 1903-1912, *and in* **1913.**

Ages at Death.	Years.										Mean 10 years.	1913.
	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912		
0- 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1**
5-15	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	**2**
15-25	1	3	1	1	1	—	4	3	1	1	1	**2**
25-35	2	2	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	**5**
35-45	2	3	2	3	1	2	1	3	3	4	2	**2**
45-55	2	5	4	3	2	4	10	7	4	2	4	**7**
55-65	8	11	6	7	7	7	8	7	9	10	8	**4**
65-75	7	9	11	14	5	5	5	10	8	7	8	**11**
75-85	3	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	2	2	**1**
85 upwards ...	—	1	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	1	**—**
All Ages ...	26	35	28	32	21	21	36	34	27	29	28	**35**
Males	11	19	15	13	11	10	22	20	13	19	15	**18**
Females ...	15	16	13	19	10	11	14	14	14	10	13	**17**

TABLE LXII.

Showing the **Deaths** *from the several* **Constitutional Diseases** *during the Years* 1903-1912, *also the* **Corrected Mean Number of Deaths** *for these Years, together with the* **Deaths** *in* **1913.**

		1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Corrected Means 1903-1912.	1913	Increase or Decrease.
	Rheumatic Fever	16	13	18	15	11	9	10	15	10	15	13	**11**	– 2
	Rheumatism	21	21	11	19	13	14	28	15	18	20	18	**15**	– 3
	Gout..	6	11	7	6	13	7	4	2	5	3	6	**2**	– 4
	Rickets	9	11	11	11	5	5	3	4	10	1	7	**4**	– 3
	Cancer	350	323	328	363	348	367	353	361	332	382	346	**404**	+58
Tuberculosis.	Abdominal Tuberculosis ..	40	40	39	35	26	45	41	36	33	20	34	**30**	– 4
	Tubercular Meningitis ..	71	74	63	80	74	63	72	72	50	67	68	**58**	–10
	Phthisis	492	533	438	411	436	432	424	390	387	427	431	**420**	–11
	Other Tubercular and Scrofulous Diseases ..	29	35	40	52	72	64	45	41	51	39	46	**28**	–18
	Purpura	1	1	2	1	3	3	..	1	2	2	2	**3**	+ 1
	Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia..	8	14	15	16	15	14	13	16	22	11	14	**18**	+ 4
	Diabetes	26	35	28	32	21	21	36	34	27	29	29	**35**	+ 6
	Other Diseases	1	5	7	1	4	4	3	2	10	7	4	**4**	—
	Totals..	1,070	1 116	1,007	1,042	1,041	1,048	1,032	989	957	1,023	1,018	**1,032**	+14

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

These include Chronic and Acute Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy and Asthma, and together caused 999 deaths, or 19 more than in the preceding year, and represented a death-rate of 3·01 per 1,000 of the population. They formed 19·9 per cent. of all the deaths registered in the borough during the year.

Acute Bronchitis.—To it were ascribed 149 deaths, of which 81 occurred among males and 68 among females. The deaths are 15 below the return for 1912. They include 59 deaths of infants under twelve months old, and 21 deaths in the Public Institutions of the Borough.

Chronic Bronchitis.—As many as 343 deaths were registered as compared with 307 in the preceding year and 247 in 1911. 183 deaths were those of males and 160 of females.

Pneumonia—This very serious ailment caused the deaths of 419 persons, of whom 236 were males and 183 females, which were 20 above the number registered in 1912. It was very fatal to infants under one year old, causing no less than 109 deaths, and to young children aged between one and five years causing 102 deaths. It also resulted in 11 deaths among children between 5 and 10 years of age. 92 deaths occurred in the Public Institutions as contrasted with 81 in the preceding year, the majority of whom, as usual, came from the Workhouse Infirmaries.

Pleurisy.—16 deaths were attributed to it, three being children under 5 years old. Three deaths were registered in public institutions.

Asthma and Emphysema.—To these diseases were ascribed the deaths of 15 persons, all of whom were adults.

Other Diseases of the Respiratory System.—16 deaths were attributed to them, as compared with 20 in 1912.

Deaths among Infants—As it is interesting to note the deaths among infants, they are given herewith:—

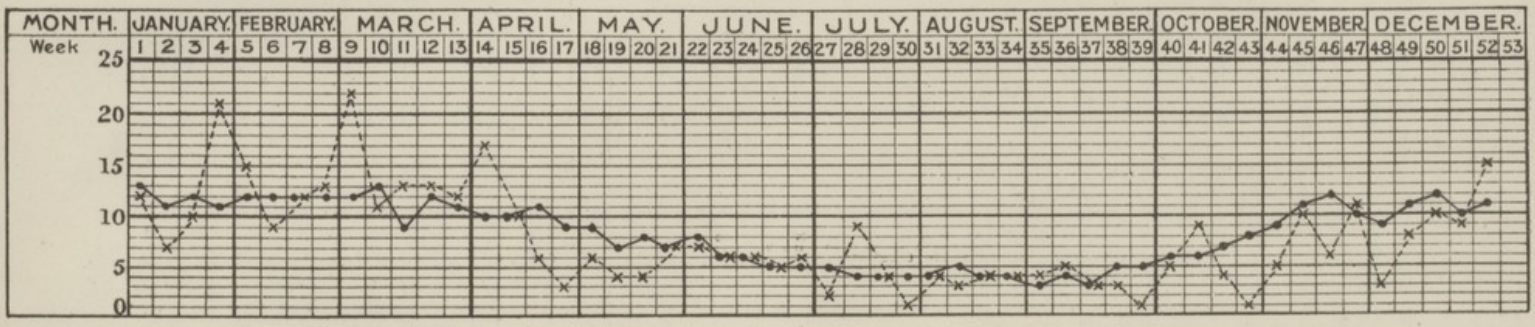
	Acute Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Total.
1st quarter ...	28	58	86
2nd „ ...	7	13	20
3rd „ ...	4	7	11
4th „ ...	20	31	51
	59	109	168

ALCOHOLISM.

The mortality from alcoholism is not in it self an important item, for in thirteen years the deaths have averaged about 19 per annum. They are, however, of real importance as an indication, however small, of the drinking habits of the people, and of those alcoholic excesses which lead to so many other diseases. In the returns for the year only 10 deaths are entered from it. The tabular statement, given below, shows that the deaths have fallen from 28 in 1907 to 10 in 1913; and the gratifying part of the decrease is that it

CHART.

Showing the Mean Weekly Number of Deaths from PNEUMONIA during each week of the seventeen years 1896-1912 and in 1913.



Seventeen years average = Heavy black line.

Deaths 1913 = Dotted line.

has been almost continuous, both among men and women. Among the diseases which may be reasonably attributed to the immoderate use of alcohol are some affecting the liver and kidneys, cancer of the stomach and æsophagus, cerebral hæmorrhage and thrombosis, gastric catarrh, hæmaturia, deafness, congenital deafness in children, insanity, paralysis and other nervine complaints, and it also affects the embryonic child in the womb. It, too, is the cause of innumerable accidents and crimes, as well as of pauperism. Hence, although the direct mortality ascribed to alcoholism is small, yet its effects are many and wide-spread.

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

	Acute.	Chronic.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1901	27		27	7	20
1902	9	29	38	20	18
1903	3	23	26	13	13
1904	4	18	22	12	10
1905	4	21	25	9	16
1906	3	13	16	5	11
1907	4	24	28	10	18
1908	3	14	17	8	9
1909	4	14	18	12	6
1910	3	8	11	6	5
1911	—	4	4	2	2
1912	3	8	11	5	6
1913	2	8	10	5	5
			253	114	139

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The two diseases of most interest under this heading are Syphilis and Gonorrhœa, which conjointly caused 19 deaths during the year. Of these, 12 were infants under a year old, while seven were adults. It is, therefore, apparent that they are diseases which can be conveyed to the progeny, either in the case of syphilis while the child is still in its mother's womb, or by infection conveyed to it after birth.

Gonorrhœa is the frequent cause of the ophthalmia of infants, and is the chief source of blindness among them; and it was to counteract such a result that Ophthalmia Neonatorum was made compulsorily notifiable by the Ophthalmia Neonatorum Order of the Local Government Board. This Order, it is well to note, is doing exceedingly good work in this country, and

as the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board states, is greatly reducing the risk of neglect of treatment of this serious condition. It is to be regretted that the public are not fully aware of the serious extent to which syphilis in particular affects the national health; for if they were, it is only reasonable to suppose that they would take a deeper interest in the question of its cure and prevention than they do.

Syphilis is supposed to have been introduced into Europe by the adventurers who accompanied Christopher Columbus on his voyage of discovery on their return in 1493 from America; but whether this statement be correct or not, the disease does not appear to have been known until the close of the 15th century. At all events, it is certain that in 1494 syphilis ravaged Spain, and extended to France and Germany in 1495; to Holland and Greece in 1496; to England and Scotland in 1497, and to Russia and Hungary in 1499, since which time it has been endemic in Europe.

It is difficult to state with exactitude the number of deaths from this disease that occur annually in this country, because as a writer (Dr. R. W. Johnstone) on the subject puts it in a report to the Local Government Board: "few medical men are so callous as not to try to spare the memory of the dead and the feelings of the relatives by attributing the death to some of the contributary causes which always exist. In consequence, syphilis is rarely certified as the cause of death."

The Registrar-General, in his Annual Report for 1912, dwells at more length on this subject, and he states that: "The deaths tabulated from the registers as due to syphilis clearly afford no measure of the absolute amount of mortality properly ascribable to the disease. This is inevitable under the present system by which the causes of death are certified, an open certificate being handed by the certifying practitioner to the relatives of the deceased, and subsequently included in a register open to inspection by any member of the public on payment of a small fee. The practitioner is obviously strongly tempted, in fact almost obliged, in many cases under this system to avoid mention on the certificate of the syphilitic nature of the disease he is returning as the cause of death. Indeed, the fact that such concealment is commonly practised is frequently illustrated both by the correspondence with medical men who have issued purposely indefinite certificates, and by efforts made in certain cases to embody in the wording of the certificate a hint as to the true cause of death not likely to be understood by

relatives. Considerations of his sort apply far less to institutional than to private practice, and so it is to be expected that the proportion of deaths returned from institutions should be higher in the case of syphilis than of mortality in general.

"The proportion of the deaths from syphilis returned by institutions is double that of deaths in general, and in the case of adults more than half the total deaths ascribed to syphilis are returned from institutions. It is much more likely that this is due to greater under statement of these deaths in private practice than to exceptional resort to institutions by sufferers from syphilis."

The returns of deaths from syphilis, issued by the Registrar-General, show that whereas in 1875 their number was 2,138—equal to a death-rate of 89 per million of the population—in 1910 they numbered 1,639—equal to a death-rate of 46·0 per million. Thus, on the surface there appears to have been a decrease of 23 per cent. These figures are, however, fallacious, for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, general paralysis of the insane, aneurysm, and other diseases known to be induced by syphilis, show no similar diminution. It is singular, however, that the number of intending recruits refused admission to the army on account of syphilis, per 10,000 offering themselves for enlistment, has declined from 158 in 1870 to 19 in 1911, which would seem to show that syphilis is becoming less prevalent. The reduction is explained, the Army Surgeons say, by the fact that candidates for the army now know that they will be rejected if they present themselves whilst suffering from active signs of the disease, and, therefore, they avoid doing so. The fact, also, is to be taken into consideration that a form of syphilis known as soft chancre was proved to be due to a different cause from syphilis, and was probably neglected in the return which showed the cause of the rejection of candidates on account of other non-syphilitic disease of the genital organs.

It is not proposed to follow this disease through its various ramifications, but rather to study it from a public health point of view.

As already stated, locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane are looked upon as being entirely dependent upon syphilis; indeed, to these two diseases Dr. Mott attributes about 40 per cent. of the male deaths at the London County Council Claybury Asylum.

According to Dr. Hutchinson, the whole arterial and capilliary system is affected in the secondary stage of syphilis, and in many instances receives some permanent damage, and hence the suspicion that 20-80 per cent. of aneurysms have been considered to be due to syphilis is correct, and also that arterio-sclerosis, aortic insufficiency, endarteritis and many affections of the heart and large blood vessels owe their origin to these diseases. Then there is the effect of the disease on procreation, for it is well known that sterility, marasmus, abortion, still-births, deaths of infants from convulsions, marasmus, meningitis, hydrocephalus, are not infrequently the outcome of conception by syphilitic parents. But there is also the fact that children who, though they may appear to be healthy at birth, yet in later life develop hereditary syphilis, which does not manifest itself until some years after birth.

A disease of the eyes, known as interstitial keratitis, characterized with deep deposits in the substance of the cornea, which assumes a hazy and a ground glass appearance, deafness, and lesions of bone, skin and viscera are also some of the evils which follow in the wake of syphilis.

The main source of the spread of the disease need not be discussed, because that source is well known. There is, however, a more numerous and a more dangerous class than the acknowledged prostitutes—the class generally referred to as clandestine prostitutes. Of this class Sir Alfred Keogh, in speaking on the Police Regulation of Vice, said, "She will always avoid their mesh, and it is to her that the greatest amount of the disease is due." That the clandestine prostitute flourishes may be inferred from the figures referring to Bremen submitted by Weidanz at the Berlin Congress of 1912, which showed that from 1901 to 1909 they varied annually, and that the numbers ranged from one prostitute to every 37 clandestine prostitutes, to one to every 155 clandestine prostitutes.

The disease is also spread by males, who, either through ignorance, or recklessness, or deliberation, infect women. The latter class of men are, fortunately, very few in number, and only commit such a crime in a spirit of revenge and at rare intervals. There is no doubt that the concealment of the disease is mainly due to shame, which prevents the sufferers from resorting to their medical advisers until the disease has taken a strong hold of them, preferring to rush to some herbalist or quack for advice. Indeed, the Medical Officer of Health has in his mind the case of a man, at one time a medical

student, considerably addicted to drink, who lived in a northern seaport town, where he eked out an existence by selling prescriptions to sailors suffering from venereal diseases, of which he had no special knowledge. The result, of course, was very bad for those who took his advice.

The question of the notification of syphilis has been frequently mooted, but the concensus of opinion among medical officers of health and those whose opinion is best and worth having is that the time has not yet arrived for it; because, as stated in a recent report of the Local Government Board, "The stigma of suffering from a venereal disease is so great, and the desire for concealment, with its consequent resort to quacks and self-treatment so marked, that until a more reasonable attitude towards the whole subject has penetrated to the popular mind, notification would be likely to increase the number of concealments." Besides, it does not bear thinking that the name of an innocent married woman, infected by her husband, should be made known to any officials, however worthy they may be, or however secret they may keep the information.

	Under 1 year.	1—5 years.	Adults.	Total.
1902	11	—	10	21
1903	10	1	8	19
1904	12	2	6	20
1905	13	—	5	18
1906	9	1	6	16
1907	5	—	11	16
1908	13	1	6	20
1909	10	—	5	15
1910	8	—	7	15
1911	6	—	7	13
1912	8	2	7	17
1902-12	105	7	78	190
1913	**12**	—	**7**	**19**

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Within the Borough.—1,938 persons died in the Public Institutions located in Islington, of whom 1,361 belonged to this Borough, the remaining 577 having come here for treatment or relief. Among the latter were 395 persons who died in the Holborn Infirmary, and 82 in the Great Northern Central Hospital, 17 in the Islington Infirmary, 8 in the Islington Workhouses, 5 in the London Fever Hospital, 9 in St. Pelagia's Crèche, 8 in the Memorial Cottage Hospital, and 8 in the Aged Blind Home.

Of the 1,361 deaths of inhabitants, 980 occurred in the Islington Infirmary, 231 in the Islington Workhouses and Schools, and 115 in the Great Northern Central Hospital. The proportion which the 1,361 deaths bore to the Borough mortality was 27·1 per cent.

Without the Borough.—844 deaths of persons belonging to Islington were registered as occurring in Public Institutions in districts of London outside the Borough. They included, among others, 49 in the North-Eastern Fever Hospital, 60 in the Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street, 98 in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 47 in the Colney Hatch Asylum, 54 in the Royal Free Hospital, 54 in the University College Hospital, and 21 in Claybury Asylum.

These 844 deaths represented 16·8 per cent. of all the deaths registered in the year.

Within and without the Borough.—The deaths of Islingtonians in Public Institutions numbered 2,205, and were equal to 43·8 per cent. of the total deaths registered during the year.

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

Table LXIII.

Showing the **Deaths of Inhabitants** *in* **Local Institutions** *and in* **Institutions outside the Borough**, *also the* **Deaths of Non-Inhabitants** *in Local Institutions during the ten years* 1903-1912 *and in* **1913.**

Years	Total Deaths in Local Institutions (cols. 3 and 4).	Inhabitants of Islington in Local Institutions.	Non-Inhabitants of Islington in Local Institutions.	Inhabitants in Islington Infirmary.	Inhabitants of Islington in G.N.C. Hospital.	Inhabitants of Islington in Institutions outside the Borough.	Total Deaths of Inhabitants in all Institutions (cols. 3 and 7).	Proportion per 100 deaths from all causes (col. 8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1903 ...	1,467	912	555	654	122	627	1,539	31·8
1904 ...	1,619	987	632	719	132	589	1,576	30·1
1905 ...	1,526	962	564	680	126	619	1,581	31·9
1906 ...	1,574	955	619	717	106	648	1,603	31·5
1907 ...	1,675	1,082	593	760	130	656	1,738	34·2
1908 ...	1,565	1,015	550	750	120	684	1,699	36·3
1909 ...	1,672	1,055	617	755	113	735	1,790	36·4
1910 ...	1,683	1,120	563	839	97	681	1,801	39·8
1911 ...	1,804	1,181	623	817	113	760	1,941	39·9
1912 ...	1,693	1,184	509	846	127	760	1,944	41·5
Average ...	1,627	1,045	582	754	118	676	1,721	35·2
1913	**1,938**	**1,361**	**577**	**980**	**115**	**844**	**2,205**	**43·8**

TABLE LXIV.

Showing the **Deaths of Inhabitants** *in* **Public** *and* **Charitable Institutions** *situated* **within** *the* **Borough** *distributed to their respective Sub-registration Districts; also the* **Deaths of Non-Inhabitants** *in the same Institutions during the Year* **1913.**

PUBLIC INSTITUTION.	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	Highbury.	Barnsbury.	Islington, South East.	Total Inhabitants.	Non-Inhabitants.
Islington Infirmary ...	86	137	94	124	117	209	213	980	17
Islington Workhouses ...	13	37	22	39	39	31	50	231	8
Guardians Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gt. Northern Hospital ...	24	24	16	9	24	11	7	115	82
Holborn Infirmary ...	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	5	395
Aged Pilgrims' Asylum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
St. Pelagia's Créche ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Aged Blind Home ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	8
Whittington College ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cranford Nursing Home, Warltersville Road ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tower House Nursing Home, Warltersville Road ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Alexandra Nursing Home, Turle Road	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	4
Nightingale Nursing Home, Hanley Road	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	2
H.M. Prison, Holloway ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6
H.M. Prison, Pentonville ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	3	7
Drovers' Almshouses ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
London Fever Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	5
Memorial Cottage Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	8
Invalid Home, Aubert Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Invalid Home, Highbury Terrace	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Highbury Nursing Home ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	4	6
Bookbinders' Asylum ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	1
Metropolitan Benefit Societies' Asylum ...	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	4	3
Bricklayers' and Tilers' Almshouses ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
Dyers' Almshouses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Clothworkers' Almshouses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	127	199	135	175	191	254	280	1,361	577*

*Also 28 at other places not in above list.

TABLE LXV.

Showing the **Deaths** *of* **Inhabitants** *of Islington in* **Public Institutions** *and in other places situated* **outside the Borough** *distributed to their respective Sub-Registration Districts during the* **Year 1913.**

Sub-Registration Districts.	First Quarter.			Second Quarter.			Third Quarter.			Fourth Quarter.			Whole Year.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Tufnell	9	19	28	9	9	18	9	7	16	11	12	23	38	47	85
Upper Holloway	12	22	34	11	15	26	13	14	27	12	11	23	48	62	110
Tollington	6	5	11	9	13	22	7	8	15	8	9	17	30	35	65
Lower Holloway	17	14	31	12	14	26	13	9	22	12	10	22	54	47	101
Highbury	15	16	31	21	19	40	17	17	34	18	20	38	71	72	143
Barnsbury	36	25	61	28	17	45	12	18	30	20	23	43	96	83	179
Islington, South-East ..	29	31	60	35	30	65	34	28	62	44	22	66	142	111	253
Borough	124	132	256	125	117	242	105	101	206	125	107	232	479	457	936

TABLE LXVI.

Showing the **Deaths of Inhabitants** *in* **Public** *and* **Charitable Institutions** *situated* **without** *the Borough, also* **Accidental Deaths** *in* **Outlying Places** *during the* **Year 1913.**

Public Institutions.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year.
Middlesex Hospital	5	7	3	10	25
Friedenheim (Home of Peace), N.W.	3	1	1	5	10
North-Western Fever Hospital	20	16	3	8	47
University College Hospital	11	20	11	12	54
Eastern Fever Hospital	4	5	..	2	11
Children's Hospital, Gt. Ormond Street	12	19	13	16	60
Banstead Asylum	5	4	3	..	12
Manor Asylum (Epsom)	..	..	1	..	1
Hanwell Asylum	8	2	5	6	21
St. Mary Hospital	1	1	..	1	3
Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth	..	..	1	1	2
Hospital for Women (Euston Road)	..	..	1	2	3
Metropolitan Hospital	3	4	3	5	15
German Hospital	6	2	3	2	13
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	22	21	27	28	98
Royal Chest Hospital	2	1	1	5	9
King's College Hospital	..	3	..	..	3
Guy's Hospital	2	..	2	1	5
Colney Hatch Asylum	10	9	13	15	47
North-Eastern Fever Hospital	14	21	9	5	49
Leavesden Asylum	7	2	3	3	15
St. Thomas's Hospital	1	..	1	1	3
Cane Hill Asylum	2	..	1	1	4
Royal Free Hospital	14	15	9	16	54
London Temperance Hospital	3	2	4	5	14
Cancer Hospital (Chelsea)	1	..	..	1	2
London County Asylum (Dartford)	1	1	1	3	6
London Hospital	1	2	2	1	6
Mildmay Hospital	2	2	2	2	8
Westminster Hospital	..	1	..	1	2
Homœopathic Hospital, Gt. Ormond Street	2	1	..	..	3
Claybury Asylum	10	2	5	4	21
St. George's Hospital	1	..	1	1	3
Hackney Infirmary	1	..	..	1	2
Middlesex Asylum (Wandsworth)	1	..	1	..	2
Queen Charlotte Hospital	1	..	..	..	1
French Hospital	..	..	1	..	1
St. Pancras Workhouse	..	1	1	..	2
St. Pancras Infirmary	1	..	..	2	3
Brompton Hospital	..	1	..	2	3
City of London Lying-in Hospital	6	2	1	1	10
Charing Cross Hospital	1	..	..	..	1
Hampstead Home Hospital	3	3	..	..	6
Hostel of God (Clapham)	1	1	..	..	2
Northern Fever Hospital	..	2	1	2	5
St. Luke's House (14, Pembridge Square, W.C.)	3	..	2	1	6
Central London Throat and Ear Hospital	..	1	..	..	1
St, Mark's Hospital	..	..	1	..	1
Holborn Workhouse, Hoxton	5	1	..	3	9
St. Giles' Infirmary	..	..	1	.	1
Chest Hospital (Bethnal Green)	2	..	..	..	2
Shoreditch Infirmary	2	2	4	3	11
Horton Asylum	1	..	2	2	5

TABLE LXVI.—*continued.*

Public Institutions.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year.
Chelsea Hospital for Women	1	..	..	..	1
Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital	..	..	1	..	1
Tooting Bec Asylum	2	4	1	3	10
Long Grove Asylum	4	1	1	1	7
Royal Hospital, Waterloo Road	1	3	..	..	4
Queen's Hospital	2	1	1	5	9
East London Hospital	1	2	4	1	8
Lock Hospital	1	..	..	..	1
St. Peter's Hospital (Covent Garden)	1	..	..	..	1
Caterham Asylum	4	2	1	1	8
Marylebone Infirmary	1	1	..	..	2
Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton	1	..	3	1	5
Strand Workhouse, Edmonton	1	..	..	..	1
Park Hospital	2	1	2	1	6
Sick Asylum, Cleveland Street	2	..	..	..	2
Nursing Home, 6, Alexandra Road, Stoke Newington	1	4	..	..	5
Southwark Infirmary	1	..	1	1	3
Mount Vernon Hospital	1	..	1	2	4
St. Scholastica's Retreat, Lower Clapton	1	..	..	..	1
St. Barnabas' Home, 9, Lloyd Square, W.C.	1	1	1	..	3
Darenth Industrial Colony	..	3	..	..	3
Battersea General Hospital	..	1	..	..	1
Fountain Temporary Asylum	..	1	..	..	1
Down's Sanatorium, Sutton	..	2	1	4	7
St. Luke's Hospital	..	1	..	..	1
Westminster Infirmary (Hendon)	..	1	..	..	1
"Ravenswood" Nursing Home, Highgate Road, N.W.	..	1	..	..	1
City of Westminster Workhouse, Edmonton	..	1	..	..	1
West End Hospital Welbeck Street	..	1	..	..	1
Infant's Hospital, Vincent Square	..	..	3	..	3
Alexander Hospital, Queen's Square	..	..	1	..	1
Evelina Hospital	..	..	1	2	3
Western Fever Hospital	..	..	..	1	1
Babies' Home, Shoreditch	..	..	..	1	1
Nightingale Hospital	..	..	..	1	1
Southern Hospital, Dartford	..	..	..	1	1
Whitechapel Union Workhouse	..	..	..	1	1
Seamen's Hospital	..	..	..	1	1
	230	210	167	208	815

TABLE LXVI.—*continued.*

Public Institutions.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year.
ACCIDENTAL AND OTHER DEATHS:—					
At Euston Station	1	..	..	..	1
At 3, New Yard, Gt. Queen Street, St. Giles, W.C.	1	..	..	..	1
At 7, The Terrace, St. Pancras	2	1	..	2	5
In Kingsland Road, Hackney	1	..	..	..	1
In tramcar in Goswell Road	1	..	..	..	1
In Farringdon Road, Clerkenwell	1	..	..	..	1
At 86, Brook Street, Mayfair	1	..	..	..	1
At 7, Fenchurch Street, E.C.	1	..	..	..	1
At 21, Albion Road, Hampstead	1	..	..	..	1
In Gt. Ormond Street, W.C.	..	1	..	..	1
On Ambulance nr. St. Bartholmew's Hospital	..	1	..	1	2
South Metropolitan Gas Works, Greenwich	..	1	..	..	1
At 18, Southwold Road, Upper Clapton	..	1	..	..	1
At 108, Louiseville Road, Streatham	..	1	..	..	1
In River Thames nr. Temple Steps	..	1	..	..	1
At 11, Copthall Court, E.C.	..	1	..	..	1
In Motor 'Bus, Southampton Street, Clerkenwell	..	1	..	..	1
At 105, Mint Street, S.E.	..	1	..	..	1
At No. 4, Road, King's Cross Station, G.N.R.	..	1	..	..	1
At 76, Jeffrey's Road, Clapham Road	..	..	1	..	1
In Gray's Inn Road, St. Pancras	..	..	1	..	1
At 25, Sanford Lane, Stoke Newington	..	..	1	..	1
In New River, Woodberry Down Bridge	..	..	1	..	1
In No. 3 Pond, Hampstead Heath	..	..	1	..	1
At 4, Cambridge Lodge Villas, Mare Street, E.	..	..	1	..	1
At 58, Benyon Road, Hackney	..	..	1	..	1
At 241, Gt. College Street, St. Pancras	..	..	1	..	1
At 28, Digby Road, Stoke Newington	..	..	1	..	1
At "Lynton," The Avenue, Grove Park, S.E.	..	..	1	..	1
In Hanway Street, St. Marylebone	..	..	1	..	1
At 12, St. James' Road, Brixton	..	..	1	..	1
In River Thames off Riley Street, Chelsea	..	..	1	..	1
In Arlington Street, outside Sadler's Wells Theatre	..	..	..	1	1
In Victoria Park, near Cricket Pavilion, Hackney	..	..	..	1	1
At 20, Gate Street, St. Giles, W.C.	..	..	..	1	1
On the way to Charing Cross Hospital	..	..	..	1	1
On East Heath, Hampstead	..	..	..	1	1
In Sutton Street, E.C.	..	..	.	1	1
In workshop at rear of 23, Meredith Street, E.C.	..	..	..	1	1
At the entrance of Heddon Street, Westminster	..	..	..	1	1
On foreshore of river Thames, Bermondsey	..	..	..	1	1
In River Lea, near Lea Bridge	..	..	..	1	1
At 61, Weymouth Street, Marylebone	..	..	..	1	1
Total Deaths	240	221	180	222	863

TABLE LXVII.

Showing the **Transferable Deaths of Inhabitants** *in* **Outlying Public Institutions and other Places** *during the* **Year 1913.**

(Forwarded by the Registrar General.)

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year.
Lunatic Asylum, Kingston, Portsmouth	1	..	..	..	1
Brighton Borough County Asylum, Wivelsfield	1	..	..	..	1
Peterborough Infirmary	1	..	..	..	1
Prince of Wales General Hospital, Tottenham	1	..	1	..	2
Children's Convalescent Home, Beaconsfield	1	..	..	..	1
Enfield Union Workhouse	1	..	..	..	1
Fisherton House Asylum, Salisbury	1	..	..	..	1
Cottage Hospital, Acton	..	1	..	..	1
City Asylum, Nottingham	..	1	..	..	1
Firs Home, Bournemouth	..	1	..	..	1
Edmonton Union Workhouse	..	1	..	1	2
Nottingham Workhouse Infirmary	..	1	..	..	1
Yarmouth Infirmary	..	1	..	..	1
Royal Sussex County Hospital	..	1	..	..	1
Holloway Sanatorium, Virginia Water	..	1	..	..	1
Union Infirmary, Isleworth	..	..	1	..	1
The Hospital, Newton Abbott	..	..	1	..	1
Sleaford County Asylum	..	..	1	..	1
Berkshire Asylum	..	..	1	..	1
The Hospital, Redhill	..	..	1	..	1
Children's Hospital, Gt. Ormond Street, W.C.	..	..	1	..	1
Workhouse Infirmary, Eastbourne	..	..	1	..	1
Seamen's Hospital, West Ham	..	..	1	..	1
North London Institute, 5, Alexandra Road, N.E.	..	..	1	..	1
Maltings Farm Sanatorium, Nayland	..	..	..	1	1
Mount Vernon Hospital, Ruislip	..	..	..	1	1
Bury St. Edmund's Workhouse Infirmary	..	..	..	1	1
ACCIDENTAL AND OTHER DEATHS:—					
At 26, York Road, Kingson-on-Thames	1	..	..	..	1
At 143, Langham Road, Tottenham	1	..	..	..	1
In River Lea, near Craven Park Road, Tottenham	1	..	..	..	1
At 58, Cromwell Avenue, Hornsey	1	1	..	..	2
At Midland Railway, near Milestone Bridge, St. Alban's	1	..	..	..	1
At 34, Wellington Square, Hastings	1	..	..	..	1
At 67, Barnsole Road, Gillingham	1	..	..	..	1
In Reservoir at Clacton-on-Sea	1	..	..	..	1
At Nag's Head Inn, Wyle Cop, Shrewsbury	1	..	..	..	1
At St. Cleather, Freeland Road, Clacton	..	1	..	..	1
At 28, Picardy Street, Belvedere, Erith	..	1	..	..	1
In River Thames at the Hollows, Brentford	..	1	..	..	1
At 60, Ethelbert Road, Margate	..	1	..	..	1
At 20, Warwick Road, Worthing	..	..	..	..	1
At 5, Gordon Terrace, Heyles Owry Road, Newport	..	1	..	..	1
At Hollanden House, Burlington Road, Ipswich	..	1	..		1
At 5, Woodbridge Road, Moseley, Birmingham	..	1	..	..	1
At Shurnhold, Melksham	..	1	..	..	1
At "Ariston," 9, Rokesby Avenue, Hornsey	..	1	..	..	1
At 9, Crescent Road, Hornsey	..	1	..	..	1
At "Heimath," Crouch End Hill, Hornsey	..	1	..	..	1
At East Cliff House, Margate	..	..	1	..	1
At Hollow Pond, Epping Forest, Leyton	..	..	1	..	1

TABLE LXVII.—*continued.*

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year.
At Rose Cottage Broad Street, Guildford ..	..	..	1	..	1
At 10, Bouverie Road, Folkestone	..	..	1	..	1
At Hopper Huts, Fairbrook Farm, Faversham ..	..	..	1	..	1
At 28, George Street, Brighton	..	..	1	..	1
At High Road, Whetstone	..	..	1	..	1
At Speen, Princes Risborough, Wycombe ..	..	..	1	..	1
On Midland Railway, Southend	..	..	1	..	1
At Dolphin Hotel, The Quay, Penzance	..	..	1	..	1
At 14, Victoria Mansions, Chambers Lane, Willesden	..	..	1	..	1
At 18, Rutland Road, Aldrington, Hove	..	..	1	..	1
At 16, Rodwell Avenue, Weymouth	..	..	1	..	1
At 11, Broadlands Road, Hornsey	..	..	1	..	1
At Wood Green, between Lordship Lane and Hospital	..	..	1	..	1
At Brislington House, Brislington, Keynsham ..	..	..	1	..	1
On Towpath, River Thames, Barnes	..	..	..	1	1
At Ely Villas, Arundel Road, Brighton	..	..	..	1	1
At 3, St. Paul's Square, Portsmouth	..	..	..	1	1
At Shrivenham, Faringdon	..	..	..	1	1
At 467, Seven Sisters' Road, Tottenham	..	..	..	1	1
At 2a, Hillside Villas, Stonebridge, Willesden ..	..	..	..	1	1
Totals	16	21	26	10	73

TABLE LXVIII.

Showing the **Deaths of Inhabitants and Non-Inhabitants in Public and Charitable Institutions** *situated* **within** *the Borough during the* **Four Quarters** *and in the* **Year 1913.**

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.	Inhabitants.					Non-Inhabitants					Totals.				
	1st qr.	2nd qr.	3rd qr.	4th qr.	Year.	1st qr.	2nd qr.	3rd qr.	4th qr.	Year.	1st qr.	2nd qr.	3rd qr.	4th qr.	Year.
Islington Infirmary	280	207	206	287	980	5	3	2	7	17	285	210	208	294	997
Islington Workhouses and Schools	59	70	44	58	231	3	1	2	2	8	62	71	46	60	239
Great Northern Central Hospital	25	26	34	30	115	31	12	15	24	82	56	38	49	54	197
Holborn Infirmary	2	1	1	1	5	110	85	103	97	395	112	86	104	98	400
St. John's Nursing Institute ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
London Fever Hospital	..	1	1	..	2	1	2	2	..	5	1	3	3	..	7
Aged Pilgrims' Asylum	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	3	1	1	..	1	3
St. Pelagia's Crèche.	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	2	9	5	2	..	2	9
Memorial Cottage Hospital ..	1	..	1	1	3	1	2	2	3	8	2	2	3	4	11
Alexandra Nursing Home, Turle Road	..	2	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	3	1	1	6
Aged Blind Home	..	..	1	..	1	4	3	1	..	8	4	3	2	..	9
Cranford Nursing Home	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Invalid Home, Aubert Park ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	4	2	1	1	..	4
H.M. Prison, Holloway	..	2	..	1	3	3	2	..	1	6	3	4	..	2	9
H.M. Prison, Pentonville	1	..	1	1	3	2	1	3	1	7	3	1	4	2	10
Children's Nursing Home	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kingsdown Orphanage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whittington College	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Metropltn. Benefit Societies' Asylum	..	1	3	..	4	..	1	1	1	3	..	2	4	1	7
Shoreditch Workhouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drovers' Almshouses	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Bookbinders' Asylum	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	3
Invalid Home, Highbury Terrace	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	2	3
Dyers' Almshouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Highbury Nursing Home	2	..	1	1	4	4	2	..	..	6	6	2	1	1	10
Bricklayers' and Tilers' Almshouses	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Clothworkers' Almshouses.. ..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	2
Tower House Nursing Home ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	2
Nightingale Nursing Home, Hanley Road	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	2	1	4
Totals	372	314	295	380	1361	176	119	135	147	577	548	433	430	527	1938

INQUESTS AND MORTUARY.

During the year 575 bodies were received into the Mortuary, as compared with an average of 629 in the preceding 10 years.

The daily average number of bodies received was 1·6 as compared with 1·7 in 1912.

In 384 cases inquests were held, as contrasted with an average of 416 in the years 1903-1912.

	Bodies received into Mortuary.	Inquests.
1903 ...	681 ...	393
1904 ...	660 ...	424
1905 ...	625 ...	419
1906 ...	642 ...	433
1907 ...	644 ...	441
1908 ...	563 ...	396
1909 ...	592 ...	407
1910	609 ...	385
1911 ...	646 ...	425
1912 ...	634 ...	443
Average ...	629 ...	416
1913 ...	**575** ...	**384**

The following Table gives a return of the bodies received into the Mortuary and the inquests held by the Coroner during the years 1912 and 1913.

1912.	No. of bodies received.	Daily Average.	No. of Inquests held.	1913.	No. of bodies received.	Daily Average.	No. of Inquests held.
1st Quarter ..	173	1·9	117	1st Quarter ..	166	1·8	110
2nd „ ..	147	1·6	94	2nd „ ..	146	1·6	101
3rd „ ..	144	1·5	112	3rd „ ..	134	1·4	82
4th „ ..	170	1·8	120	4th „ ..	129	1·4	91
Total for Year	634	1·7	443	Total for Year	575	1·6	384

PART III.

THE NOTIFICATION, ISOLATION, FATALITY,

AND

PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE

PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

AND

ON BUSINESS PREMISES,

TOGETHER WITH

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE PERSONS ATTACKED.

DISINFECTION.

CLEANSING OF VERMINOUS CHILDREN.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Under the Provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

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

There were 2,171 cases of these diseases which are notifiable under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891: for it must be recollected that there are other infectious diseases, such as Tuberculosis, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Acute Poliomyelitis, and Cerebro-Spinal Fever, which are notifiable either under Orders of the Local Government Board or under Orders of the London County Council with the approval of that Board.

The cases are 594 more than were notified in 1912, and although less than the average of the preceding 21 years, yet are 272 in excess of that of the preceding ten years. The chief causes of the increase are to be found in the returns from Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, which showed respective increases of 238 and 91. The increase in the number of cases of these diseases was not, however, peculiar to Islington, but was common to the County of London.

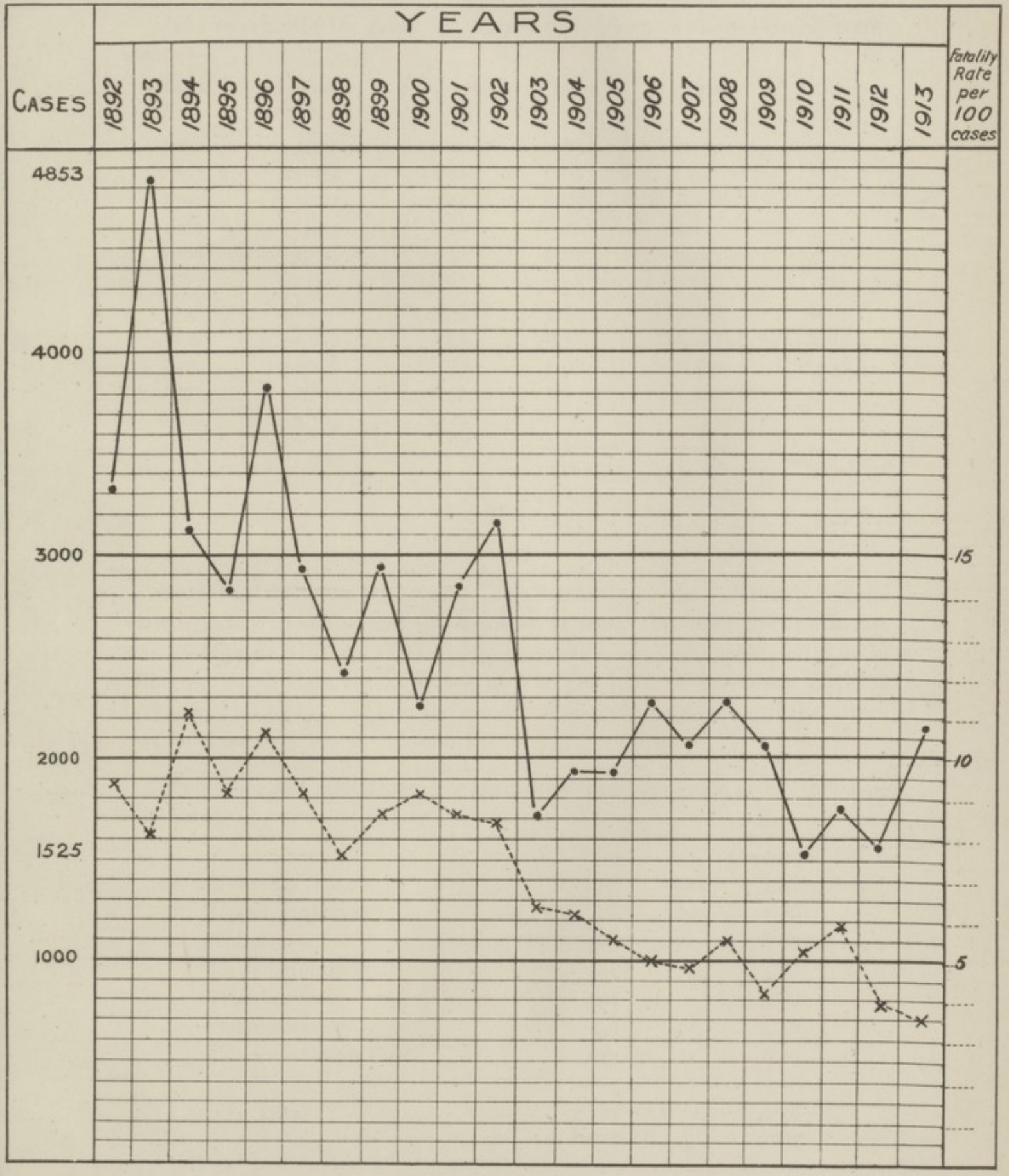
The figures for each of the infectious diseases and the average of each during the ten years 1903-1912, together with the departure from it, were as follows:—

	1913.	Average 10 years.	Increase or decrease.
Small Pox	—	4	− 4
Scarlet Fever	1,317	1,079	+ 238
Diphtheria	546	455	+ 91
Membranous Croup	4	3	+ 1
Enteric Fever	50	99	− 49
Typhus ,,	—	—	—
Erysipelas	226	240	− 14
Puerperal Fever	28	19	+ 9
	2,171	1899	+ 272

The behaviour of each disease is discussed under its appropriate heading further on in the report.

CHART.

Showing the number of cases of Notifiable INFECTIOUS DISEASES and the Fatality from them since 1892.



Thick Line represents the cases of Infectious Diseases.
Dotted Line represents the Fatality.

The returns for the preceding 21 years are given in the following statement:—

Years	Cases.	Attack-rates per 1,000 inhabitants.	Years	Cases.	Attack-rates per 1,000 inhabitants.
1892	3,318	10·26	1903	1,707	5·12
1893	4,853	14·84	1904	1,941	5·84
1894	3,121	9·44	1905	1,928	5·81
1895	2,839	8·50	1906	2,275	6·87
1896	3,824	11·32	1907	2,063	6·25
1897	2,906	8·62	1908	2,289	6·82
1898	2,418	7·18	1909	2,049	6·23
1899	2,943	8·75	1910	1,525	4·65
1900	2,276	6·78	1911	1,759	5·37
1901	2,852	8·52	1912	1,577	4·83
1902	3,164	9·29			
			1892-1912	53,627	7·70
			1913	2,171	6·54

Sub-Registration Districts.—The incidence of the infectious diseases varied greatly in the several sub-registration areas, for while the attack rate was as high as 8·07 per 1,000 of the population in Tollington, and 8·05 in Islington South East, it was as low as 4·28 per 1,000 in Barnsbury and 4·82 in Lower Holloway. This is the second consecutive year in which the attack rate has been very low in Barnsbury.

The cases and attack-rates for each sub-district are given in the following statement:—

	Cases.	Attack-rates.
Tufnell	256	7·41
Upper Holloway	296	7·66
Tollington	245	8·07
Lower Holloway	191	4·82
Highbury	328	5·62
Barnsbury	238	4·28
Islington South East	617	8·05
Total	2,171	6·56

Wards.—The cases referred to the several wards were as follows:—

	Cases.	Attack Rates.
Tufnell	256	7·41 per 1,000 inhabitants.
Upper Holloway	296	7·66 " "
Tollington	245	8·07 " "
Lower Holloway	191	4·82 " "
Highbury	181	5·29 " "
Mildmay	147	6·08 " "
Thornhill	127	4·00 " "
Barnsbury	111	5·04 " "
St. Mary	127	7·41 " "
Canonbury	178	6·08 " "
St. Peter	312	10·32 " "
Total	2,171	6·54

Seasonal Attacks—In the earlier quarters of the year the infectious diseases were below the average of the corresponding quarters of the preceding ten years, but in the third and fourth quarters they were in excess of by 30 and 376 respectively. Similar increases were noticed throughout the metropolis.

First Quarter.—The 327 cases notified were equal to an attack-rate of 4·02 per 1,000, and contrasted with a decennial average of 407 cases, so that the return showed a decrease of 80.

Second Quarter.—There were 357 cases notified, or 42 fewer than the average for the decennial period. They represent an attack-rate of 4·39 per 1,000 inhabitants.

Third Quarter.—530 cases were known, which is 30 above the average that obtained in the corresponding quarters of the 10 years, 1903-1912. They were equal to an annual attack-rate of 6·51 per 1,000 of the population.

Fourth Quarter.—957 cases were notified, as contrasted with a decennial average of 581. There has, therefore, been an increase of 376 attacks. These cases represent an attack-rate of 10·92 per 1,000 of the population.

The following statement gives the particulars for each quarter:—

Quarters.	Cases.	Attack-rates.	Decennial average.	Increase or decrease.
First	327	4·02	407	−80
Second	357	4·39	399	−42
Third	530	6·51	500	+30
Fourth	957	10·92	581	+376

FATALITY FROM THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

By "fatality" is meant the percentage proportion of deaths to attacks—thus, if there were 100 attacks and 5 deaths the fatality would be 5 per cent.

It has been shown in the preceding pages that there was a considerable increase in the number of cases, yet, extraordinary to relate, the fatality has never been so low, while the actual number of deaths has been less on only one occasion—in 1912. The fact is that the diseases were generally of a very mild type, and consequently there were fewer deaths. Indeed, this was the consensus of the opinion of the medical practitioners of the Borough, many of whom frequently declared to the Medical Officer of Health that often they had had difficulty in arriving at a correct diagnosis, especially in cases of scarlet fever, and were at times unable to arrive at a conclusion with respect to it until desquamation had commenced.

The succeeding tabular statement shows plainly that there has been a gradual reduction of the fatality from the chief infectious diseases during the last twenty-three years:—

Years	Cases.	Deaths.	Fatality.
1891	2,059	258	12·5
1892	3,318	291	8·7
1893	4,853	383	7·9
1894	3,121	339	10·8
1895	2,839	266	9·3
1896	3,824	390	10·2
1897	2,906	258	8·8
1898	2,418	173	7·1
1899	2,943	238	8·1
1900	2,276	202	8·8
1901	2,852	250	8·7
1902	3,164	268	8·4
1903	1,707	108	6·3
1904	1,941	119	6·1
1905	1,928	107	5·5
1906	2,275	115	5·0
1907	2,063	100	4·8
1908	2,289	126	5·5
1909	2,049	87	4·2
1910	1,525	79	5·2
1911	1,759	104	5·9
1912	1,577	62	3.9
1913	**2,171**	**76**	**3·5**
TOTAL	57,857	4,399	7·6

By splitting up these figures into lustrums the enormous decrease of these diseases is at once apparent.

Periods.	Cases. Number.	Cases. Average.	Deaths. Number.	Deaths. Average.	Fatality
1891-95 ...	16,190	3,238	1,537	307	9·49
1896-1900 ...	14,367	2,873	1,261	252	8·78
1901-1905 ...	11,592	2,318	852	170	7·35
1906-10 ...	10,201	2,040	507	121	4·96
1911-13 (3 years) ...	5,507	1,835	242	81	4·39

These figures are worth pondering over, for they indicate that not only have the actual cases decreased from an average of 3,238 in the five years 1891-5 to an average of 1,835 in the three years 1911-1913, or 43·4 per cent., but that the deaths have decreased to even a greater degree, namely, from an average of 307 to 81, or 73·6 per cent., which are truly wonderful figures.

In period after period, too, the decreases have been continuous, which is a proof that they are no casual occurrences, but the result of factors which have been continuously at work, the chief of which are the amelioration of the conditions under which the people live, and education, for undoubtedly it has a great influence for good on the habits of the people, and the conduct of their homes.

Hospital Isolation.—Although on several occasions the cases isolated in hospital have exceeded the number of those removed during the year, yet never before has the percentage of the cases so isolated been so high, for it reached 85·9. We have seen that 2,171 cases were notified, of which 1,866 were isolated to prevent the spread of infection or for treatment. One great reason for this increase is that the Education Authority is now more strict than ever in preventing the attendance at the public schools of children who have infectious illness in their homes or in the houses in which they reside. But it is not the Education Authority's Officials alone who put on pressure to have the children isolated, but also the people with children, and sometimes without, who live in the house with the person or persons who have been attacked. Indeed, occasionally an unpleasant wrangle arises between the families, and, of course, complaint is made in such cases that the Public Health Department has been negligent, whereas the truth is that its officials have been strenuously endeavouring to obtain the consent of the parents or guardians for the patient's removal so as to avoid recourse to Police Court proceedings to obtain a Magistrate's

Order to compel them to consent. Such procedure is always distasteful, for it is not a nice task to drag away with force a sick child from its parents, whose only fault is usually an intense love for it. Fortunately such proceedings are rare, and it is many years since the Medical Officer of Health has had to resort to them. Patience, perseverence, and good temper generally succeed where threats of legal compulsion utterly fail.

The following tabular statement has been prepared to show the growth of the percentage number of cases treated in the various public institutions connected with the Borough :—

Year.	Cases treated in Hospital.	Percentage of cases treated.	Year.	Cases treated in Hospital.	Percentage of cases treated.
1896	1,862	48·4	1905	1,466	76·1
1897	1,620	55·7	1906	1,755	77·1
1898	1,413	58·4	1907	1,651	80·0
1899	1,901	64·6	1908	1,842	80·4
1900	1,552	68·2	1909	1,705	83·2
1901	1,987	69·6	1910	1,247	81·8
1902	2,276	71·9	1911	1,416	80·5
1903	1,241	72·6	1912	1,577	84·1
1904	1,467	75·5	1913	1,866	85·9

SMALL POX.

No case of this disease occurred in the Borough, although four were notified in the County of London, namely, one in St. Marylebone, two in Poplar, and one in Southwark.

SCARLET FEVER.

There were 1,317 cases notified, which, with two exceptions, is the highest figure reached since 1906, when 1,386 were recorded, and in 1908, when 1,409 were notified. They occurred in 1,046 houses, and in numbers as given in the following statement, which shows that 1,046 houses were infected, as contrasted with 806 in 1912, and 650 in 1911. Of these 1,046 infected houses, 884 had only one case of scarlet fever in each of them, 109 had two cases, 43 had three, 6 had four, 1 had six, 1 had seven, 1 had nine, and 1 had ten.

Number of cases of Scarlet Fever occurring in one house.

No. of cases.		1 case in one house.	2 cases in one house.	3 cases in one house.	4 cases in one house.	5 cases in one house.	6 cases in one house.	7 cases in one house.	8 cases in one house.	9 cases in one house.	10 cases in one house.	No. of houses infected.
No. of houses infected.	1910	499	65	12	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	584
	1911	546	80	19	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	650
	1912	592	156	45	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	806
	1913	884	109	43	6	—	1	1	—	1	1	1046

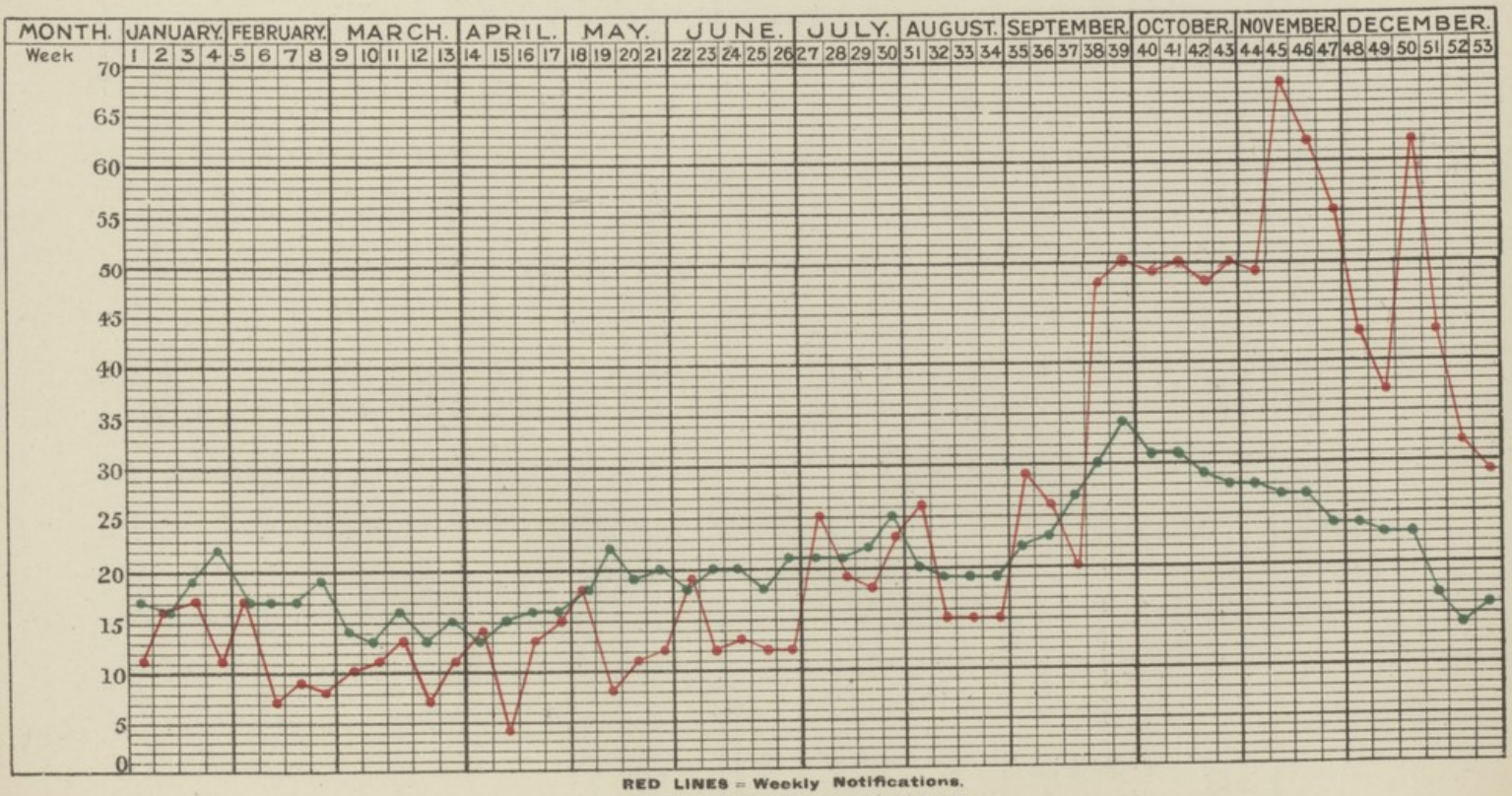
No. of cases occurring in Public Institutions.

		Cases.
Public Institutions Infected	Islington Infirmary	5
	London Fever Hospital	4
	St. John's Road Workhouse	3
	Receiving Homes, Hornsey Rise	16
	Kingsdown Orphanage	2
		30

If the figures in this Table (excluding the Public Institutions) be translated into percentages, the contrast with the preceding years will be best understood, for it shows the percentages of the houses responsible for 1, 2, 3, or more cases in the four years.

	1910	1911	1912	1913
Houses in which 1 case occurred	85·45	84·02	73·4	84·5
,, ,, 2 cases ,,	11·13	12·30	19·4	10·4
,, ,, 3 ,, ,,	2·05	2·92	5·6	4·1
,, ,, 4 ,, ,,	0·86	0·46	1·0	0·6
,, ,, 5 ,, ,,	0·51	0·15	0·6	—
,, ,, 6 ,, ,,	—	—	—	
,, ,, 7 ,, ,,	—	—	—	0·1
,, ,, 8 ,, ,,	—	0·15	—	—
,, ,, 9 ,, ,,	—	—	—	0·1
,, ,, 10 ,, ,,	—	—	—	0·1
	100·00	100·00	100·0	100·00

Showing the cases of SCARLET FEVER notified in each week in 1913, and the averages for the corresponding weeks in the ten years 1903-1912.



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

The cases now notified were also 238 above the average of the preceding ten years, and were equal to an attack rate of 3·97 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with a mean decennial rate of 3·29. High though this rate undoubtedly is, it is only slightly above the aggregate attack rate of the County of London, 3·81 per 1,000, throughout which the disease was unusually prevalent. Indeed, some of the metropolitan boroughs felt its incidence much more heavily than did Islington, for it will be noticed in Table LXXXIX. that in no less than ten was the rate higher than in Islington, and in six it was between 4·0 and 5·0 per 1,000, while in four others it was even higher than the last figure. And just as the attack-rates varied in the several parts of the county, so, also, did they vary throughout the country, where they averaged 3·57 per 1,000 of the population. Indeed, in some of the great towns its incidence was excessively high, for in Birmingham and South Shields it reached the very unusual proportion of 10·19 and 10·16 cases in every 1,000 of their inhabitants, while in many other towns the rates greatly exceeded those of Islington and of the County of London; all of which goes to prove that scarlet fever was unusually prevalent everywhere, or, in other words, that 1913 was a scarlet fever year.

In the Sub-Districts.—Just as the incidence of the disease varied in London and throughout the country, so, too, did it vary locally, for while the cases represented an attack rate of only 2·12 per 1,000 in Barnsbury, they were equal to a rate of 5·33 in Tollington. That part of Islington north of Camden and Seven Sisters' Roads had the largest number of cases in proportion to their populations, as the following figures show:—

Tufnell	179 cases	=	5·18	per 1,000.
Upper Holloway ...	193 „	=	5·00	„
Tollington	162 „	=	5·33	„

The south-east of the Borough was also severely attacked, for in Islington South-east sub-registration district there were 376 cases, which represent an attack-rate of 4·91 per 1,000.

In the other sub-districts the incidence was much lighter, as shown by the following returns :—

Lower Holloway ...	100 cases	=	2·53	per 1,000
Highbury ...	189 „	=	3·24	„
Barnsbury ...	118 „	=	2·12	„

The disease was not unusually prevalent in the first half of the year, for in January, February and March the cases numbered only 55, 41 and 52 respectively, as contrasted with 55, 45, and 28 in 1912; while in April, May and June there were 46, 49 and 68 respectively, as against 45, 55 and 55 in 1912, yet in July they numbered 85; in August 71, and in September 173, as contrasted with 66, 39 and 121 in the same months of the previous year, while in October they were 197, in November 234, and in December 246, compared with 119, 99 and 84 in the corresponding months of 1912. The comparison may be better seen in a tabular form:—

	1913.	1912.	Difference.
January ...	55	55	—
February ...	41	45	− 4
March ...	52	28	+ 24
1st Quarter	148	128	+ 20
April ...	46	45	+ 1
May ...	49	55	− 6
June ...	68	55	+ 13
2nd Quarter	163	155	8
July ...	85	66	+ 19
August ...	71	39	+ 32
September ...	173	121	+ 52
3rd Quarter	329	226	+ 103
October ...	197	119	+78
November ...	234	99	+ 135
December ...	246	84	+ 162
4th Quarter	677	302	+ 375

Here, then, we see that the conditions were about normal in the first half of the year—and it must not be forgotten that in 1912, with which year comparison is made, was itself a sub-normal year—and that the increase in the number of cases only became serious in its second half. It is also to be noticed that the increase was gradual in the last seven months. First, it was

13 in June, towards the end of which the epidemic may be said to have commenced, then 19 in July, 32 in August, 52 in September, 78 in October, 135 in November, and, finally, 162 in December, when it had not finished its course, as it has continued since then.

Fatality.—Numerous though the cases were, yet the disease caused only 19 deaths, or 10 more than in 1912, although there were 506 more cases, and the fatality only 1·4 per centum of the persons attacked. In former years the percentage of deaths was much higher; thus:—

From	1891 to 1900	it was	...	3·3
,,	1901 to 1910	,,	...	2·4
,,	1911 to 1912	,,	...	1·6

It is very apparent, then, that the disease is of a very much milder type than it used to be in former years. But it has only become so gradually. This subject has been discussed very fully in former reports of the Medical Officer of Health, particularly in that for 1909, where he showed that very few cases of the severe form of the disease known as *scarlatina anginosa* and *scarlatina maligna* were now seen; and he would direct reference to that report and also to his report for 1910 for further particulars.

Hospital Isolation —Of the 1,317 cases which were notified, as many as 1,230, or 93·4 per cent., were removed to a hospital—usually one belonging to the Metropolitan Asylums Board—for isolation and treatment. This is a very high percentage, and means that practically all the cases occurring in tenements and the majority of those living in separate houses have been removed. Were it otherwise, there would have been a complete upset in the educational arrangements, for the Education Authority will not permit—and rightly so—any children to attend school from infected houses, which, in the case of this disease, would mean that these scholars would be absent from school, on an average, for at least six weeks, which would entail not only the loss of education to the children, but a pecuniary loss to the ratepayers, because the staff of teachers would not then be doing to the full the work for which they were engaged. It is plain, therefore, that what the ratepayers lose in one direction they gain, or nearly so, in another.

TABLE LXIX.

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

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.			2nd Quarter.			3rd Quarter.			4th Quarter.			Year.		
	Cases.	Attack-rate.	Fatality.	Cases.	Attack-rate.	Fatality.	Cases.	Attack-rate.	Fatality.	Cases.	Attack-rate.	Fatality.	Cases.	Attack-rate.	Fatality.
Tufnell	27	3·19	7·4	14	1·65	..	47	5·54	..	91	9·97	1·1	179	5·18	1·7
Upper Holloway ..	9	0·95	..	34	3·59	..	48	5·07	4·2	102	10·00	..	193	5·00	1·0
Tollington .. .	35	4·70	6·0	30	4·03	3·3	20	2·68	..	77	9·60	..	162	5·33	1·8
Lower Holloway ..	17	1·75	11·8	21	2·16	..	21	2·16	..	41	3·92	4·9	100	2·53	4·0
Highbury	22	1·43	4·5	23	1·50	..	40	2·60	..	104	6·74	..	189	3·24	0·5
Barnsbury	12	0·91	..	11	1·37	..	26	1·98	..	62	4·37		118	2·12	..
Islington, South East	26	1·47	..	23	1·30	8·7	127	7·17	2·3	200	9·88	0·5	376	4·91	1·6
The Borough ..	148	1·82	4·7	163	2·00	1·8	329	4·04	1·5	677	7·72	0·6	1317	3·97	1·4

TABLE LXX.

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

Fatality means percentage of Deaths to Cases.

AGES.		1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	Mean. 1893-1912	1913
0—1	Cases ...	38	18	15	19	18	15	13	16	13	11	7	13	20	11	6	9	14	2	5	10	13	14
	Deaths ...	**4**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**2**	—	**2**	**2**	—	**1**	**1**	—	**1**	—	**3**	**1**	—	—	—	**1**	**2**
	Fatality...	10·5	11·1	20·0	10·5	5·6	13·3	—	12·5	15·4	—	14·3	7·7	—	9·1	—	33·3	7·1	—	—	—	7·7	14·3
1—2	Cases ...	98	60	56	55	57	51	39	36	43	51	31	47	31	32	38	47	30	16	23	35	44	42
	Deaths ...	**14**	**9**	**5**	**5**	**7**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**4**	**7**	**1**	**6**	**5**	**2**	**2**	**5**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**4**	**2**
	Fatality...	14·3	15·0	9·0	9·1	12·3	7·8	2·6	8·3	9·3	13·7	3·2	12·8	16·1	6·2	5·3	10·6	13·3	6·2	8·7	2·8	9·1	4·9
2—3	Cases ...	125	83	98	132	102	79	102	64	75	95	54	62	88	94	61	82	82	53	60	42	82	58
	Deaths	**14**	**13**	**12**	**12**	**5**	**3**	**7**	**4**	**4**	**6**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**10**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**4**	**3**	**6**	**4**
	Fatality...	11·2	15·6	12·2	9·1	4·9	3·8	6·9	6·2	5·3	6·3	7·4	8·1	6·8	10·6	6·6	3·7	3·7	1·9	6·6	7·1	7·3	6.9
3—4	Cases ...	165	110	126	150	155	102	124	78	105	110	71	108	105	137	107	89	102	72	62	65	107	78
	Deaths ...	**14**	**10**	**11**	**8**	**9**	**7**	**6**	**2**	**5**	**7**	**5**	**6**	**11**	**8**	**4**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**3**	—	**6**	**3**
	Fatality..	8·5	9·1	8·7	5·3	5·8	6·9	4·8	2·6	4·8	6·4	7·0	5·5	1·5	5·8	3·7	2·2	3·9	5·5	4·8	—	5·6	3·8
4—5	Cases ...	229	156	178	183	162	137	152	103	104	161	78	106	125	129	128	125	137	71	90	80	132	135
	Deaths ...	**10**	**14**	**8**	**6**	**12**	**2**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**8**	**2**	**8**	**6**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**8**	**1**	**3**	—	**6**	**2**
	Fatality...	4·4	9·0	4·5	3·3	7·4	1·5	3·3	3·9	2·9	4·7	7·6	7·6	4·8	1·6	3·1	3·2	5·8	1·4	3·3	—	4·5	1·4
Total under 5 Years.	Cases ...	655	427	473	539	494	384	430	297	340	428	241	336	369	403	340	352	365	214	240	232	378	327
	Deaths ...	**56**	**48**	**39**	**33**	**34**	**18**	**19**	**15**	**18**	**28**	**13**	**26**	**28**	**23**	**14**	**17**	**20**	**7**	**12**	**4**	**23**	**13**
	Fatality...	8·6	11·2	8·2	6·1	6.9	4·5	4·4	5·1	5·3	6·5	5·4	7·7	7·6	5·7	4·1	4·8	5·5	3·3	5·0	1·7	6·1	3·9
Over **5** Years.	Cases ...	2,225	1,066	1,219	1,492	1,083	952	1,064	777	946	944	624	810	829	983	876	1,057	920	516	564	579	976	990
	Deaths ...	**38**	**21**	**27**	**24**	**27**	**8**	**14**	**9**	**12**	**12**	**11**	**9**	**9**	**14**	**10**	**13**	**5**	**4**	**8**	**5**	**14**	**6**
	Fatality...	1·7	1·9	2·2	1·6	2·5	0·1	1·3	1·2	1·3	1·3	1·8	1·1	1·1	1·4	1·1	1·2	0·5	0·7	1·4	0·8	1·4	0·6
Totals	Cases ...	2,880	1,493	1,692	2,031	1,577	1,336	1,494	1,074	1,286	1,372	865	1,146	1,198	1,386	1,216	1,409	1,285	730	804	811	1,354	1,317
	Deaths ...	**94**	**69**	**66**	**57**	**61**	**26**	**33**	**24**	**30**	**40**	**24**	**35**	**37**	**37**	**24**	**30**	**25**	**11**	**20**	**9**	**37**	**19**
	Fatality...	3·3	4·6	3·9	2·8	3·8	1·9	2·2	2·2	2·3	2·9	2·7	3·0	3·1	2·7	1·9	2·1	1·9	1·5	2·5	1·1	2·7	1·4

DIPHTHERIA.

Under the heading of Diphtheria is also included Membranous Croup, and together they caused 550 cases, which is 34 more than were notified in the preceding year. They also compare with a decennial average of 458, so that they were 92 in excess of it.

The cases represent an attack rate of 1·65 per thousand of the inhabitants, which is exactly the rate of the County of London. It is, however, 0·26 above the mean rate of the Borough during the years 1903-12.

In the subsequent statement particulars are given as to the behaviour of the disease in England and Wales, in the County of London and in the County Boroughs of England during the year.

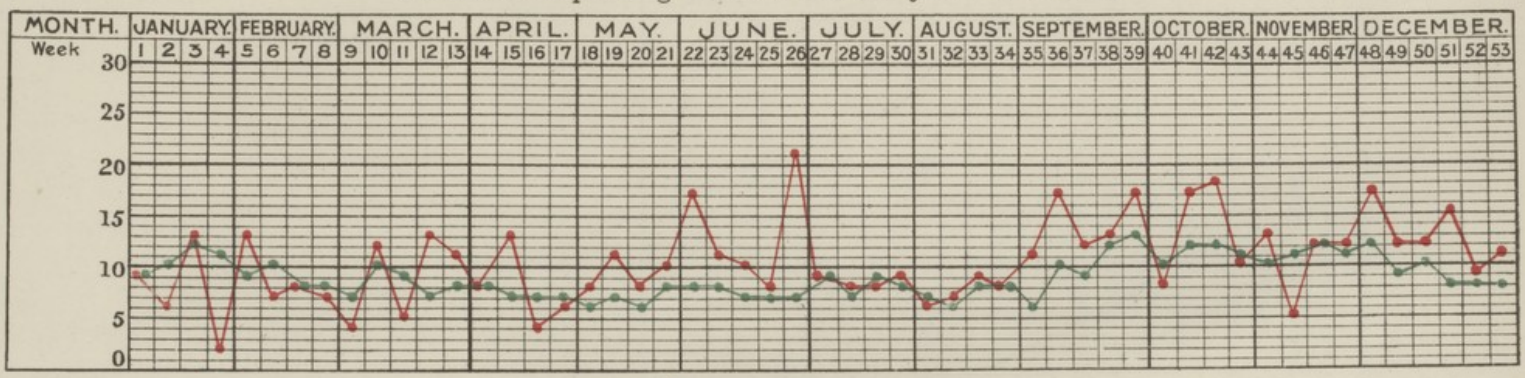
	Cases.	Attack-rate.
England and Wales	130,626	1·39
London	7,654	1·65
78 English County Boroughs	17,263	1·49
St. Pancras	438	2·01
Stoke Newington	84	1·63
Hackney	331	1·45
Hornsey	117	1·31
Finsbury	107	1·24
Shoreditch	185	1·66
The Encircling Boroughs	1,262	1·61

Hospital Isolation.—512 of the notified cases, or 93·1 per cent., were removed to hospital for treatment and isolation, and of these, 403 were treated in the Institutions of the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

Fatality.—The 37 deaths were equal to a fatality rate of 6·7 per cent., which is 1·8 below the mean fatality of the preceding ten years.

It is gratifying to note that the fatality from diphtheria continues to decrease. This subject has been dealt with fully in previous reports.

Showing the cases of DIPHTHERIA (including Membraneous Croup) notified in each week in 1913, and the averages for the corresponding weeks in the ten years 1903-1912



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

Houses Infected.—Enquiry elicited the fact that the 550 cases were notified from 473 houses, and that in 427 houses only one case was known, in 34 houses there were two cases, in 8 houses three cases, in 2 houses four cases, in 1 house five cases, and in 1 house eight cases. Ten cases occurred in Public Institutions, as seen in the subsequent tabulated statement.

As nearly all of these cases were removed to hospital, it is clear that the spread of the disease to others must have been very largely prevented. For instance, it is hardly possible for 427 cases to remain in 427 separate houses for several weeks without spreading the disease to other children in the house.

Number of cases of Diphtheria occurring in one house.

1 case in house.	2 cases in house.	3 cases in house.	4 cases in house.	5 cases in house.	8 cases in house.	No. of houses infected	No. of cases in 1913.
427	34	8	2	1	1	473	550

Number of cases occurring in Public Institutions.

	Cases.
Receiving Homes, Hornsey Rise	4
Islington Infirmary	2
London Fever Hospital	4
	10

TABLE LXXI.

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

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.			2nd Quarter.			3rd Quarter.			4th Quarter.			Year.		
	Cases.	Attack-rate.	Fatality.	Cases.	Attack-rate.	Fatality.	Cases.	Attack-rate.	Fatality.	Cases.	Attack-rate.	Fatality.	Cases.	Attack-rate.	Fatality.
Tufnell	15	1·77	13·3	11	1·30	9·1	11	1·30	9·1	14	1·53	7·1	51	1·48	9·8
Upper Holloway ..	13	1·37	15·4	13	1·37	..	13	1·37	7·7	22	2·16	9.1	61	1·57	8·2
Tollington	3	0·40	33·3	21	2·82	9.5	11	1·47	..	16	1·99	..	51	1·68	5·9
Lower Holloway ..	13	1·34	15·4	13	1·34	7·7	21	2·16	..	15	1·43	20·0	62	1·56	9·7
Highbury	20	1·30	..	27	1·75	7·4	22	1·43	4·5	30	1·95	3·3	99	1·70	4·0
Barnsbury	14	1·00	7·1	15	1·14	..	14	1·06	..	21	1·48	9·5	64	1·15	4·7
Islington, South East	32	1·81	12·5	35	1·97	14·3	42	2·37	2·4	53	2·62	1·9	162	2·11	6·8
The Borough ..	110	1·35	10·9	135	1·66	8·1	134	1·65	3·0	171	1·95	5·8	550	1·66	6·7

*(Including Membranous Croup.)

TABLE LXXII.

Showing the **Cases** *and* **Deaths** *from* **Diphtheria** *and* **Membranous Croup**, *together with the* **Fatality** *and the Departure from the Mean Fatality during the ten years* 1903-1912, *and* 1913.

Year.	Cases.			Deaths.			Fatality.	
	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Total of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Total of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Deaths to 100 cases of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Departure from Average Fatality of 10 years.*
1903	452	3	455	41	2	43	9·4	– 10·0
1904	347	..	347	27	1	28	8·1	– 10·3
1905	351	..	351	33	1	34	9·7	– 7·3
1906	437	2	439	30	2	32	7·3	– 8·6
1907	480	1	481	41	1	42	8·7	– 5·2
1908	522	8	530	59	1	60	11·3	– 1·6
1909	425	5	430	30	1	31	7·2	– 5·2
1910	463	8	471	34	—	34	7·2	– 4·1
1911	590	3	593	53	—	53	8·9	– 1·3
1912	512	4	516	38	—	38	7·3	– 2·0
1903-12	4,579	34	4,613	386	9	395	8·5	—
1913	546	4	550	37	—	37	6·7	– 1·8

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

TABLE LXXIII.

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

Quarter.	Cases Nursed at Home.			Cases Nursed at Hospitals.		
	Cases. 1	Deaths. 2	Percentage Fatality. 3	Cases. 4	Deaths. 5	Percentage Fatality. 6
1st -	7	1	14·3	103	11	10·7
2nd -	9	—	—	126	11	8·7
3rd -	6	—	—	128	4	3·1
4th -	16	—	—	155	10	6·4
Year -	38	1	2·6	512	36	7·0

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

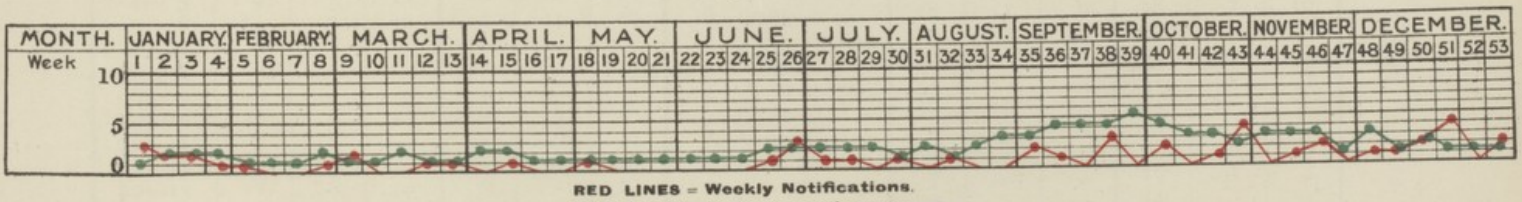
TABLE LXXIV.

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

AGES.	First Quarter.			Second Quarter.			Third Quarter.			Fourth Quarter.			The Year.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Deaths to 100 Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Deaths to 100 Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Deaths to 100 Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Deaths to 100 Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Deaths to 100 Cases.
0— 1	1	1	100	3	...	...	4	...	...	2	2	100	10	3	30
1— 2	8	3	37	4	2	50	7	...	...	6	1	17	25	6	24
2— 3	6	4	66	10	1	10	10	...	...	11	...	...	37	5	13
3— 4	11	1	9	14	2	14	17	1	6	26	2	8	68	6	9
4— 5	9	1	11	10	...	...	11	1	9	10	1	10	40	3	7
5— 6	14	2	14	20	4	20	16	...	...	18	1	6	68	7	10
6— 7	8	...	...	12	...	...	7	1	14	15	2	13	42	3	7
7— 8	9	...	...	7	1	14	4	...	...	10	1	10	30	2	7
8— 9	6	...	...	7	...	...	4	1	25	14	...	...	31	1	3
9—10	10	...	...	8	...	...	6	...	...	10	...	...	34	...	...
10—11	3	...	...	4	...	...	7	...	...	4	...	...	18	...	...
11—12	1	...	...	4	...	...	5	...	...	11	...	...	21	...	...
12—13	2	...	...	6	1	17	4	...	...	7	...	...	19	1	5
13—14	2	...	...	7	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	14	...	...
14—15	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	7	...	...
15—25	10	...	...	11		...	14	...	...	16	...	...	51	...	...
25—35	8	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	4	...	...	19	...	...
35—45	1	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	10	...	...
45—55	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...
55—65	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
65 upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals...	110	12	11	135	11	8	134	4	3	171	10	6	550	37	7

* Inclusive of Membranous Croup.

Showing the cases of ENTERIC FEVER notified in each week in 1913, and the averages for the corresponding weeks in the ten years 1903-1912.



RED LINES = Weekly Notifications.
GREEN LINES = Ten years' averages.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Enteric Fever was responsible for 50 cases of sickness, and represented an attack rate of 0·15 as contrasted with a similar rate in 1912, and a mean rate of 0·30 in the preceding ten years; consequently the rate was 50 per cent. below the average that has obtained in the Borough for some time past. It contrasts favourably with the rate in England and Wales, where it was 0·22, with that of the County of London, where it was 0·17, and with the 78 Great Towns of the country, where it was 0·25.

There is hardly anything so satisfactory in the vital statistics of the Borough as the continuous fall in both the death rate and the attack rate from this formidable disease; and it speaks well for the improved conditions that obtain in Islington, and, indeed, in the County of London, where also there has been a decrease.

ENCIRCLING BOROUGHS.

	Cases	Attack-rates
St. Pancras	41	0·19
Stoke Newington... ...	9	0·17
Hackney	39	0·17
Hornsey	11	0·12
Finsbury	15	0·17
Shoreditch	15	0·13
	130	017
Islington	**50**	**0·15**

Hospital Isolation.—Thirty-nine cases were removed to hospital, or 78 per cent. of those known to have occurred. This is a slightly lower percentage than that of the preceding year, when it was 79·6 per cent.

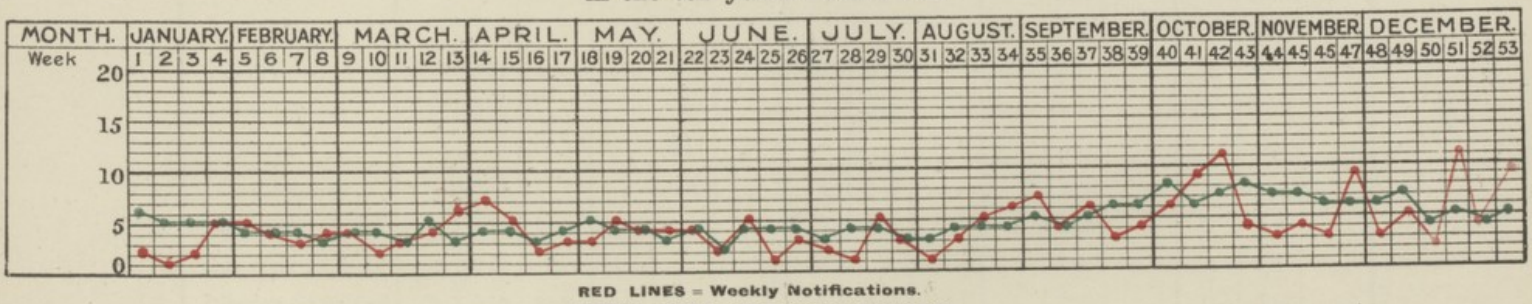
Fatality.—In the 50 cases there were 4 deaths, so that the fatality rate was 8·0, which is a very small percentage when compared with many of the rates that have occurred in past years.

TABLE LXXV.

Showing the **Sickness, Attack-rate** *and* **Fatality** *from* **Enteric Fever** *in the Sub-Districts for each Quarter and for the Year.*

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.			2nd Quarter.			3rd Quarter.			4th Quarter.			Year.		
	Cases.	Attack-rate.	Fatality.	Cases.	Attack-rate.	Fatality.	Cases.	Attack-rate.	Fatality.	Cases.	Attack-rate.	Fatality.	Cases.	Attack-rate.	Fatality
Tufnell	4	0·47	50·0	1	0·12	..	1	0·12	..	1	0·11	..	7	0·20	28·6
Upper Holloway ..	1	0·10	..	..	..	..	2	0·21	..	2	0·19	..	5	0·13	..
Tollington	..	..	..	1	0·13	..	..	..	..	1	0·12	..	2	0·07	..
Lower Holloway ..	2	0·21	..	1	0·10	..	1	0·10	..	4	0·38	..	8	0·20	..
Highbury	3	0·20	33·3	2	0·13	..	5	0·33	..	1	0·06	..	11	0·19	9·1
Barnsbury	1	0·07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	0·35	..	6	0·11	..
Islington, South East	3	0·17	33·3	1	0·06	..	1	0·05	..	6	0·30	..	11	0·14	9·1
The Borough ..	14	0·17	28·6	6	0·07	..	10	0·12	..	20	0·23	..	50	0·15	8·0

Showing the cases of ERYSIPELAS notified in each week in 1913, and the averages for the corresponding weeks in the ten years 1903-1912.



RED LINES = Weekly Notifications.
GREEN LINES = Ten years' averages.

TYPHUS FEVER.

No case was known.

ERYSIPELAS.

To Erysipelas was ascribed 226 cases of illness, which represented an attack rate of 0·68 per thousand of the inhabitants.

The cases are 14 below the average of the preceding 10 years, while the rate is 0·15 below the mean rate of 1903-12. The cases are considerably in excess of those that were known in 1912, when only 185 were notified, which was the lowest number ever recorded in the Borough. Indeed, the figures were such as one could not well expect to occur again.

Hospital Isolation.—Of the 226 cases notified, 62 were treated in hospital, so that 27·4 per cent. were isolated.

Fatality.—The 9 deaths represented a fatality rate of 4·0 per cent., which is 1·3 higher than that of the preceding year.

TABLE LXXVI.

Showing the **Sickness, Attack-rate** *and* **Fatality** *from* **Erysipelas** *in the Sub-Districts for each Quarter and for the Year.*

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.			2nd Quarter.			3rd Quarter.			4th Quarter.			Year.		
	Cases.	Attack-rate.	Fatality.	Cases.	Attack-rate.	Fatality.	Cases.	Attack-rate.	Fatality.	Cases.	Attack-rate.	Fatality.	Cases.	Attack-rate.	Fatality.
Tufnell	4	0·47	25·0	1	0·12	..	6	0·71	..	4	0·44	..	15	0·43	6·6
Upper Holloway ..	5	0·53	..	10	1·06	..	6	0·63	..	15	1·47	13·3	36	0·93	5·5
Tollington	4	0·54	..	9	1·21	..	5	0·67	20·0	10	1·25	..	28	0·92	3.6
Lower Holloway ..	3	0·31	..	6	0·62	..	2	0·21	..	5	0·48	..	16	0·40	..
Highbury	6	0·39	..	4	0·26	..	3	0·19	..	13	0·84	..	26	0·44	..
Barnsbury	8	0·61	12·5	8	0·61	..	11	0·84	..	17	1·20	5·9	44	0·79	4·5
Islington, South East	15	0·85	13·3	10	0·56	..	17	0·96	5·9	19	0·94	..	61	0·80	4·9
The Borough ..	45	0·55	8·9	48	0·59	..	50	0·61	4·0	83	0·95	3·6	226	0·68	4·0

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Twenty-eight cases were registered, as contrasted with 16 in the preceding year, and an average of 19 in the 10 years 1903-12.

It is regrettable to find that this sickness, peculiar to women, should have shown an excess of 9 on the decennial average. The disease is, however, one with which the Sanitary Authority can do very little, as its prevention depends more on the cleanliness and care of the patient, both on her own part and of those in attendance on her, than is the case in any other complaint. Frequently, also, it arises from accidental causes at the time of the infant's birth, which no forethought can prevent. Schools for Mothers are doing useful work in many of the great towns in instructing women, who are with child, what to do before and after they are confined to ward off any untoward sickness.

Hospital Isolation.—As many as 23 of the patients were treated in hospital, leaving only 5 to be looked after in their own homes. This is a larger number than has previously been treated in public institutions, and represented 82·1 per cent. of the total number of cases. Last year the percentage was only 56·2. It is thus apparent that these patients received every attention that medical science could afford them.

Fatality.—It is regrettable to find that 7 deaths occurred among the patients, representing a fatality rate of 25·0.

TABLE LXXVII.

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

Sub-Districts.	1st Quarter.			2nd Quarter.			3rd Quarter.			4th Quarter.			Year.		
	Cases.	Attack-rate.	Fatality.	Cases.	Attack-rate.	Fatality.	Cases.	Attack-rate.	Fatality.	Cases.	Attack-rate.	Fatality.	Cases.	Attack-rate.	Fatality.
Tufnell	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10·1	50·0	2	9·9	50·0	4	5·08	50·0
Upper Holloway ..	1	4·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1.11	..
Tollington	1	5·8	100·0	..	..	..	1	5.0	..	..	..	..	2	2·66	50·0
Lower Holloway ..	2	7.3	50·0	1	3·5	..	1	3·9	..	1	3·7	..	5	4·64	20·0
Highbury	1	3·0	..	1	3·1	..	..	..	..	1	3·3	..	3	2·41	..
Barnsbury	3	8·1	33·3	2	4·8	..	1	2·7	..	..	..	..	6	3·89	16·6
Islington, South East	2	4·2	100·0	1	2·0	..	2	4·2	..	2	4·2	..	7	3·65	28.6
The Borough ..	10	4·9	50·0	5	2·3	..	7	3·5	14·3	6	2·9	16·6	28	3·41	25·0

* Per 1,000 Registered Births.

	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	Highbury.	Barnsbury.	Islington, South-East.	The Borough.
Cases notified by Doctor	4	1	2	5	3	6	7	28
Patient delivered by Doctor	1	1	2	2	2	5	4	*17
,, ,, by Midwife	3	—	—	3	—	—	3	*9
Cases inquired into..	4	1	2	5	3	6	7	28
,, treated in Hospital	3	—	2	5	3	4	6	23
,, treated at home	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	5

* There were also 2 cases of Miscarriage—1 in Highbury and 1 in Barnsbury.

The following statement gives the number of the cases and deaths, together with the fatality rate during the last 23 years:—

Years.	Cases.	Deaths	Fatality.
1891	33	8	24·2
1892	51	23	45·1
1893	38	13	34·2
1894	23	8	34·8
1895	22	12	54·5
1896	30	11	36·7
1897	27	10	37·0
1898	19	7	36·8
1899	33	14	42·4
1900	16	6	37·5
1901	34	15	44·1
1902	22	12	54·5
1903	19	9	47·3
1904	25	14	56·0
1905	24	6	25·0
1906	25	11	44·0
1907	21	8	38·1
1908	17	4	23·5
1909	14	7	50·0
1910	20	8	40·0
1911	14	7	50·0
1912	16	2	12·5
1913	**28**	**7**	**25·0**

SUMMARY IN QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS.

Years.	Cases.	Deaths.	Fatality.
1891—1895	167	64	38·3
1896—1900	125	48	38·4
1901—1905	124	56	45·1
1906—1910	97	38	39·1

TABLE LXXVIII.

Showing the number of **Cases** *of the several* **Notifiable Infectious Diseases** *which occurred during each of the Ten Years* 1903-12 *and in* **1913.**

DISEASES.	YEARS.										Corrected average number of cases.	—	Increase or Decrease.
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1903-1912.	**1913.**	
Small Pox	9	17	3†	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	...	—4
Scarlet Fever ...	865	1146	1198	1386	1216	1409	1285	730	804	811	1079	**1317**	+238
Diphtheria	452	347	351	437	480	522	425	463	590	512	455	**546**	+91
Membranous Croup	3	...	...	2	1	8	5	8	3	4	3	**4**	+1
Enteric Fever ...	130	126	100	149	92	97	95	89	73	49	99	**50**	—49
Typhus Fever ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	227	280	252	274	252	235	221	212	275	185	240	**226**	—14
Puerperal Fever ...	19	24	24	24	21	17	14	20	14	16	19	**28**	+9
Continued Fever ...	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	1707	1941	1928	2275	2063	2289	2049	1525	1759	1577	1899	**2171**	+272

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

TABLE LXXIX.

Showing the **Attack-Rates** *of the several* **Notifiable Infectious Diseases** *during the Ten Years* 1903-12 *and in* **1913.**

DISEASES.	YEARS.										Mean Attack Rates.	Attack Rate.	Increase or Decrease
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1903-1912.	**1913.**	
Small Pox	0·03	0·05	0·01	0·00	...	...	0·01	0·00	...	...	0 01	...	—0·01
Scarlet Fever ...	2·60	3·45	3·61	4·18	3·68	4·20	3·91	2·22	2·46	2·49	3·29	**3·97**	+0·68
Diphtheria	1·36	1·04	1·06	1·32	1·45	1·64	1·29	1·41	1·80	1·57	1·39	**1·65**	+0·26
Membranous Croup ..	0 01	...	...	0·00	0·00	·02	0·01	0·03	0·01	0·01	0·01	**0·01**	...
Enteric Fever ...	0 39	0·38	0·30	0·45	0·28	0·29	0·29	0·27	0·22	0·15	0·30	**0·15**	—0·15
Typhus Fever ...	...	0 00	...	0·00	...	..	0·00	0·00	...	...	0.00	...	...
Erysipelas	0·68	0·84	0·76	0·83	0·76	0·70	0·67	0·84	0·84	0·57	0·30	**0·68**	—0·05
*Puerperal Fever ...	2·11	2·70	2·74	2·79	2·46	1·96	1·71	2·44	1·76	1·95	2·26	**3·41**	+1·15
Continued Fever ...	0·00	...	...	0·00	0·00	0 00	...	0·00	...	...	0·00	...	...
Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	5·12	5·84	5·81	6·87	6·25	6·82	6 23	4·65	5·37	4·83	5·79	**6·54**	+0·75

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

TABLE LXXX.

Showing the number of **Cases of Infectious Diseases** *notified in the* **Sub-Registration Districts** *during* **1913.**

Sub-Registration District.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup	Enteric (Typhoid) Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cholera.	Totals.	Attack-Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
Tufnell - -	...	179	50	1	7	...	15	4	...	...	...	256	7·41
Upper Holloway -	...	193	60	1	5	...	36	1	...	...	...	296	7·66
Tollington - -	...	162	51	...	2	...	28	2	...	...	...	245	8·07
Lower Holloway -	...	100	61	1	8	...	16	5	...	...	...	191	4·82
Highbury - -	...	189	99	...	11	...	26	3	...	...	...	328	5·62
Barnsbury - -	...	118	63	1	6	...	44	6	...	...	...	238	4·28
Islington South East	...	376	162	...	11	...	61	7	...	...	...	617	8·05
The Borough -	...	1,317	546	4	50	...	226	28	...	...	...	2171	6·54

(All Duplicates have been deducted)

TABLE LXXXI.

Showing the **Attack-rates** *of* **Infectious Diseases** *notified in the* **Sub-Registration Districts** *during* **1913.**

Sub-Registration Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Enteric (Typhoid) Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal* Fever.	Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cholera.	Attack-Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
Tufnell - - - -	...	5·18	1·45	0·03	0.20	...	0·43	5·08	...	...	...	7·41
Upper Holloway - -	...	5·00	1·55	0·02	0·13	...	0·93	1·11	...	...	...	7·66
Tollington - - -	...	5·33	1·68	...	0·07	...	0·92	2·66	...	...	...	8·07
Lower Holloway - -	...	2·53	1·54	0·02	0·20	...	0·40	4·64	...	...	...	4·82
Highbury - - -	...	3·24	1·70	...	0·19	...	0·44	2·41	...	...	...	5·62
Barnsbury - - -	...	2.12	1·13	0·02	0·11	...	0·79	3·88	...	...	...	4·28
Islington, South East -	...	4·91	2·11	...	0·14	...	0·80	3·65	...	...	...	8·05
The Borough - -	...	3·97	1·65	0·01	0·15	...	0·68	3·41	...	...	...	6·54

* Per 1,000 Registered Births.

TABLE LXXXII.

Showing the number of **Cases of Infectious Disease** *notified in the* **Wards** *during the year* **1913.**

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

WARDS.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Enteric (Typhoid) Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cholera.	Totals.	Cases Notified per 1,000 of Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Tufnell - -	...	179	50	1	7	...	15	4	...	...	...	256	7·41
Upper Holloway	...	193	60	1	5	...	36	1	...	...	...	296	7·66
Tollington -	...	162	51	...	2	...	28	2	...	...	...	245	8·07
Lower Holloway	...	100	61	1	8	...	16	5	...	...	...	191	4.82
Highbury - -	...	99	63	...	2	...	15	2	...	...	...	181	5·29
Mildmay - -	...	90	36	...	9	...	11	1	...	...	...	147	6·08
Thornhill - -	...	56	39	...	2	...	27	2	...	...	...	127	4·00
Barnsbury - -	...	62	24	1	4	...	17	4	...	...	...	111	5·04
St. Mary's - -	...	72	38	...	4	...	13	...	...	...	...	127	7·41
Canonbury- -	...	92	58	...	3	...	22	3	...	...	...	178	6·08
St. Peter's - -	...	212	66	...	4	...	26	4	...	...	...	312	10·32
Totals - -	...	1317	546	4	50	...	226	28	...	...	...	2171	6·54
1911 - -	...	804	590	3	73	...	275	14	..	...	...	1759	5·37
1912 - -	...	811	512	4	49	...	185	16	...	..	...	1577	4·83

TABLE LXXXIII.

Showing the **Attack-Rates** *of the* **Notifiable Infectious Diseases** *notified in the* **Wards** *during the Year* **1913.**

WARDS.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup	Enteric (Typhoid) Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.*	Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cholera.	Total Attack-Rates.
Tufnell - -	...	5·18	1·45	0·03	0·20	...	0·43	0·12	..	...	...	7·41
Upper Holloway -	...	5·00	1·55	0·02	0·13	...	0·93	0·02	...	...	...	7·66
Tollington - -	...	5·33	1·68	...	0·07	...	0·92	0·07	...	...	...	8·07
Lower Holloway -	...	2·53	1·54	0·02	0·20	...	0·40	0·13	...	...	...	4·82
Highbury - -	...	2·89	1·84	...	0·06	...	0·44	0·06	...	...	...	5·29
Mildmay - -	...	3·72	1·49	...	0·37	...	0·46	0·04	...	...	...	6·08
Thornhill - -	...	1·77	1·23	0·03	0·06	...	0·85	0·06	...	...	...	4·00
Barnsbury - -	...	2·82	1·09	...	0·18	...	0·77	0·18	...	...	...	5·04
St. Mary's - -	...	4·20	2·22	...	0·23	...	0·76	...	...	...	...	7·41
Canonbury - -	...	3·15	1·98	...	0·10	...	0·75	0·10	...	...	...	6·08
St. Peter's - -	...	7·02	2·18	...	0·13	...	0·86	0·13	...	...	...	10·32
Totals - -	...	3·97	1·65	0·01	0·15	...	0·68	0·08	...	...	...	6·54

* Per 1,000 population.

Table LXXXIV.

Showing the Number of **Cases of Infectious Diseases** *which were investigated by the* **District Sanitary Inspectors** *during the Year* **1913.**

Sanitary Inspectors.	Number of the Sanitary District.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Enteric (Typhoid) Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cerebro Spinal Fever.	Total.
Mr. Cook - -	1	...	135	36	1	3	...	16	3	...	...	...	194
,, Bicknell - -	2	...	192	61	1	5	...	34	1	...	...	...	294
,, Bagshaw - -	3	...	86	22	...	1	...	12	...	..	...	...	121
,, Bridel - -	4	...	105	39	...	1	...	22	2	...	...	...	169
,, Flood - -	5	...	59	30	1	6	...	3	2	...	...	...	101
,, Horsman - -	6	...	77	34	...	3	..	9	2	...	...	...	125
,, Fortune - -	7	...	47	45	...	4	...	6	2	...	...	...	104
,, Metcalf - -	8	...	73	27	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	114
,, Irving - -	9	...	47	37	...	1	...	27	3	...	...	...	115
,, Watson - -	10	...	61	47	...	4	...	18	3	..	...	...	133
,, Jeffery - -	11	...	148	58	...	3	...	21	4	...	...	...	234
,, Canham - -	12	...	48	34	1	4	...	21	3	...	...	...	111
,, Agar - -	13	...	88	31	...	5	...	10	2	...	...	...	136
,, Callow - -	14	...	151	45	...	3	...	20	1	...	...	...	220
Totals - -		...	1,317	546	4	50	...	226	28	...	...	...	2,171

TABLE LXXXV.

Showing the **Cases of Infectious Disease** *which were notified in the several* **Months** *during the Year* **1913.**

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

Month.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Enteric (Typhoid) Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cholera.	Total each month.
January - -	...	55	30	. .	8	...	10	2	...	...	...	105
February - -	...	41	34	1	2	...	16	1	...	...	...	95
March - -	...	52	42	3	4	...	19	7	...	...	...	127
April - -	...	46	31	...	1	...	17	...	...	...	...	95
May - -	...	49	37	...	1	...	16	2	...	...	...	105
June - -	...	68	67	...	4	...	15	3	...	...	...	157
July - -	...	85	34	...	3	...	11	5	...	...	...	138
August - -	...	71	30	...	1	...	15	2	...	...	...	119
September - -	...	173	70	...	6	...	24	...	...	...	...	273
October - -	...	197	53	...	7	...	30	...	...	...	...	287
November - -	...	234	42	...	3	...	19	2	...	...	...	300
December - -	...	246	76	...	10	...	34	4	...	...	...	370
Total - -	...	1,317	546	4	50	...	226	28	...	...	...	2,171

TABLE LXXXVI.

Showing the **Cases of Infectious Disease** *notified during the Year* **1913** *in* **Islington** *and in the* **Encircling Boroughs.**

The Encircling Boroughs.	Estimated Populations, 1913.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina.	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup.	Enteric (Typhoid) Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fevers.	Relapsing Fever.	Cholera.	Total Cases.
St. Pancras	214,330	...	565	438	41	...	215	11	1	...	...	1,271
Stoke Newington ...	50,518	...	109	84	9	...	35	2	...	...	...	239
Hackney	223,353	...	821	331	39	...	184	19	1	...	...	1,395
Hornsey	87,596	...	212	117	11	...	27	2	...	...	...	369
Finsbury	84,679	...	274	107	15	...	125	14	...	...	...	535
Shoreditch	109,654	...	354	185	15	...	159	9	1	...	...	723
The Encircling Boroughs	770 130	...	2,335	1,262	130	...	745	57	3	...	...	4,532
Islington ...	**325,585**	...	**1,317**	**550**	**50**	...	**226**	**28**	...	...	...	**2,171**

TABLE LXXXVII.

Showing the **Attack-Rates** *per* 1,000 *inhabitants of the* **Infectious Diseases** *notified during the Year* **1913** *in* **Islington** *and in the* **Encircling Boroughs.**

The Encircling Boroughs.	Estimated Populations, 1913.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina.	Diphtheria (including Membranous) Croup.	Enteric (Typhoid) Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.*	Continued Fevers.	Relapsing Fever.	Cholera.	Total Attack-Rates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
St. Pancras ...	214,330	...	2·59	2·01	0·19	...	0·98	0·05	0·00	...	...	5·82
Stoke Newington...	50,518	...	2·12	1·63	0·17	...	0·68	0·04	0·00	...	...	4·64
Hackney	223,353	...	3·61	1·45	0·17	...	0·81	0·08	...	...	...	6·13
Hornsey	87,596	...	2·38	1·31	0·12	...	0·30	0·02	..	...	...	4·13
Finsbury	84,679	...	3·18	1·24	0·17	...	1·45	0·16	...	...	...	6·20
Shoreditch ...	109,654	...	3·17	1·66	0·13	...	1·42	0·08	0.01	...	...	6·47
The Encircling Borough	770,130	...	2·97	1·61	0·17	...	0·95	0·07	0·00	...	...	5·77
Islington	**325,585**	...	**3·97**	**1·66**	**0·15**	...	**0·68**	**0·08**	...	...	...	**6·54**
Increase or Decrease	...	...	+1·00	+0·05	−0·02	...	−0·27	+0·01	...	...	...	+0·77

* Per 1,000 of the population.

TABLE LXXXVIII.

Showing the **Cases** *of* **Infectious Diseases** *notified in the* **several Metropolitan Cities and Boroughs** *during the year* **1913.**

This Table is supplied by the Medical Officer of Health of the County of London to the Registrar-General.

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	Estimated population in the middle of 1913.	NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.										
		Small Pox 1	Scarlet Fever. 2	Diphtheria.* 3	Typhus Fever. 4	Enteric Fever. 5	Other continued Fevers. 6	Puerperal Fever. 7	Erysipelas. 8	Cerebro-spinal meningitis. 9	Other Notifiable Infectious Diseases. 10	Totals, Columns 1 to 8.
LONDON	4,518,191	4	17,554	7,653	4	758	15	349	4,146	92	791	30,483
West Districts.												
Paddington	142,210	..	487	304	..	25	..	8	112	..	24	936
Kensington	171,284	..	558	145	..	28	..	13	112	3	21	856
Hammersmith	123,745	..	537	138	..	13	..	8	101	..	24	797
Fulham	157,117	..	767	270	..	34	..	19	121	5	22	1,211
Chelsea	64,598	..	206	61	..	7	..	8	35	..	6	317
City of Westminster ..	223,353	..	379	192	..	29	..	6	75	..	20	681
North Districts.												
St. Marylebone	114,532	1	417	130	..	19	..	4	78	3	10	649
Hampstead	86 346	..	208	128	..	15	..	1	33	..	15	385
St. Pancras	214,330	..	565	438	..	41	1	11	215	5	33	1,271
Islington	**325,585**	..	**1,317**	**550**	..	**50**	..	**28**	**226**	**8**	**59**	**2,171**
Stoke Newington.. ..	50,518	..	109	84	..	9	..	2	35	1	6	239
Hackney	223,353	..	821	331	..	39	1	19	184	8	46	1,395
Central Districts.												
Holborn	46,949	..	132	60	..	7	..	1	29	..	5	229
Finsbury	84,679	..	274	107	..	15	..	14	125	5	9	535
City of London	17,916	..	47	30	..	6	..	..	8	..	3	91
East Districts.												
Shoreditch	109,654	..	354	185	..	15	1	9	159	4	30	723
Bethnal Green	127,824	..	411	223	..	23	..	13	265	1	22	935
Stepney	275,300	..	820	471	2	68	1	34	364	10	40	1,760
Poplar	160,913	2	754	345	..	40	1	26	173	5	51	1,341
South Districts.												
Southwark	188,487	1	880	327	1	39	2	15	260	6	55	1,525
Bermondsey	124,739	..	731	243	1	27	1	14	130	3	27	1,147
Lambeth	297,139	..	1,397	408	..	39	2	25	219	7	73	2,090
Battersea	167,464	..	949	288	..	20	2	10	123	3	36	1 392
Wandsworth	330,395	..	1,007	447	..	52	2	32	206	9	51	1,746
Camberwell	261,805	..	1,155	403	..	23	1	12	257	6	36	1,851
Deptford	109,280	..	625	245	..	17	..	1	232	..	20	1,120
Greenwich	96,015	..	330	267	..	8	..	5	112	..	17	722
Lewisham	168,822	..	670	431	..	54	..	3	84	..	16	1,222
Woolwich	122,382	..	645	402	..	14	..	8	72	..	14	1,141
Port of London	..	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	5

* Including Membranous Croup.

Table LXXXIX.

Showing the **Attack-Rates** *of the* **Infectious Diseases** *notified in the* **several Metropolitan Cities and Boroughs** *during the year* **1913.**

Cities and Boroughs.	Small Pox. 1	Scarlet Fever. 2	Diphtheria.* 3	Typhus Fever. 4	Enteric Fever. 5	Other Continued Fevers. 6	Puerperal Fever. 7	Erysipelas. 8	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. 9	Other Notifiable Infectious Diseases. 10	Attack-Rates per 1,000, Cols. 1 to 8.
County of London ..	0·00	3·81	1·66	..	0·17	..	0·08	0·90	0·02	0·17	6·62
West Districts.											
Paddington	..	3·36	2·10	..	0·17	..	0·05	0·77	..	0·17	6·46
Kensington	..	3·20	0·83	..	0·16	..	0·07	0·64	0·02	0·12	4·90
Hammersmith	..	4·26	1·10	..	0·10	..	0·06	0·80	..	0·19	6·32
Fulham	..	4·79	1·69	..	0·21	..	0·12	0·75	0·03	0·14	7·56
Chelsea	..	3·13	0·93	..	0·11	..	0·12	0·53	..	0·09	4·81
City of Westminster ..	..	1·67	0·84	..	0·13	..	0·03	0·33	..	0·08	9
North Districts.											
St. Marylebone	0·01	3·57	1·11	..	0·16	..	0·03	0·67	0·03	0·09	5·56
Hampstead	..	2·36	1·45	..	0·17	..	0·01	0·38	..	0·17	4·37
St. Pancras	..	2·59	2·01	..	0·19	0·00	0·05	0·98	0·02	0·15	5·82
Islington	..	**3·97**	**1·66**	..	**0·15**	..	**0·08**	**0·68**	**0·02**	**0·18**	**6·54**
Stoke Newington	..	2·12	1·63	..	0·17	..	0·04	0·68	0·02	0·12	4·64
Hackney	..	3·61	1·45	..	0·17	0·00	0·08	0·81	0·03	0·20	6·13
Central Districts.											
Holborn	..	2·76	1·25	..	0·15	..	0.02	0·61	..	0·10	4·09
Finsbury	..	3·18	1·24	..	0·17	..	0·16	1·45	0·06	0·10	6·20
City of London	..	2·57	1·64	..	0·33	..	..	0·44	..	0·16	4·98
East Districts											
Shoreditch	..	3·17	1·66	..	0·13	0·01	0·08	1·42	0·03	0·27	6·47
Bethnal Green	..	3·15	1·71	..	0·18	..	0·10	2·03	0·01	0·17	7·17
Stepney	..	2·92	1·68	0·01	0·24	0·00	0·12	1·30	0·04	0·14	6·27
Poplar	0·01	4·60	2·10	..	0·25	0·00	0·16	1·06	0·03	0·31	8·17
South Districts.											
Southwark	0·01	4·58	1·70	0·01	0·20	0·01	0·08	1·35	0·03	0·28	7·94
Bermondsey	..	5·75	1·91	0·01	0·21	0·01	0·11	1·02	0·03	0·21	9·02
Lambeth	..	4·61	1·35	..	0·13	0·00	0·08	0·72	0·02	0·21	6·90
Battersea	..	5·56	1·69	..	0·12	0·01	0·06	0·72	0·01	0·21	8·15
Wandsworth	..	2·99	1·33	..	0·15	0·01	0·09	0·61	0·03	0·15	5·18
Camberwell	..	4·33	1·51	..	0·09	0·00	0·04	0·96	0·02	0·14	6·94
Deptford	..	5·61	2·20	..	0·15	..	0·01	2·08	..	0·18	10·05
Greenwich	..	3·37	2·73	..	0·08	..	0·05	0·14	..	0·17	7·38
Lewisham	..	3·89	2·51	..	0·19	..	0·02	0·49	..	0·09	7·10
Woolwich	..	5·17	3·22	..	0·11	..	0·07	0·58	..	0·11	9·15

* Including Membranous Croup.

OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Acute Poliomyelitis, Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Tuberculosis, Plague and Cholera.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

Although only 19 cases, representing an attack rate of 0·06 per 1,000 inhabitants, were notified during the year, yet the disease is of very great importance, because of the serious results which follow in its train, and, therefore, it is now discussed fully, more particularly as laymen know very little about it, and, indeed, it was only in recent years that physicians understood anything about its methods of spreading and its causation.

Before proceeding to give particulars respecting the Islington cases, it may be well to say something about its symptoms, etiology or causation, its mode of spreading, the person whom it attacks, and the means by which it gains access to the human body.

Symptoms of Poliomyelitis.—Acute poliomyelitis is also known as spinal infantile paralysis, notwithstanding that it sometimes attacks adult persons, as it did in one instance in Islington.

The period of incubation lasts at least five days, and usually does not extend beyond ten days, while its average duration is about a week. It may evolve in two stages, separated by a period of days or even weeks, according to Kling and Livaditi, during which the patients appear to be well, but are capable of conveying the infection. The attacks generally commence with a slight fever, which may be intermittent or continuous, while at the same time the frequency of the pulse is increased, and occasionally a rash makes its appearance. There is usually also a feeling of drowsiness and malaise. Sometimes the respiratory tract is involved, and less frequently the alimentary canal. Commonly there is headache and sometimes vomiting; and there may be catarrh of the nose and throat. The head may be retracted, due to rigidity of the muscles of the neck, while those of the spine may be similarly affected. Considerable impatience may be exhibited by the patient, as well as a desire to be let alone, together with a distaste of fondling, due to the fact that a slight touch often causes pain, which is increased by even a slight movement. Excessive sweating has also been observed. Paralysis most frequently attacks the lower limbs, and next in order the muscles of the shoulders. The buttock muscles very seldom escape paralysis—perhaps once in every three or four cases—and the

abdominal muscles are not infrequently involved. "In short," as Römer puts it, "any and every muscle may be affected," but the great characteritsic of the disease is motor paralysis, that is of the muscles of movement.

These various paralyses lead to most abnormal twistings and contractions of the limbs and body, so that they are often painful to look at. *Unfortunately these abnormalities are mostly frequent and permanent, and, therefore, cripple the patients for life.*

Etiology or Causation.—The cause of the disease is undoubtedly some living virus, but whatever it may be, it is clear from the experiments of Römer that hitherto it has been impossible to isolate microbes which could be easily stained and cultivated, and which could be said to be the active agents.

The researches of Wickham led to the same result; while those of Landsteiner, and Krause and Meincke, throughout an epidemic in Westphalia, failed to indicate bacteria which could be regarded as playing a part in the etiology of the disease.

Experiments prove that if the virus be a bacterium, then it is so minute as to pass through Berkefeld, Chamberland and Puckall filters, which are known to keep back ordinary bacteria. Ultra-microscopy does not elucidate the matter, although it seems to have detected very small, oval, slightly illuminated, motionless bodies, which, however, were not constant enough to enable Römer, with Joseph and Siebert, to aver positively that they were connected with the disease, or that they were the causative agent.

It would be of interest to give an account of the various experiments on monkeys and rabbits that were made in search of the virus for this disease, but this is hardly the place to do so.

At present it is sufficient to say that so far the search for the bacterium of poliomyelitis has had negative results, but this is not to say that the disease is not caused by one. Römer, however, asserts that his own researches have convinced him that poliomyelitis was not caused by bacteria, but that the virus, like that of rabies, showed a selective preference for the cerebral nervous system, and, also, as proved by his intracerebral injection of virus into monkeys, that he was able at once to produce a disease in them which clinically and pathologically was identical with poliomyelitis in man; and that he was also able to transmit the disease from one monkey to another, which proved, he alleges, that the virus which caused the changes in the brain and spinal cord was living and not merely a toxin.

How the Virus Gains Access to the Human Body.—The most probable portals are the mouth, throat, and the respiratory and alimentary tracts, from which the virus, having first pierced the mucous membrane, passes into the lymphatics, which convey it to the spinal cord and nervous centres. Römer, in discussing this point, says: "Many things point to the virus remaining for a long time in the mucous membrane of the mouth and throat of infected individuals. One might think of the infection by the saliva in speaking, coughing, sneezing, or in more direct contact. Unfortunately, there is no proof that the virus is contained in the saliva." And he goes on to say: "Considering how little we really know about the pathogenesis of the disease, any attempt to explain how infection occurs under the conditions of an epidemic must be fraught with almost insuperable difficulties." Since Römer penned these remarks, Kling, Wernsdett and Petterson have succeeded in producing the disease in monkeys by using saliva and intestinal contents, while Newstadter and Thro have done the same thing by the use of dust from the sick room. Nevertheless, a difficulty arises as to how epidemics spread, which is only, after all, a similar one to that which has long since arisen as to epidemics of Scarlet Fever.

How the Disease is Spread.—It is generally agreed that the chief method of transmission of the disease is the direct one; that is to say, from human being to human being, although the "carrier" must not necessarily be the sick person. This was Wickman's theory of transmission by human contacts, which is brought about by typical cases, but especially by the abortive forms which usually form the majority, and which may easily pass unrecognised, and, consequently unisolated.

Kling and Livaditi found that the hypothesis of the transmission of disease by means of water, milk, dust, flies, bugs and mosquitoes was not confirmed either by experimental results or epidemiological data; that patients are infectious during the incubation period; and that man appears to be the sole depository of the virus.

Persons Whom the Disease Attacks. Children, as already stated, are most frequently attacked, although adults are sometimes sufferers. Thus out of 153 cases in Cornwall and Devonshire reported on by Reece, 121, or 79 per cent., were under ten years old, and that all, with one exception, were under forty. The following statement, prepared by the Medical Officer of Health from his figures, gives the percentage of cases of four decades of life:—

1st decade	...	...	79·1 per cent.
2nd „	...	...	12·5 „
3rd „	...	...	7·8 „
4th „	...	...	0·6 „
			100·0

These figures do not quite tally with those of Müller, given below, although they show that by far the greater proportion of patients are under ten years.

	Reece.	Müller.
1st decade - -	79·1 per cent. -	96 per cent.
2nd „ - -	12·5 „ -	2 „
3rd „ - -	7·8 „ -	2 „

When Reece's figures are further examined in quinquennial periods, it is found that the larger proportion of cases occurs in the first five years of life.

1st five years - - - -	47·0 per cent.
2nd „ - - - -	32·0 „
3rd „ - - - -	9·1 „
4th „ - - - -	3·2 „
5th „ - - - -	1·9 „
6th „ - - - -	1·9 „
7th „ - - - -	1·3 „
8th „ - - - -	1·9 „

These figures may be considered sufficient to prove that the disease is practically confined to early life, and particularly to its first decade.

Seasonal Prevalence.—The disease seems to prevail in the late summer and early autumn, which Wickman has very clearly shown in the report of his investigations into a Swedish epidemic in 1905, when he found that in the early months of the year it was practically negligible, and that not until May was its curve of real consequence; that it then gradually rose until it reached its highest point in August, from which time it decreased until the close of the year. In the Hesse-Nassau epidemic of 1909, however, the curve did not reach its maximum until October, from which time it rapidly decreased to December, when it reached its minimum. Wickman's observations are supported by an Australian epidemic, in which the disease was most prevalent during March and April, which there correspond to our summer.

The Islington Cases.

Having now some insight into the epidemiology of Acute Poliomyelitis, attention may be directed to the occurrence of the disease in Islington during the year.

Altogether 19 cases of acute poliomyelitis have been notified up to the end of the year, but there has been no death. They are as follows:—

No.	Date.	Age.	Sex.	Address.
1	January 29	8 years	F	Upper Street
2	February 1	2 „	M	Cottenham Road
3	March 26	2 „	M	Thorpedale Road
4	July 29	3 „	M	Fairbridge Road
5	August 9	3 days	F	Benwell Road
6	„ 12	1 year	M	Edinburgh Cottages
7	„ 22	2 years	M	Milton Grove
8	September 2	10 „	F	Caledonian Road
9	„ „	10 months	M	Hornsey Street
10	„ „	3 „	F	Outram Street
11	„ 15	2 „	M	Woodville Road
12	„ 19	6 „	M	Dame Street
13	October 14	18 years	F	Canonbury Park North
14	„ 15	4 „	F	Sunnyside Road
15	„ 18	2½ „	M	Landseer Road
16	„ 23	9 „	F	Essex Road
17	„ 28	1 year 7 months	F	Edward Square
18	November 26	6 years	M	Birnam Road
19	December 2	45 „	M	Havelock Street

The clinical aspects of each of these cases were obtained from the Medical attendant.

Recent inquiries with respect to the condition of these patients show that their present state is as follows:—

1. Child walks a little lame, but otherwise her health is good.
2. Child still suffering from paralysis, but continues to attend St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

3. Dead.* Vaccinated at 6 months old. Paralysis of right side, stated to have occurred immediately afterwards. Four months prior to death was removed to Great Northern Hospital for infantile paralysis and remained therein for two months, when he was transferred to the Islington Infirmary, where he remained two months, and was then removed to the North-Eastern Hospital, St. Anne's Road, Tottenham, suffering from "Measles," where he died. The death certificate gives "Measles, Scarlet Fever, Pyaemia" as the cause of death.
4. Patient was removed to Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, and recovered.
5. Patient still under treatment at Great Ormond Street Hospital for slight paralysis of right leg. General health good.
6. Left leg paralysed, and is still an out-patient of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
7. Patient much better, but is subject to fits of screaming and staring. Attends Great Ormond Street Hospital.
8. Patient is still an inmate of Great Northern Central Hospital, but is able to run about the ward.
9. Recovered.
10. Patient still in North-Eastern Hospital. General health better, but cannot walk. The Superintendent of the North-Eastern Hospital thinks the case is probably not poliomyelitis.
11. Still under treatment for paralysis in German Hospital, N.E.
12. It is hoped that there will be no permanent paralysis. Patient still in hospital.
13. Patient out of danger, but under treatment in National Hospital. Paralysis of the lower limbs and right arm.
14. Both legs affected. Under treatment in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
15. Right lower leg affected. In Great Ormond Street Hospital.
16. Whole of upper extremity affected. In Great Northern Hospital.
17. Muscles of left thigh affected. Removed to Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospital.
18. Left leg paralysed. Removed to Great Northern Hospital.
19. Patient died* Post-mortem revealed death from myasthenia gravis.

An examination of the addresses of the patients suffering from poliomyelitis shows that the cases were widely scattered over the Borough, and that in no instance did they live near each other. They seem to be sporadic and not epidemic. But it would not be well to dogmatise on mere appearances until more is known of the manner in which this disease is spread.

* It will be noticed in these two cases that the deaths were not attributed to Poliomyelitis.

It has been noticed by Gatsberg, who investigated the first epidemic in Norway (July to October, 1899) that the infection of poliomyelitis spreads along the line of traffic. This may be so in rural districts, although the statement is hardly borne out in a large community like Islington, for nearly all the cases have occurred in streets which are not on the main lines of traffic, although possibly some of them are more or less adjacent to them. It has also been found that attacks usually occur in groups; but, again, in Islington this can hardly be said to have been the case, unless those in Milton Grove, Landseer Road, Cottenham Road, Thorpedale Road, Fairbridge Road, may be said to be grouped together, yet the distance from one to the other is in no case, with one exception, less than a quarter of a mile, while in one instance there is a railway cutting between two of them, viz., between that at Fairbridge Road and Cottenham Road. It is possible, however, that there may have been some central source, but it could not be ascertained.

Sanitary Circumstances.—As a rule, the premises in which the cases of poliomyelitis occurred were in a fair sanitary state, although in one or two homes the conditions might have been better; and in only two instances were vermin noticed to be present.

Infection.—It is a noticeable fact that in no instance has more than one case of the disease occurred in the same family, or, indeed, in the same house, although in several homes there were young children living in the family whom one might reasonably have expected to have been attacked if the disease were very virulent.

Steps Taken to Verify the Diagnosis.—No special steps were taken to verify the diagnoses by the examination of the cerebro-spinal fluid, owing to the great difficulty in obtaining it; but inasmuch as all the cases of poliomyelitis except one were treated as indoor or outdoor patients at a hospital, it was assumed that the diagnoses were correct, and all the more readily because, as already stated, the attendant physicians very kindly filled in the inquiry forms so far as they related to the clinical aspect of the cases. In any circumstance the examination of the cerebro-spinal fluid of the patients could at best only give negative results.

Measures Adopted for Checking the Spread of the Disease.—In every instance, when a notification was received, an Inspector called on the parents

or guardians of the patient, who were made aware of the infectious nature of poliomyelitis, and an offer to have the premises disinfected was made. This offer was in most instances accepted, although in one or two cases it was refused. Disinfection was, however, only left optional to them in the early part of the year, for latterly it has been insisted that the rooms occupied by the patient, as well as the bedding and clothing, should be disinfected. This was effected by fumigation or spraying the rooms with formaldehyde, and by removing the bedding to the disinfecting station, where it was passed through a Goddard, Massey and Warner steam disinfector.

The latter precaution has been adopted more for the purpose of bringing home to the minds of the people the infectious nature of the disease than because it was considered necessary, for so far as the Medical Officer of Health can discover, its virus is easily destroyed, and probably would not require such a process. He bases this opinion on the fact that Römer states that he exposed an active emulsion to formalin vapour, and found that the virulence of the emulsion was destroyed.

Perhaps it is not astonishing to find that many people in whose family the disease has occurred cannot be brought to look on it as infectious when even now some medical men do not deem these precautions to be necessary, stating that it is nothing more than what was known formerly as infantile paralysis, about which no fuss was ever made. This opinion is now nearly dead, and the profession as a whole view these cases in a serious light, and are anxious to assist the Medical Officer of Health in adopting any precautions that he may deem desirable.

Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

This disease, which was fully discussed in the Medical Officer of Health's Annual Report for 1907, is also known as "Spotted Fever," and to it were credited 8 cases, two of which were subsequently proved not to have been diagnosed correctly, and the attack rate was equal to 0·02 per 1,000 of the population. The return is five below that for each of the preceding six years. Three of the attacked died. In England and Wales the rate was 0·01; in London 0·02; in the County Boroughs 0·01, and in the Rural Districts 0.01.

The disease has been notifiable since 1907, since which time, to the end of 1913, 77 persons have been reported, of whom 44 have died. Thus the fatality was 57·1 per cent., which is an appalling figure. Fortunately the cases of this disease are not numerous.

The following are the particulars as to the ages, sex, and addresses of the patients notified :—

Case.	Date.	Age.	Sex.	Address.
A	February 13 -	10 years	F	8b Beaconsfield Buildings
B	February 24 -	2¾ „	M	24 Queens Head Street
C	April 10 -	8 months	M	34 Offord Street
D	May 5 -	4 years 8 months	M	14 Noel Street
E	May 30 -	7 weeks	M	22 Ellenborough Road
F	June 21 -	12 years	M	4 Barnsbury Mews
G	June 30 -	23 „	F	5 Church Street
H	Dec. 8 -	9 „	M	1 Thornhill Grove

Recent inquiries have also elicited the following facts with respect to these notifications :—

A. This case is stated by the Medical Superintendent of the North-Eastern Hospital, Tottenham, to have been one of pleurisy, and not of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

B. Is now apparently in good health.

C. Dead.

D. Dead.

E. Family removed from address in Islington, and no information can be obtained as to present whereabouts.

F. Dead. Patient had been removed to Islington Infirmary.

G. Dead. The certificate of death shows on post-mortem examination "Malignant Endocarditis."

H. Left sided paralysis with right side facial (partial).

Patients A. and G. are to be excluded, as they had not suffered from the disease, and are not included in the following summary.

The record of the disease since it became notifiable in 1907 is shown below :—

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	Total Cases.	Total Deaths 1907-13.
1st quarter	—	2	2	3	4	1	1	14	8
2nd „	3	2	3	7	4	6	3	29	13
3rd „	5	—	2	1	3	3	1	15	11
4th „	3	3	3	4	2	3	1	19	12
	11	7	10	15	13	13	6	77	42

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

(Purulent Diseases of the Eyes of Newly-born Children.)

This disease of the eyes of infants was notified in 38 instances, and in every case where the circumstances of the parents were such as to indicate that they could not afford to employ a nurse, an arrangement was made with the Matron of the North London Nursing Association whereby she very kindly supplied one, who visited the case once or even twice a day, when necessary, to bathe the eyes. The cases notified represented an attack rate of 4·54 per 1,000 births.

	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	Highbury.	Barnsbury.	Islington, South-East.	The Borough.
Cases notified by Doctor ..	1	..	4	10	4	15	4	38
,, ,, by Midwife ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cases inquired into	1	.	4	10	4	15	4	38
,, treated in Hospital ...	1	..	2	9	4	6	1	23
,, treated at Home ..	..	..	2	1	..	9	3	15
,, attended by Nurse ...	..	..	2	2	2	6	2	14

Tuberculosis.

This disease in its varying forms became compulsorily notifiable on the first day of February, and since that time 1,504 cases have become known to the Medical Officer of Health, in addition to which 179 cases of pulmonary phthisis were notified under Orders made prior to the present Order of the Local Government Board coming into force.

Altogether 1,683 cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year, which were equal to an attack rate of 5·07 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 6·56 in London, 3·43 in England (excluding London), and 2·94 in Wales.

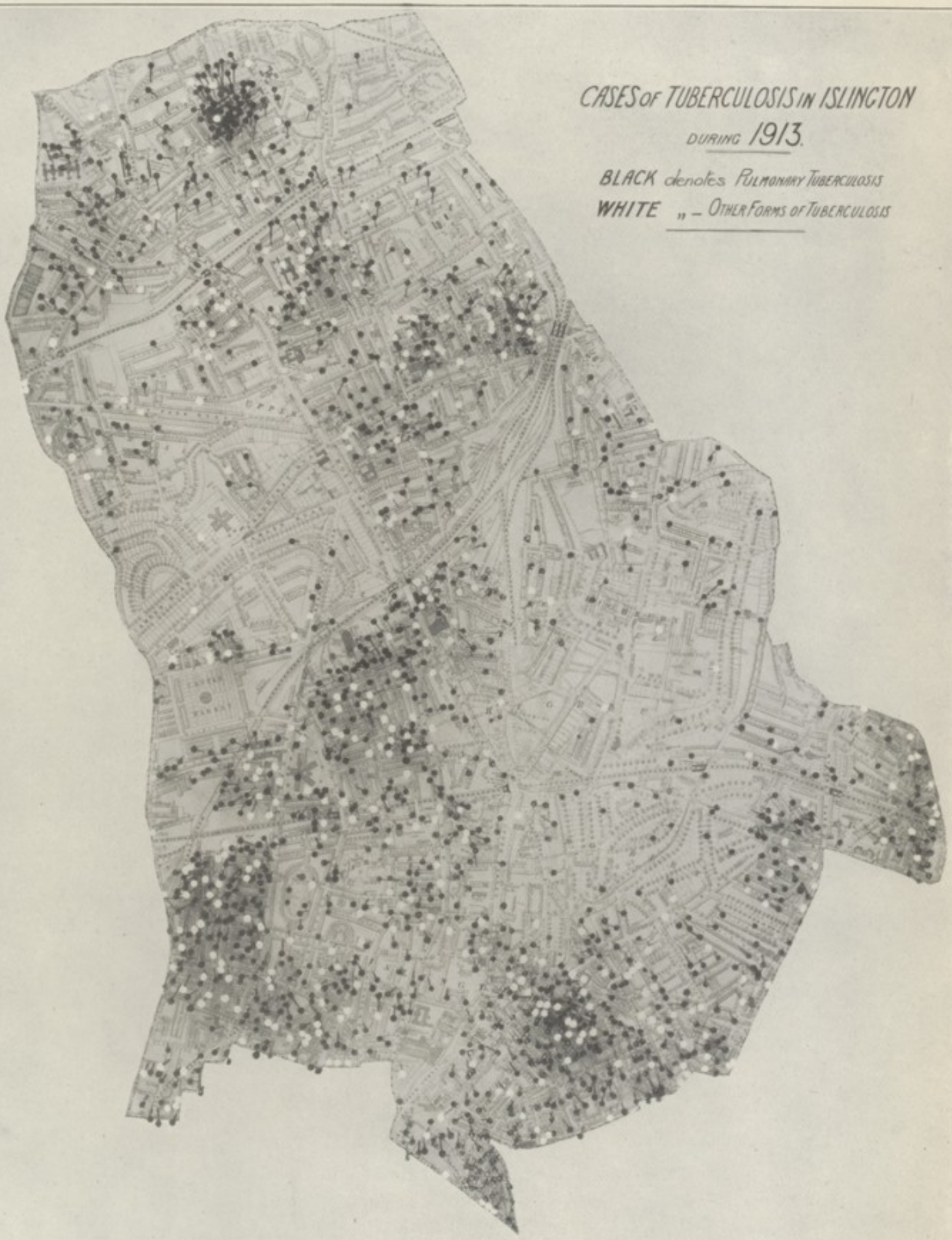
The incidence of the combined forms of the disease varied considerably, ranging from 3·90 per 1,000 of its population in Highbury and 3·99 in Tufnell, to 6·00 in South East Islington and 6·22 in Barnsbury, while the attack rates in the other sub-districts were 4·05 in Tollington, 4·92 in Upper Holloway,

and 5·30 in Lower Holloway. The major part of the notifications related to persons suffering from phthisis, of which there were 1,303, as against 380 notifications of other forms of tuberculosis.

The following statement gives the particulars for each Sub-registration District.

Sub-Registration Districts.	Pulmonary Phthisis.				Other Forms of Tuberculosis				Grand Totals.	
	Males	Females.	Total.	Attack Rate	Males.	Femeles.	Total.	Attack Rate.	Males & Females	Attack Rates
Tufnell	58	48	106	3·07	18	14	32	0·92	138	3·99
Upper Holloway ..	98	61	159	4·12	17	14	31	0·80	190	4·92
Tollington	48	37	85	2·80	23	15	38	1·25	123	4·05
Lower Holloway ..	97	63	160	4·04	29	21	50	1·26	210	5·30
Highbury	105	70	175	3·00	29	24	53	0·90	228	3·90
Barnsbury	150	102	252	4·69	44	38	82	1·53	334	6·22
South East Islington..	220	146	366	4·77	46	48	94	1·23	460	6·00
	776	527	1303	3·93	206	174	380	1·14	1683	5·07

It is wortny of observation that the two districts in which the incidence of the disease was heaviest are also the two in which a greater number of people live on each of their acres (*vide* Table II.). The better way to understand rightly where the disease was most prevalent is to study the small map which faces this page. It has been produced from a photograph of a large map on which black and white pins were fixed as near as possible to the positions of the house in which the cases of tuberculosis occurred. The black pins represent the cases of pulmonary phthisis and the white those of other forms of the disease. Here it is seen at a glance that the dark patches are exactly those parts of the Borough where the working classes for the most part live. And where they live the houses are usually old, and the older the houses are, the greater the number of families are to be found living in them; and the greater the number of families, the poorer are the people; and the poorer the people, the greater the insufficiency of clothing, and the greater the lack of air and light, because the ill-fitting windows are screened to keep out the draughts; and the greater the lack of air and light, the greater the


CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS IN ISLINGTON
DURING 1913.
BLACK denotes PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS
WHITE „ – OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS

uncleanliness of the rooms and the impurity of the air. And when to this uncleanliness and impurity of the air are added the insufficiency of food, it is at once apparent that there must be a lack of that vitality among the people, who live under these conditions, which is so necessary to ward off disease. Hence it is no wonder that tuberculosis, which flourishes in uncleanliness, impure air, and darkness, attacks those who lack vitality to resist its invading germs.

The very poor are ever the worst sufferers, and, apart from all feelings of humanity and sympathy, which everyone should have for them, they should be medically looked after as well as instructed how to avoid passing the disease on to others ; for it must not be forgotten that the great mass of consumptives in this country have contracted the disease from the sputum of consumptives. Hence the universal warfare waged to-day throughout the world against this disease, which has so long been a scourge to Great Britain and Ireland.

Islington is beginning to do its part in this fight, and it is pleasing to know that before long two Tuberculosis Dispensaries will be at the service of the people who most require them. One of these dispensaries will find its home within the Borough at the Great Northern Central Hospital, and the other without the Borough at the City Road Chest Hospital. It is common knowledge that the Medical Officer of Health would have preferred dispensaries under the complete control and management of the Council, but the Council have thought otherwise. It is not for him to gainsay their will, but on the contrary, it shall be be his duty as well as his pleasure to utilize the dispensaries to their fullest extent for the cure and prevention of this terrible malady, which year by year disables, cripples, pauperizes, or kills some thousands of our population, and generally at the most important period of their life—at full manhood. This is well seen in a Table which has been prepared to show the ages of persons who were notified during the year, and wherein it is found that

In every hundred	0·8		were	under 1 year of age.
„ „ „	5·7		„	aged 1 to 5
„ „ „	18		„ „	5 to 15
„ „ „	**15·8**	**56·1**	„ „	**15** to **25**
„ „ „	**40·3**		„ „	**25** to **45**
„ „ „	18		„ „	45 to 65
„ „ „	1·4		„ „	65 and upwards

More than half the patients were between the ages of 15 and 45, or just at that time of life in which adolescence is ceasing and full maturity is approaching, or has arrived, and when men and women are at their best. There is no occasion to dwell further on these facts because they have been discussed in several reports of the Medical Officer of Health.

The Table from which the above figures are taken is appended.

Table XC.

THE PERIODS OF LIFE AT WHICH TUBERCULOSIS ATTACKED THE PERSONS NOTIFIED DURING 1913

Tubercular Diseases.	Sex.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							
		At all ages.	At Ages—Years.						
			Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards
Phthisis (including Tuberculosis of Larynx.)	M.	776	2	9	72	102	388	190	13
	F.	527	1	7	54	105	252	99	9
Tubercular Meningitis	M.	13	1	10	2				
	F.	14	1	10	2	1			
Tabes Mesenterica	M.	17	3	8	4	1	1		
	F.	15	2	—	6	3		3	1
General Tubercolosis	M.	2		1				1	
	F.	3		2			1		
Other forms of Tubercolosis	M.	174	1	29	89	23	25	6	1
	F.	142	2	20	74	30	12	4	—
All Tubercular Diseases	M.	982	7	57	167	126	414	197	14
	F.	701	6	39	136	139	265	106	10
Totals		1683	13	96	303	265	679	303	24
Percentages at each life period to total cases		100	0·8	5·7	18·0	15·8	40·3	18·0	1·4

Occupations of the Persons Attacked.—It was not possible to obtain particulars respecting every case, but among those whose employment was ascertained the following were noted :—

Army pensioner	1	Cellar man	1
Artificial florist	3	Cardboard box cutter	1
Agent	3	Cattle driver	1
Accountant	2	Cabinet maker	3
Awl block finisher	1	Coachman	1
Aluminium moulder	1	Carpet cutter	1
Box maker	5	Chaff cutter	1
Baker	5	Carpenter	4
Bootmaker	6	Clock maker	2
Bottle stopper maker	1	Christmas card maker	1
Blouse maker	1	Cap maker	1
Bookfolder	1	Costermonger	4
Bookbinder	7	Coal porter	2
Brush maker	3	Colour grinder	1
Brass finisher	3	Coffee stall keeper	1
Buffet attendant	1	Cloth worker	1
Brewery hand	1	Cycle maker	2
Bricklayer	1	Cab washer	1
'Bus conductor	5	Coach trimmer	1
Book-keeper	1	Collector	1
Billiard marker	1	Chauffeur	6
Book-keeper	2	Domestic servant	31
Butcher	1	Decorator	3
Brace maker	1	Dressmaker	11
Barman	1	Dry battery maker	1
Charwoman	13	Doorkeeper	1
Clerk	64	Dustman	1
Carmen	18	Dealer	3
Civil servant	1	Engineer's labourer	1
Coal porter	3	Envelope folder	1
Collier	1	Errand boy	2
Cloth worker	2	Engineer	8
Compositor	5	Engine fitter	2
Confectioner	5	Emery cloth maker	1
Customs officer	5	Electrician	5

Occupations of the Persons attacked.—*continued.*

Engine driver	1	Laundry manager	1
Engraver	2	Labourer	57
Electro-typist	1	Labeller	1
Factory hand	3	Lamplighter	1
Fishmonger	4	Locksmith	1
Flusher	1	Lamp trimmer	1
Flower seller	2	Lavatory attendant	1
Fashion designer	1	Liftman	1
Fitter	3	Laundry inspector	1
Feather dresser	2	Mechanic	4
French polisher	4	Machinist	11
Fish curer	1	Metal roller	2
Fish fryer	1	Milliner	2
Furrier	2	Musician	3
Fruiterer	1	Milk carrier	2
Fur sewer	1	Music agent	2
Gardener	3	Miner	1
General dealer	2	Music teacher	1
Gilder	1	Messenger	1
Gas fitter	2	Mattress maker	1
Glass bottle maker	1	Newsboy	1
Glass worker	1	Nurse	4
Grocer	1	Newsagent	4
Housewife	126	Ostler	1
Handyman	1	Office cleaner	1
Housekeeper	4	Optician	1
Horsekeeper	7	Piano tuner	1
Hawker	6	Porter	21
Hat packer	1	Packer	13
Hairdresser	2	Printer	17
Hammerman	1	Painter	17
Ironmonger	1	Plasterer	4
Joiner	2	Perfumer	1
Key stamper	1	Pipe polisher	1
Knife grinder	1	Post office official	14
Leather dresser	1	Post office sorter	1
Laundress	8	Printer's assistant	1
Leather worker	6	Pianoforte maker	6

Occupations of the Persons attacked.—*continued.*

Policeman	1	Slaughterman	1
Publican	5	Stoker	1
Pattern maker	1	Storekeeper	1
Pattern card maker	1	Stone mason	1
Picture frame maker	1	Shirt cutter	1
Potman	2	Solicitor	1
Pocket book maker	1	Sweet packer	1
Portmanteau maker	1	Silversmith	1
Packing case maker	1	Surgical instrument maker	2
Provision dealer	1	Skin dresser	1
Polisher	3	Sempstress	4
Police constable	2	Telegraphist	2
Plumber	1	Telephone operator	2
Refreshment house keeper	1	Tram conductor	4
Rag sorter	2	Typist	2
Road sweeper	1	Tool grinder	1
Railway employee	5	Theatre attendant	2
Railway carriage cleaner	1	Tailor	6
Rivetter	1	Tailor's assistant	1
Syphon fitter	1	Tailor's cutter	2
School children	158	Traveller	3
School cleaner	1	Thread spinner	1
Shoeblack	1	Tinman	2
Stick mounter	1	Tin box maker	3
Shirt ironer	1	Ticket inspector	2
Shop assistant	18	Ticket writer	2
Scientific instrument maker	1	Typewriter mechanic	1
Ship's steward	1	Tramway worker	2
Scaffolder	2	Tie maker	2
Sword maker	1	Toy maker	2
Saddler	1	Train conducter (Tube)	1
Sawyer	1	Telegraph messenger	1
Syphon maker	2	Upholster	3
School teacher	1	Van guard	1
Sign writer	1	Veterinary surgeon	1
Stone grinder	1	Vellum sewer	1
Stationer's cutter	1	Waitress	4
Soldier	2	Wood carver	1

Occupations of the Persons attacked.—*continued.*

Watchmaker	1	Window cleaner	1
Woodcutter	4	Wire worker	1
Warehouseman	9	Wood sawyer	1
Waiter	2	Zinc worker	1

This is an interesting Table which shows that those trades in which the employees were exposed to severe weather conditions or to close confinement suffered most. It bears close study.

Institutional Treatment. Some 589 persons, so far as could be ascertained, were admitted to about 30 different institutions for treatment, among which were :—

The Islington Infirmary.
Mount Vernon Hospital, Hampstead.
City Road Chest Hospital.
Victoria Park Hospital.
Maltings Farm Sanatorium, Suffolk.
Eversfield Chest Hospital, Hastings.
Royal National Sanatorium, Ventnor.
Benenden Sanatorium, Kent.
Royal Sea-bathing Hospital, Margate.
Brompton Hospital.
Northern Hospital Sanatorium, Winchmore Hill.

Table XCI.
TUBERCULOSIS.

	First Quarter.			Second Quarter.			Third Quarter.			Fourth Quarter.			The Year.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Phthisis ..	246	175	421	224	135	359	161	100	261	145	117	262	776	527	1303
Tubercular Meningitis.	5	1	6	5	4	9	1	5	6	2	4	6	13	14	27
Tabes Mesenterica	6	5	11	3	1	4	2	3	5	6	6	12	17	15	32
General Tuberculosis	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	1	1	2	3	5
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	82	73	155	45	37	82	29	16	45	18	16	34	174	142	316
	340	254	594	278	178	456	193	125	318	171	144	315	982	701	1683

Table XCII.

Showing the **Notified Cases** *of* **Tuberculosis** *in the* **Wards** *During* 1913.

Wards.	Pulmonary Phthisis.			Other Forms of Tuberculosis.			Grand Totals.	Tuberculosis Rates per 1,000 of Population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Totals.		
Tufnell	58	48	106	18	14	32	138	3·99
Upper Holloway ..	98	61	159	17	14	31	190	4·92
Tollington	48	37	85	23	15	38	123	4·05
Lower Holloway ..	97	63	160	29	21	50	210	5·30
Highbury	53	48	101	18	18	36	137	4·00
Mildmay	52	22	74	11	6	17	91	3·76
Thornhill	92	63	155	25	20	45	200	6·31
Barnsbury ..	58	39	97	19	18	37	134	6·09
St. Mary's ..	43	27	70	13	3	16	86	5·01
Canonbury ..	66	47	113	19	22	41	154	5·26
St. Peter's ..	111	72	183	14	23	37	220	7·28
Totals ..	776	527	1,303	206	174	380	1,683	5·07

Disinfection of Houses and Rooms after Phthisis. The following are the particulars for the year :—

	Houses.	Rooms.
1st quarter	118	167
2nd „	103	163
3rd „	105	147
4th „	210	264
Total ...	536	741

The figures for the year contrast with those of the preceding eight years, as follows :—

	Houses.	Rooms.
1905	283	380
1906	258	369
1907	296	411
1908	281	361
1909	514	672
1910	481	645
1911	426	579
1912	554	798
1913	536	741

THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

There were 1,013 cases of those infectious diseases which are compulsorily notifiable under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891 among the scholars in attendance at the public elementary schools of the Borough, and they represented 46·6 per cent. of all the cases which occurred during the year, as contrasted with 40·5 per cent. in 1912. The figures for the year also contrast with an average of 812 in the preceding 10 years, and a percentage of 37·4 of the total cases.

Scarlet Fever.—758 of the notifications of Scarlet Fever occurred among scholars, as contrasted with a decennial average of 588, so that there was an increase of 170.

Diphtheria was accountable for 252 cases among scholars, as compared with 197 in the 10 years, 1903-12; consequently there was an increase of 55 cases.

Enteric Fever.—This disease attacked only 3 scholars, which is the lowest number hitherto recorded. The annual average has been 21, but during the last five years the number has gradually diminished.

A full statement as to the number of scholars attacked by these notifiable infectious diseases, together with the number of scholars excluded, are given in Table XCIV.

Table XCIII.

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

Year.	By Small Pox.	By Scarlet Fever.	By Diphtheria.	By Enteric Fever.	By Other Diseases.	Total Scholars attacked.	Proportion to every 100 cases notified.
1903	..	507	216	35	16	774	45·3
1904	..	571	138	28	20	757	39·0
1905	..	640	138	31	23	832	43·2
1906	..	785	177	33	3	998	43·9
1907	..	608	216	11	1	836	40·5
1908	..	809	230	19	..	1058	46·2
1909	..	737	184	16	1	938	45·8
1910	..	369	197	13	..	579	38·0
1911	..	424	272	14	..	710	40·4
1912	..	430	201	7	..	638	40·5
Ten years' Average	..	588	197	21	6	812	37·4
1913	..	**758**	**252**	**3**	..	**1013**	**46·6**
Increase or Decrease on Average	..	+170	+55	−18	−6	+201	+9·2

TABLE XCIV.

Showing the cases of **Notifiable Infectious Diseases** *occurring in* **Public Elementary Schools** *during the* **Year 1913.**

Sub-Districts.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	Scholars attacked.						Scholars excluded from School who lived in houses in which infected children resided.					
		Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Other Fevers.	Total.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever	Other Fevers.	Total.
TUFNELL	Burghley Road	..	24	5	..	..	29	..	89	15	..	..	104
	Hargrave Park	..	11	3	..	..	14	..	115	14	..	..	129
	St. John's, Holloway Road	..	8	5	..	..	13	..	15	4	..	..	19
	St. Joseph's, Highgate Hill	..	2	4	..	..	6	..	11	18	..	..	29
UPPER HOLLOWAY	Cottenham Road	..	18	6	..	..	24	..	133	69	..	..	202
	Duncombe Road	..	79	7	..	..	86	..	148	38	..	..	186
	Grafton Road	..	21	7	..	..	28	..	48	14	..	..	62
	St. Mark's, Mitford Road	..	6	4	..	..	10	..	16	18	..	..	34
	Whittington, Highgate Hill	..	8	3	..	..	11	..	13	7	..	..	20
	Yerbury Road	..	47	5	..	..	52	..	128	33	..	..	161
TOLLINGTON	Montem Street	..	36	4	..	..	40	..	96	14	1	..	111
	Poole's Park (Lennox Road)	..	15	3	..	..	18	..	43	9	..	..	52
	Upper Hornsey Road	..	23	15	..	..	38	..	85	59	..	..	144
LOWER HOLLOWAY	Blundell Street	..	4	4	..	..	8	..	11	29	..	..	40
	"Brecknock," York Road	..	3	1	..	..	4	..	22	18	..	..	40
	Caledonian Road	..	3	2	..	..	5	..	24	10	..	..	34
	Catholic School, Eden Grove	..	3	1	..	..	4	..	9	10	..	..	19
	Chapel of Ease, Liverpool Road	..	8	2	..	..	10	..	25	11	..	..	36
	Hungerford Road	..	5	5	..	..	10	..	14	16	..	..	30
	St. Clement's, Cumberland Street	..	2	4	..	..	6	..	8	2	..	..	10
	St. James', George's Road	..	3	1	1	..	5	..	12	3	..	..	15
	Westbourne Road	..	13	7	..	..	20	..	48	16	..	..	64
HIGHBURY	Ambler Road	..	6	12	..	..	18	..	14	39	..	..	53
	Blackstock Road	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	51	14	..	..	65
	Drayton Park	..	5	2	..	..	7	..	6	3	..	..	9
	"Forster," Hornsey Road	..	8	1	..	..	9	..	26	13	..	..	39
	Gillespie Road	..	6	10	..	..	16	..	20	22	..	..	42
	Highbury Hill High School	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Newington Green	..	10	4	..	..	14	..	25	17	..	.	42
	Pakeman Street	..	17	3	..	..	20	..	54	8	..	..	62
	St. John's, Conewood Street	..	2	4	..	..	6	..	4	5	..	..	9
	St. Jude's, Mildmay Park	..	26	2	..	..	28	..	49	9	..	..	58
	St. Matthias (Hackney)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Shelburne Road	..	4	7	..	..	11	..	17	15	1	..	33
BARNSBURY	All Saints', Muriel Street	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	19	3	..	..	22
	Barnsbury Park	..	29	6	..	..	35	..	40	12	..	..	52
	Buckingham Street	..	9	1	..	..	10	..	18	26	..	..	44
	Cloudesley, Cloudesley Street	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	10	3	..	..	13
	Gifford Street	..	3	6	..	..	9	..	13	17	..	..	30
	Richard Street	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	22	11	..	..	33
	Risinghill Street	..	1	2	..	..	3	..	8	5	..	..	13
	St. Thomas, Everilda Street	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	2	6	..	..	8
	Thornhill Road	..	23	4	1	..	28	..	54	15	1	..	70
	Vittoria Place	..	4	1	..	..	5	..	14	13	..	..	27
	Winchester Street	..	9	3	..	..	12	..	22	18	..	..	40
	York Road	..	3	3	..	..	6	..	13	18	..	..	31
SOUTH-EAST	Canonbury Road	..	27	16	..	..	43	..	60	32	..	..	92
	Ecclesbourne Road	..	13	18	..	..	31	..	32	40	..	..	72
	Hanover Street	..	38	4	..	..	42	..	97	22	..	..	119
	Popham Road	..	21	10	..	..	31	..	68	23	3	..	94
	Queen's Head Street	..	56	6	1	..	63	..	108	27	2	..	137
	Rotherfield Street	..	21	6	..	..	27	..	61	13	..	..	74
	St. John's, Duncan Terrace	..	3	3	..	..	6	..	13	5	..	..	18
	St. Matthew's, City Road	..	8	1	..	..	9	..	16	2	..	..	18
	St. Mary's, Cross Street	..	7	5	..	..	12	..	16	15	..	..	31
	St. Paul's, Dorset Street	..	2	3	..	..	5	..	4	14	..	..	18
	Shepperton Road	..	8	3	..	..	11	..	28	11	..	..	39
	Station Road	..	8	5	..	..	13	..	20	5	..	..	25
	Tottenham Road	..	9	2	..	..	11	..	32	10	..	..	42
	White Lion Street	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	..	..	5
	Total	..	758	252	3	..	1013	..	2173	941	8	..	3122

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES AMONG THE CHILDREN ATTENDING THE PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

These reached the high figure of 5,333 cases, which is the largest number, with two exceptions, hitherto notified by the teachers of the schools. They compare with 5,986 in 1912, and with an average of 4,395 in the 10 years 1903-1912, and are, therefore, 938 in excess of it. It need hardly be noted that inquiries into these cases largely increase the work of the Public Health Department.

Measles.—1,272 cases were notified, as against 1,377 in 1912 and with 1,698 in 1911, and with a decennial average of 1,443.

Chicken Pox.—Compared with the preceding year, the 731 notified cases showed a decrease of 429, although they were 104 above the average of the preceding 10 years.

Whooping Cough.—578 case were reported, or 107 less than the average of the years 1903-1912. They are also 316 below the return for 1912.

TABLE XCV.

Non-notifiable Diseases among Children attending the Public Elementary Schools.

Year.	Measles.	Chicken Pox.	Whooping Cough.	Other Diseases.	Totals.
1903	1,049	206	277	766	2,298
1904	355	182	1,293	595	2,425
1905	999	637	732	1,011	3,379
1906	1,935	425	300	1,475	4,135
1907	2,065	981	831	1,952	5,829
1908	1,095	624	385	2,255	4,359
1909	1,667	491	708	1,739	4,605
1910	2,194	985	892	2,006	6,077
1911	1,698	585	533	2,060	4,876
1912	1,377	1,156	894	2,541	5,968
Totals 10 years	14,434	6,272	6,845	16,400	43,951
Average	1,443	627	685	1,640	4,395
1913	**1,272**	**731**	**578**	**2,752**	**5,333**
Increase or Decrease on Average	−171	+104	−107	+1,112	+938

Statement showing number of Children excluded from various Schools on account of Measles in their Homes.

NOTE.—I. = Infants' Department; B. = Boys'; J.B. = Junior Boys'; G. = Girls'; J. G. = Junior Girls; Mxd. = Mixed; J.M. = Junior Mixed; S.M. = Senior Mixed; M.D. = Mentally Deficient; P.D. = Physically Deficient; Spec. = Special School.

Name of School.	Dept.	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total in Dept.	Total for School.
Ambler Road	I.	20	1	3	...	24	31
	B.	3	...	...	...	3	
	G.	...	4	...	...	4	
All Saints	I.	1	...	...	...	1	1
Angler's Gdns., Popham Road ...	I.	5	...	...	1	6	7
	G.	...	1	...	...	1	
Barnsbury Park	I.	4	3	1	...	8	9
	B.	...	1	...	...	1	
Blackstock Road	I.	...	17	...	...	17	24
	G.	...	7	...	...	7	
Blundell Street	I.	11	17	...	...	28	30
	G.	..	2	...	...	2	
Buckingham Street...	I.	10	11	12	...	33	33
Burghley Road	I.	20	1	...	...	21	25
	J.M	1	...	...	...	1	
	B.	3	...	...	...	3	
Caledonian Road	I.	2	2	...	...	4	4
Canonbury Road	I.	24	1	1	...	26	27
	B.	1	...	...	...	1	
Cloudesley Street	I.	...	2	...	...	2	2
Cottenham Road	I.	15	6	3	...	24	25
	B.	...	1	...	...	1	
Drayton Park	I.	...	4	...	...	4	4
Duncombe Road	I.	38	18	2	3	61	92
	B.	13	8	...	...	21	
	G	...	10	...	...	10	
Ecclesbourne Road	I.	12	...	...	...	12	13
	B.	1	...	...	...	1	
Forster	I.	15	...	3	...	18	19
	B.	1	...	...	...	1	
Gifford Street	I.	8	8	...	...	16	17
	G.	1	...	...	...	1	
Gillespie Road	I.	10	1	...	...	11	12
	G.	...	1	...	...	1	

Name of School.	Dept.	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total in Dept.	Total for School.
Grafton Road	I.	...	5	...	...	5	8
	G.	...	1	1	1	3	
Hanover Street	I.	3	1	...	1	5	6
	G.	1	...	...	...	1	
Hargrave Park	I.	9	11	...	...	20	23
	B.	1	2	...	...	3	
Hungerford Road	I.	6	...	...	...	6	6
Montem Street	I.	10	23	...	...	33	37
	G.	1	...	...	...	1	
	B.	2	...	...	...	2	
	Mxd.	...	1	...	...	1	
Newington Green	I.	1	...	...	...	1	1
Pakeman Street	I.	3	6	1	...	10	10
Poole's Park	I.	5	18	...	...	23	26
	B.	...	1	...	...	1	
	G.	...	2	...	...	2	
Queen's Head Street	I.	...	2	...	...	2	2
Richard Street	I.	5	2	...	...	7	7
Rotherfield Street	I.	21	3	2	1	27	32
	G.	3	1	...	1	5	
St. Clement's	I.	...	1	...	...	1	1
St. James'	I.	4	4	...	...	8	8
St. John's, Conewood Street ...	I.	3	...	...	...	3	3
,, Duncan Place	I.	1	...	...	...	1	1
,, Pemberton Garders ...	I.	4	1	...	...	5	5
St. Jude's	I.	1	2	...	...	3	5
	B.	1	1	...	...	2	
St. Mark's	I.	2	12	...	...	14	14
St. Mary Magdalene	I.	3	...	...	...	3	3
St. Mary's, Fowler Road	I.	1	...	...	...	1	1
St. Matthew's		4	...	...	1	5	5
St. Paul's, Dorset Street	I.	4	...	...	...	4	4
Shelburne Road	I.	6	...	...	...	6	7
	Mxd	.	...	1	...	1	
Shepperton Road	I.	10	1	...	2	13	13

Name of School.	Dept.	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total in Dept.	Total for School.
St. Thomas'	I.	2	...	1	...	3	3
Station Road...	I.	12	...	...	1	13	13
Thornhill Road	G.	...	1	...	...	1	1
Tottenham Road	I.	3	2	...	...	5	5
Upper Hornsey Road	I.	11	38	...	1	50	65
	B.	...	5	...	...	5	
	G.	1	7	1	...	9	
	Spec.	...	1	...	...	1	
Vittoria Place	I.	10	5	...	...	15	15
Westbourne Road	I.	38	7	...	...	45	45
Whittington	I.	1	15	...	1	17	17
Yerbury Road	I.	4	36	6	...	46	48
	B.	...	2	...	...	2	
York Road	I.	7	9	1	1	18	18
		423	356	39	15	833	833

SUMMARY.

Department	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total.
Infants	389	296	36	13	734
Mixed	..	1	1	..	2
Junior Mixed	1	..	..	..	1
Boys	26	21	..	..	47
Girls	7	37	2	2	48
Special	..	1	..	..	1
	435	356	39	15	833

TABLE XCVI.

Showing the cases of **Infectious Diseases** *notified during the year* 1913 *by the* **Teachers of Public Elementary Schools** *under the provisions of the London County Council Schools' Code.*

Sub-Districts.	School.	Measles.	Chicken Pox.	Whooping Cough.	Other Diseases.	TOTALS.
TUFNELL	Burghley Road	85	22	28	68	203
	Hargrave Park	31	12	9	16	68
	St. John's, Holloway Road	68	6	3	13	90
	St. Joseph's, Highgate Hill	11	..	3	6	20
UPPER HOLLOWAY	Cottenham Road	30	8	2	20	60
	Duncombe Road	74	21	14	116	225
	Grafton Road	27	15	22	26	90
	St. Mark's, Mitford Road	25	7	..	7	39
	"Whittington," Highgate Hill	19	23	31	8	81
	Yerbury Road	24	21	25	82	152
TOLLINGTON	Montem Street	57	22	13	67	159
	Poole's Park, Lennox Road	39	9	4	47	99
	Upper Hornsey Road	62	34	5	119	220
LOWER HOLLOWAY	Blundell Street	38	22	12	149	221
	"Brecknock," York Road	1	1	3	14	19
	Caledonian Road	..	1	..	14	15
	Catholic School, Eden Grove	2	..	1	7	10
	Chapel of Ease, Liverpool Road	1	3	20	27	51
	Hungerford Road	7	..	2	30	39
	St. Clement's, Cumberland Street	4	..	..	1	5
	St. James', George's Road	5	5	3	31	44
	Westbourne Road	61	16	36	50	163
HIGHBURY	Ambler Road	47	5	..	43	95
	Blackstock Road	32	8	..	49	89
	Drayton Park	31	1	6	49	87
	"Forster," Hornsey Road	17	10	9	114	150
	Gillespie Road	27	21	3	69	120
	Highbury Hill High School	..	..	..	4	4
	Newington Green	5	2	3	36	46
	Pakeman Street	16	13	7	25	61
	St. John's, Conewood Street	14	17	..	14	45
	St. Jude's, Mildmay Park	8	5	9	24	46
	St. Matthias, Hackney	..	..	..	1	1
	Shelburne Road	..	26	23	25	74
BARNSBURY	All Saints', Muriel Street	2	..	6	5	13
	Barnsbury Park	43	24	4	94	165
	Buckingham Street	28	7	45	55	135
	Cloudesley, Cloudesley Street	7	17	29	59	112
	Gifford Street	21	12	14	131	178
	Richard Street	4	24	19	47	94
	Risinghill Street	4	..	..	3	7
	St. Thomas', Everilda Street	16	7	5	19	47
	Thornhill Road	1	3	2	31	37
	Vittoria Place	2	8	14	59	83
	Winchester Street	2	..	..	3	5
	York Road	24	9	13	46	92
SOUTH-EAST	Canonbury Road	74	119	11	110	314
	Ecclesbourne Road	31	12	57	40	140
	Hanover Street	8	11	21	72	112
	Popham Road	6	27	9	95	137
	Queen's Head Street	12	20	2	135	169
	Rotherfield Street	51	14	14	157	236
	St John's, Duncan Terrace	1	..	..	13	14
	St. Matthew's, City Road	13	..	..	5	18
	St. Mary's, Cross Street	1	10	..	23	34
	St. Paul's, Dorset Street	13	1	1	30	45
	Shepperton Road	2	17	11	67	97
	Station Road	31	32	5	73	141
	Tottenham Road	7	1	..	8	16
	White Lion Street	..	..	..	1	1
	Total	1,272	731	578	2,752	5,333

ISOLATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The proportion of cases isolated during the year was larger than at any time in the history of the Borough, for 1,866 cases out of the 2,171 notified under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, were isolated in hospital, or 85·9 per cent. of all the cases. The following statement gives the percentages for each year from 1896, from which it will be seen that the percentage has gradually increased from 48·4 in 1896, to 77·1 in 1906, and to 84·1 in 1912.

1896	-	48·4 per cent.	1905	-	76·1 per cent.
1897	-	55·7 ,,	1906	-	77·1 ,,
1898	-	58·4 ,,	1907	-	80·0 ,,
1899	-	64·6 ,,	1908	-	80·4 ,,
1900	-	68·2 ,,	1909	-	83·2 ,,
1901	-	69·6 ,,	1910	-	81·6 ,,
1902	-	71·9 ,,	1911	-	80·5 ,,
1903	-	72·6 ,,	1912	-	84·1 ,,
1904	-	75·5 ,,	**1913**	-	**85·9** ,,

Particulars respecting each disease have been given under their various headings in that part of the report relating to the notification of infectious diseases, but they are tabulated below for easy reference:—

Disease.	Cases.	Removed to Hospital.	Percentage removed to Hospital.
Scarlet Fever ...	1,317	1,230	93·4
Diphtheria	550	512	93·1
Enteric Fever ...	50	39	78·0
Erysipelas	226	62	27·4
Puerperal Fever ...	28	23	82·1
Total ...	2,171	1,866	85·9

TABLE XCVII.

Summary of **Infectious Sickness** *and of the* **Deaths** *arising therefrom, distinguishing the* **Cases** *treated at* **Home** *and in* **Hospitals**; *and showing the percentages of notified Cases removed to Hospitals, together with the* **Fatality** *among cases treated at* **Home** *and* **in Hospitals** *during the year* **1913.**

	Notified Cases Treated.			Percentages of Notified Cases Treated.		Deaths Occurring.			Percentages of Deaths Occurring.		
	In Hospital.	At Home.	Total.	In Hospital.	At Home.	In Hospital.	At Home.	Total.	In Hospital.	At Home.	Total.
Small Pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	1,230	87	1,317	93·4	6·6	19	..	19	1·5	..	1·4
Diphtheria ..	512	38	550	93·1	6·9	36	1	37	7·0	2·6	6·7
Enteric (Typhoid Fever)	39	11	50	78·0	22·0	1	3	4	2·5	27·3	8·0
Typhus Fever..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	62	164	226	27·4	72·6	5	4	9	8·0	2.4	4·0
Puerperal Fever	23	5	28	82·1	17·9	6	1	7	26·1	20·0	25·0
Continued Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.. ..	1,866	305	2,171	85·9	14·1	67	9	76	3·6	2.9	3·5

TABLE XCVIII.

Showing the **Cases of Infectious Disease removed** *to the* **Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals** *for treatment and isolation during* **1913.**

Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Typhus Fever.	*Other Diseases.	Total Admissions.	Total Deaths.
Eastern	..	64	8	1	..	91	164	10
North Eastern ..	..	787	44	..	..	348	1,179	48
North Western ..	..	179	342	18	..	236	775	47
Western	..	5	7	..	..	3	15	1
South Western ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
The Grove	..	..	..	.	..	...	..	..
Brook Hospital ..	..	1	2	..	..	4	7	..
South Eastern ..	..	3	..	..	..	3	6	..
Convalescent Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Small Pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	1,041	403	19	..	685	2,148	107

* Including cases of Measles, Whooping Cough, Puerperal Fever, Cerebro-Spinal Fever and Polio-Myelitis.

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS ATTACKED WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The majority of the persons attacked with the notifiable infectious diseases are children under 15 years of age, and the patients are for the most part in attendance at school. Nevertheless, Table XCIX. shows very clearly that many of the persons attacked while pursuing their occupations might easily have carried the disease to their co-workers, or to the articles that they made or sold, which in turn might convey the infection to the persons wearing or using them.

Table XCIX.

Showing the **Occupations** *of* **Patients** *suffering from the several notifiable Infectious Diseases during the year* **1913.**

Occupations.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Memb. Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Total.
Agent	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Accumulator Maker	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Artiste	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Accountant	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	1
Bookbinder	...	1	...	...	...			...	...	1
Blouse Maker	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Barmaid	...	1	...	...		...	...	...	...	1
Butcher	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	4
Box Maker	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Bookfolder	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Belt Maker	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1
Bottler	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		...	1
Bottle Washer	...	1	...		...	...	...	...	...	1
Bricklayer	...	1	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	1
Butter Blender	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Baker	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Boot Maker	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Bottle Manufacturer	...	...	...	...	1	...	...		...	1
Bookseller	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	1
Clerk	...	19	2	...	5	...	3	...	...	29
Carpenter	...	...		...	1	...	...	...	..	1
Charwoman	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	6
Canvasser	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cook	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Cycle Repairer	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		1
Case Maker	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Contractor	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Carman	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	.	...	4
Conductor	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Cab Driver	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4
Chemist Assistant	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		1
Coachbuilder	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cashier	...	...	1	.	1	...	...	...	...	2
Chorus Girl	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cooper	...	...	...		1	...	...	...	...	1
Constable	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Caddie	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Cabinet Maker	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Dressmaker	...	...	4	1	...	1	2	..	...	8
Draper's Assistant	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Draughtsman	...	...	2	...	...	. .	...	..	...	2
Engineer	...	...	3	2	...	2	...	4	...	11
Errand Boy	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

TABLE XCIX.—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Memb. Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Total.
Electrician's Assistant	...	1	...		...	...	...	...	...	1
Engraver	...	1	...	...	...	...	..		...	1
Embosser	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fishmonger	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Furniture Dealer	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		1
Furrier	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	.	...	3
Factory Hand	...	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	6
Fancy Leather Worker	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	2
French Polisher	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Foreman	...	...	...	...	1		1	...	...	2
Frame Maker	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Governess	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gold Blocker	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Housewife	...	3	1	...	3	...	11	...	...	18
Hairdressing	...	...	1	...	...	...	.	...	...	1
Hawker	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	4
Horsekeeper	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Iron Founder	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ironer	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	. .	...	5
Insurance Agent	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	1
Ironmonger	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Ice Cream Vendor	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Laundry Hand	...	1	...	.	...	...	3	...	...	4
Lampshade Maker	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Leatherwork	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Linotype	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Labourer	...	...	2	...	1		10	...	...	13
Locksmith	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Milliner	...	1	...		1	...	1	...	...	3
Mantle Maker	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Machine Minder	...	1	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Machinist	...	..	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	3
Manager	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	1
Milkman	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	4
Messenger	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Mechanic	...	...		...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Meat Preserver	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Navvy	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nurse	...	8	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	16
Newsagent	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Nurseryman	...	...	...		...	...	1	...	...	1
Needlewomen	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	1
Organ Tuner	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Printer	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5
Painter	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Postal Official	...	5	3	...	...	..	2	...	...	10
Pianoforte Maker	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

TABLE XCIX —*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Memb. Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Total.
Porter	...	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	6
Piano Tuner	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Packer	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	4
Packing Case Maker	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plasterer	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	3
Pantry Boy	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Process Worker	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Plumber	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		1
Potman	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Pointsman	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Railway Official	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	4
Robe Maker	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Road Sweeper	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Rag Sorter	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Scholars	...	847	268	...	3	...	14	...	...	1132
Servants	...	10	8	...	1	...	5	...	...	24
Sequin Work	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Syphon Making	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shop Assistant	...	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	6
Stenographer	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Soldier	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Silk Mercer	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	1
Salesman	...	...	2	...		...	1	...	...	3
Sawyer	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Steward	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...		1
Shirt Maker	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Tailoress	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Typist	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Telegraphist	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Teacher	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	6
Tie Maker	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Tram Driver	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Traveller	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	3
Toy Painter	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Underclothes Making	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Upholsterer	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Umbrella Maker	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Van Boy	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3
Veterinary Surgeon	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Wax Model Maker	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wreath Making	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Waitress	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Warehouseman	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Watchman	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
TOTAL	...	978	337	...	38	...	136	...	...	1489

TRADES AND BUSINESSES CARRIED ON IN THE HOMES OF PATIENTS.

The list of trades and businesses carried on in the homes of the patients or in the houses in which they resided which is given below, proves very conclusively that the spread of infectious diseases through the goods made in the homes, or in the case of tenements, in the houses wherein they reside, is very possible.

From this list it is seen that Scarlet Fever occurred in 155 houses in which a business was conducted or work done; also Diphtheria in 66, Enteric Fever in 6, and Erysipelas in 27. In every instance the most careful inquiry was made as to the possibility of the disease being spread by the articles sold or made on the premises, and in the case of Scarlet Fever, the work especially if it were connected with wearing apparel, was at once stopped, either until the patient (if kept at home) had recovered, or, if removed to hospital, until the house had been disinfected, and the period of the incubation of the disease had passed, and, where necessary, the goods, if wearing apparel, had been disinfected. In these cases, too, the individual firms to whom they belonged were communicated with.

TABLE C.

List of **Trades and Businesses** *carried on in Houses wherein Infectious Diseases have occurred during* **1913.**

TRADES AND BUSINESSES	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membr. Croup.	Enteric (Typhoid Fever).	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Cholera.	TOTAL.
Accountants		1								1
Artificial Flowers			2							2
Beer House		1	1							2
Bootmakers		10	2		1		3			16
Box Making		3								3
Blouse Making		2								2
Builders		3	4							7
Bakers		3	2							5
Butchers		3	2							5
Bag Making		1								1
Blind Making		1								1
Bon-bon Making		1								1
Boarding House		1			2					3
Brush Making			2		1		1			4
Coffee Shop		5								5
Cripple Home		1								1
Clothiers		2								2
Confectionery		4	1							5
Cycle Shop		2								2
Conjuring Apparatus		1								1
Continental Provisions		1								1
Chemists		1								1
Cornchandlers			1							1
Common Lodging House			1							1
Carpentry							1			2
Drapers		4	2		1		1			8
Dressmaking		7	6		1		3			17
Dentists		2								2
Dyeing							1			1
Engineering			1							1
Fancy Leather Works		1								1
Furriers		2	1							3
Fruiterers		1	1							2
Fishmongers		2								2
Furniture Dealers		4	1							5
Grocers		1	1							2
General Shop		5	3				5			13
Greengrocers		1	4							5
Glazier		1								1
Hospital		1								1
Hairdressing		7	1							8
Hardware		1								1
Jewellers							1			1
Laundry		10	2				2			14
Milkshops		4	1							5

TABLE C.—*continued.*

TRADES AND BUSINESSES.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membr. Croup.	Enteric (Typhoid Fever).	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Cholera.	TOTAL.
Mantle Making ...		2	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	6
Milliners	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Muffin Making ...	...	1	...		...	..	...	...	...	1
Musical Instruments			1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mangling	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	1
Marine Store...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mathematical Instruments..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Newsagents	...	1	1	...	..	...	2	...	...	4
Needlework	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Off Licence	...	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3
Oil Shop	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Provision Dealers ...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Public House	...	4	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	7
Printing	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Photo Cabinet Making ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Receiving Homes	...	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Rubber Goods	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Restaurant	...	. .	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
School...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Stationers	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Stable	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Surgical Instruments ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Surgery	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tailors	...	3	...	..	...	...	1	...		4
Tobacconists...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		2
Tyre Making... ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tinplate Works	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Thermometer Making ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tie Making	...	...	1	...	...	...	...		...	1
Undertakers	...	1	...		...	...	...	...	...	1
Wood Chopping ...	..	1	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wardrobe Dealers	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...		4
Watchmakers	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Weaver	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTALS		155	66	...	6		27	...	...	254

TABLE CI.

Showing the **Streets** *in which the several cases of Infectious Disease occurred during* **1913.**

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

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria & Membr. Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Polio-Myelitis.	TOTALS.
Ashburton Grove	...	4^{4}	...	...		...	...	...	...	4^{4}
Ambler Road	...	1^{1}	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	2^{2}
Anson Road	...	1^{1}	1^{1}	2^{2}	...	...	...	...	...	4^{4}
Albion Street	...	...	2^{2}	...	...	...	...	...	...	2^{2}
Almorah Road...	...	3^{3}	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	4^{4}
Avenell Road	...	3^{2}	3^{3}	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	7^{6}
Alsen Road	...	3^{3}	...	...	2^{2}	...	...		...	5^{5}
Alwyne Square	...	2^{2}	1^{1}		...	...	...	...	...	3^{3}
Albert Street	...	...	2^{2}		1^{1}	1^{1}	...	...	...	4^{4}
Annesley Road	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Alma Grove	...	...	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Ashbrook Road	...	5^{3}	2^{2}	...	...	...	...	...	...	7^{5}
Alexander Road	...	7^{4}	3^{3}	...	...	...	...	...	...	10^{7}
Anatola Road		1^{1}	...	...	...	...		...	...	1^{1}
Andover Road	...	7^{5}	13^{5}	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	21^{9}
Archway Road	...	1^{1}	1^{1}	...	1^{1}		...	...	...	3^{3}
Athelstane Road	...	3^{2}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3^{2}
Almington Street	...	3^{2}	1^{1}	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	5^{4}
Aberdeen Park	...	...	2^{2}	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	3^{2}
Arundel Square	...	10^{8}	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	11^{8}
Arundel Grove	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}	...	2^{2}
Astey's Row	...	1^{1}	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	2^{2}
Albert Place	...	1^{1}	...	...		...	...			1^{1}
Archibald Road	...	2^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2^{1}
ALBANY COTTAGES, Popham Street	...	8^{6}	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	9^{6}
Arlington Street	...	7^{5}	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	7^{5}
Arthur Road	...	2^{2}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2^{2}
Allen Street	...	1^{1}	...		...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Alfred Street	...	3^{3}	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	..	...	4^{4}
Andover Street	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1^{1}
Arundel Place	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Arlington Square	...	2^{2}	...	...	...	...	...		...	2^{2}
Adelaide Square	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Alwyne Road	...	1^{1}	...	...		...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Albion Grove	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Albany Place	...	...	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Annette Road	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}

TABLE CI.—*continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria & Memb. Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Polio-Myelitis.	TOTALS.
Aberdeen Mews	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Alwyne Villas	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Aubert Park	...	1[1]	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Baxter Road	...	6[4]	1[1]	...	2[2]	...	...	2[1]	...	11[6]
Beaumont Road	...	4[4]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4[4]
Baalbec Road	...	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Brecknock Road	...	5[4]	4[3]	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	10[6]
Bedford Terrace	...	2[2]	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	3[3]
Bemerton Street	...	1[1]	3[3]	...	4[3]	...	...	1[1]	...	9[8]
Boleyn Road	...	4[3]	2[2]	...	...	...	...	1[1]	...	7[5]
Brooksby Street	...	...	2[2]	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	3[3]
Beaconsfield Buildings ...	...	3[3]	...	...	1[1]	1[1]	1[1]	2[2]	...	8[8]
Brookside Road ...	...	1[1]	2[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	3[3]
Blackstock Road	...	1[1]	4[4]	...	1[1]	.	...	...	...	6[6]
Barnsbury Grove	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Birnam Road	...	2[2]	2[2]	...	1[1]	1[1]	...	...	1[1]	7[6]
Bracey Street	...	6[5]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6[5]
Bryett Road	...	2[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2[2]
Bryan Street	...	1[1]	1[1]	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	3[3]
Balls Pond Road	...	...	2[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	2[2]
Benwell Road	...	1[1]	...	...	2[2]	...	...	...	1[1]	4[4]
Beversbrook Road	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Brewery Road	...	1[1]	1[1]	...	2[1]	...	...	...	...	4[3]
Bevan Street	...	...	2[2]	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	3[3]
Burns Buildings, Caledonian Road...	...	1[1]	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	2[2]
Britannia Row	...	2[2]	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	3[3]
Blenheim Road	...	3[3]	4[4]	...	2[2]	...	...	...	...	9[9]
Bride Street	...	2[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2[2]
Brunswick Road	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Barnsbury Road	...	3[3]	1[1]	...	1[1]	1[1]	...	1[1]	...	7[7]
Baring Street	...	2[2]	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	3[2]
Blundell Street	...	2[2]	...	1[1]	...	...	...	2[2]	...	5[5]
Boxworth Grove	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Barnsbury Mews	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]	...	...	1[1]
Bishops Grove	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Bruce Buildings	...	1[1]	4[4]	...	...	...	...	...	...	5[4]
Balls Pond Place	...	2[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2[1]
Beresford Road	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Bismarck Road	...	2[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2[2]
Bardolph Road	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Balfour Road	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Barbara Street	...	2[2]	3[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	5[4]
Buckland House, Offord Road	...	1[1]	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1[1]

TABLE CI.—*continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria & Memb. Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Polio-Myelitis.	TOTALS.
Bryantwood Road	...	3^{3}	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3^{3}
Bickerton Road	...	1^{1}	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	2^{2}
Bures House, Offord Road	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Belper Street	...	2^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2^{1}
Barnsbury Park	...	1^{1}	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Brunswick Street	...	...	1^{1}	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	2^{2}
Battledean Road		...	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Bovey Place	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Broad Yard, Essex Road	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Barford Street	...	...	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Bingfield Street	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Barnsbury Street	...	1^{1}	...	...	1^{1}	..	...	...	...	2^{2}
Caledonian Road	...	11^{10}	4^{2}	...	4^{4}	...	...	1^{1}	1^{1}	21^{19}
Copenhagen Street	...	5^{5}	1^{1}	...	5^{5}	...	...	1^{1}	...	12^{12}
Canonbury Road	...	4^{4}	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	5^{5}
Cromartie Road	...	6^{3}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6^{3}
Charlesworth Street	...	...	...	...	1^{1}	1^{1}	...	...	...	2^{2}
Corinne Road	...	4^{3}	2^{2}	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	7^{5}
Campbell Road	...	1^{1}	2^{2}	...	4^{3}	...	...	2^{2}	...	9^{8}
Crossley Street	...	3^{3}	...	...	2^{2}	...	...	...	...	5^{5}
Charlotte Street	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Cumberland Street	...	...	1^{1}	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	2^{2}
Cromwell Road	...	8^{8}	1^{1}	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	10^{9}
Canonbury Square	...	5^{3}	3^{2}	...	...	...	...	...	...	8^{5}
Crayford Road...	...	2^{2}	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	..	...	3^{3}
Cleveland Road	...	...	2^{2}	1^{1}	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	4^{4}
Canning Road	...	3^{3}	2^{2}	...	...	...	...	...	...	5^{4}
Cottenham Road	...	6^{4}	4^{4}	...	3^{3}	...		...	1^{1}	14^{10}
Calverley Grove	...	14^{8}	2^{2}	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	17^{10}
Canonbury Street	...	1^{1}	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...		2^{2}
Carlsbad Street	...	1^{1}	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	1^{1}	...	3^{3}
Corbyn Street	...	3^{3}	...	...	2^{2}	...	...	1^{1}	..	6^{6}
Cloudesley Street	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Compton Road	...	1^{1}	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	2^{2}
Cornwall Cottages, Popham Street	...	8^{7}	9^{7}	...	...	...	...	...	...	17^{14}
Colebrooke Row	...	3^{2}	3^{3}	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	7^{4}
Corsica Street	...	...	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Charlton Crescent	...	1^{1}	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	2^{2}
Church Road	...	...	4^{3}	..	...	...	...	...	...	4^{3}
Cloudesley Road	...	3^{3}	2^{2}	...	1^{1}	1^{1}	...	...	...	7^{7}
Cruden Street	...	5^{4}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5^{4}
Cathcart Hill	...	2^{2}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2^{2}
Campdale Road	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}

TABLE CI.—*continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria & Memb. Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Polio-Myelitis.	TOTALS.
Camden Road	...	1[1]	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	2[2]
Cornwallis Road	...	4[4]	1[1]	...	4[4]	...	...	...	...	9[9]
Charteris Road	...	...	...	...	1[1]	1[1]	...	...	...	2[2]
Corinth Road	...	...	1[1]	...	...		...	..	...	1[1]
Crane Grove	...	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Chalfont Road...	...	1[1]	2[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	3[3]
Cheverton Road	...	2[2]	...	1[1]	...	.	...	...	...	3[3]
Canonbury Avenue	...	8[6]	8[4]	...	2[2]	...	...	...	...	18[10]
Cloudesley Square	...	...	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Cardale Street...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1[1]	...	1[1]
Chatterton Road	...	...	4[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	4[2]
Corporation Street	...	...	1[1]	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	2[2]
Cornelia Street	3[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3[1]
Canterbury Road	3[3]	2[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5[5]
Camden Dwellings, York Road ...	...	2[2]	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	3[3]
College Street	...	3[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3[2]
Clifton Terrace	...	2[1]	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	3[2]
Crouch Hill	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Compton Avenue	...	...	2[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	2[2]
Church Street...	...	1[1]	...	...	1[1]	...	1[1]	...	...	3[3]
Carleton Terrrace	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
City Garden Row	...	5[4]	...	...		...	...	1[1]	...	6[5]
Charles Street, Holloway	...	2[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2[2]
Crown Mansions, Holloway Road...	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
College Gardens, Carelton Road...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
City Mansions, North Road ...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]	...	2[2]
Cross Street	...	5[3]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5[3]
Cottenham Terrace	...	2[1]	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	3[1]
Camden Passage	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Clephane Road	...	2[1]	...	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	3[2]
Clarence Street	...	5[2]	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	6[3]
Conewood Street	...	3[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3[2]
Cromwell Road	...	4[4]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4[4]
Church Grove...	...	2[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2[1]
Camden Street	...	2[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2[1]
Carelton Road...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Canonbury Lane	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Church Lane	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Cloudesley Mansions	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Cutlers Terrace	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Canonbury Park, North	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]	1[1]
Caledonia Street	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]

TABLE CI.—*continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria & Memb. Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Polio-Myelitis.	TOTALS.
Carlton House, Stanmore Street...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]	...	1[1]
Canonbury Park South ...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Calabria Road	...	1[1]	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	2[2]
Canonbury Villas	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Cressida Road...	...	2[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2[2]
Compton Road	...	1[1]	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Dennis Street	...	3[3]	3[3]	...	1[1]	...	...	1[1]	...	8[8]
Dagmar Terrace	...	1[1]	2[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	3[3]
Drayton Park	...	3[3]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3[3]
Dresden Road	...	3[3]	1[1]	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	5[5]
Dartmouth Park Hill ...	...	4[3]	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	5[4]
Durham Road	...	5[4]	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	6[5]
Devonshire Road	...	5[5]	...	1[1]	1[1]	...	...	...	...	7[7]
Denmark Terrace	...	1[1]	1[1]	...	...	...	...	..	...	2[2]
Dorset Street	...	...	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Duncombe Road	...	4[2]	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	5[3]
Dunford Road	...	3[2]	3[3]	...	...	...	...	...	...	6[5]
Delhi Street	...	3[5]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3[3]
Dorinda Street	...	3[3]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3[3]
Denmark Street	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	..	...	...	1[1]
Despard Road	...	1[1]	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	2[2]
Dean Street	...	1[1]	2[2]	...	...	...		...	...	3[2]
Denmark Grove	...	...	1[1]	...	2[2]	...	...	...	...	3[3]
Devonshire Street	...	1[1]	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	2[2]
Duncan Terrace	...	1[1]	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	2[2]
Danbury Street	...	9[8]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9[5]
Dame Street	...	2[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]	3[3]
Dibden Street	...	1[1]	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	2[2]
Davenant Road	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Denmark Road	...	...	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Downham Road	...	1[1]	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	2[2]
Devonshire House, Cross Street	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Duncan Street...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1[1]
Dalmeny Road	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Edinburgh Cottages, Popham Street	...	1[1]	3[2]	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]	5[4]
Elton Place	...	5[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5[2]
Elton Street	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Elmore Street...	...	1[1]	5[3]	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	7[5]
Evershot Road	...	1[1]	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	2[2]
Elthorne Road	...	16[14]	3[3]	1[1]	1[1]	1[1]	...	...	...	22[19]
Enkel Street	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]

TABLE CI.—*continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria & Memb. Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Polio-Myelitis.	TOTALS.
Englefield Road	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Elden Grove	...	3^{2}	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	4^{3}
Essex Road	...	12^{11}	1^{1}	...	2^{2}	...	...	1^{1}	1^{1}	17^{15}
Ellington Street	...	5^{2}	...	1^{1}	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	7^{4}
Elwood Street...	...	...	6^{3}	...	...	...	...	...	...	6^{3}
Ellenborough Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	1^{1}
Edward Square	...	1^{1}	2^{2}	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}	4^{3}
Edward's Cottages, Canonbury Road	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Elliott's Gardens	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
East Street	...	...	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Ebenezer Buildings, Rotherfield Street	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Everleigh Street	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Fullbrook Road	...	4^{3}	...	...	...	-	...	...	...	4^{3}
Foxham Road	...	6^{4}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6^{4}
Fonthill Road	...	11^{7}	3^{3}	...	...	...	...	...	...	14^{10}
Fairbridge Road	...	9^{7}	1^{1}	...	3^{3}	...	...	...	1^{1}	14^{11}
Fowler Road	...	...	3^{1}	...	..	...	...	...	...	3^{1}
Fortnam Road	...	3^{2}	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	4^{3}
Frederick Street	...	1^{1}	2^{2}	...	...	...	-	2^{2}	...	5^{4}
Francis Street	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Francis Terrace	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Fairmead Road	...	2^{2}	...	1^{1}	1^{1}	1^{1}	...	...	...	5^{5}
Freegrove Road	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Florence Street	...	...	1^{1}	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	2^{2}
Framfield Road	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Ferntower Road	...	2^{2}	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	3^{3}
Freeling Street	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Fordhams Grove	...	2^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2^{1}
Frome Street	...	1^{1}	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	2^{2}
Fife Terrace	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Goodinge Road	...	6^{4}	2^{2}	1^{1}	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	10^{6}
Goodwin Street	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Grove Road	...	5^{4}	2^{2}	...	2^{2}	...	...	...	...	9^{8}
Gibson Square	...	2^{2}	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	3^{3}
Grosvenor Street	...	7^{5}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7^{5}
Grantbridge Street	...	1^{1}	1^{1}	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	3^{3}
Gloucester Road	...	2^{2}	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	3^{3}
Gifford Street	...	...	4^{4}	...	2^{1}	...	...	2^{1}	...	8^{6}
Gillespie Road...	...	2^{2}	2^{2}	...	...	...	...	...	...	4^{4}
Great Northern Hospital	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Grafton Road	...	2^{2}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2^{2}
Green Lanes	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}

TABLE CI.—*continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria & Memb. Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Polio-Myelitis.	TOTALS.
Grace Street	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Greenman Street		...	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Grenville Road	...	5^{4}	3^{1}	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	9^{6}
Gerrard Street...	...	3^{3}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3^{3}
Graham Street	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	2^{2}
Grovedale Road	...	2^{2}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2^{2}
Gladstone Street	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Grosvenor Road	...	3^{1}	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	4^{2}
George's Yard	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
George's Road...	...	...	1^{1}	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	2^{2}
Girdlestone Road	...	...	...	...	3^{2}	...	...	...	...	3^{2}
Gatcombe Road	...	3^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3^{1}
Goldsmith Place	...	3^{3}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3^{3}
Gladsmuir Road	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Huddleston Road	..	17^{8}	1^{1}	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	19^{9}
Hanover Street	...	4^{4}	2^{2}	...	2^{2}	...	...	...	..	8^{7}
Halton Road	...	6^{5}	1^{1}	1^{1}	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	9^{7}
Hartham Road	...	2^{2}		1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	3^{3}
Hornsey Rise	...	14^{3}	5^{3}	...	2^{2}	...	...	...	...	21^{6}
Hertslet Road	...	8^{5}	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	9^{6}
Hollingsworth Street	...	5^{3}	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	6^{4}
Hanley Road	...	7^{5}	3^{3}	1^{1}	2^{2}	...	...	...	...	13^{10}
Hawthorne Street	...	2^{1}	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	3^{2}
Hilldrop Crescent	...	...	2^{2}	...	...	...		...	...	2^{2}
Hornsey Road	...	23^{18}	12^{9}	...	3^{3}	...	...	...	...	38^{29}
Hatchard Road	...	...	2^{2}	...	...	...	...	...	...	2^{2}
Hartnoll Street	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Havelock Street	...	2^{2}	1^{1}	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	1^{1}	5^{5}
Hungerford Road	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	2^{2}
Heathville Road	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Hercules Road...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...		1^{1}
Haverstock Street	...	1^{1}	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	2^{1}
Holloway Road	...	11^{11}	1^{1}	...	2^{2}	...	...	...	...	14^{14}
Highbury New Park	...	1^{1}	...	2^{2}	...	...	...	...	...	3^{3}
Hemingford Road	...	8^{6}	...	.	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	9^{7}
Herrick Road	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Highbury Hill...	...	3^{3}	1^{1}	...	2^{1}	...	...	...	...	6^{5}
Hillmarton Road	...	...	3^{2}	...	...	...	...	...	...	3^{2}
Highgate Hill	..	...	1^{1}	I	...	...	...	...	...	2^{2}
Hargrave Park	...	2^{2}	5^{4}	...	...	...	...	1^{1}	...	8^{7}
Hargrave Road	...	...	3^{3}	...	...	...	...	...	...	3^{3}
H.M.P. Pentonville	...	...	...	...[1]	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Highbury Park	...	...	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	1^{1}

TABLE CI.—*continued.*

NAME OF STREET	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria & Memb. Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Polio-Myelitis.	TOTALS.
Halliford House, Upper Park Street	...	2^{2}	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	2^{2}
Hazellville Road	...	9^{6}	3^{2}	...	...	...	...	...	...	12^{8}
Hampden Road	...	7^{7}	2^{2}	...	...	...	...	...	...	9^{9}
Hurlock Street	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Henry Place	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}	...	1^{1}
Hatley Road	...	2^{2}	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	3^{3}
Highbury Quadrant	...	1^{1}	1^{1}	...	...	...	..	...	...	2^{2}
Hornsey Street	...	3^{3}	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	1^{1}	1^{1}	6^{4}
Harberton Road	...	2^{2}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2^{2}
Halliford Street	...	1^{1}	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	2^{2}
Highbury Crescent	...	...	1^{1}	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	2^{2}
Half Moon Crescent	...	3^{2}	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3^{2}
Halse Street	...	...	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	1^{1}	...	2^{2}
Hercules Place	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	..	...	...	...	1^{1}
Hydes Place	...	...	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Harvist Road	...	1^{1}	1^{1}	...	...	...	.	..	...	2^{2}
Haverstock Street	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Hargrave Mansions	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Hydes Place West	...	...	2^{2}	...	...	...	...	...	...	2^{2}
Hugo Road	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
HOLBORN INFIRMARY	...	...	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Highwood Road	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1^{1}
Hornsey Lane	...	2^{1}	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	2^{1}
Highbury Terrace	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Hardinge Street	...	2^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2^{1}
Highbury Place	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Highbury Grove	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
ISLINGTON INFIRMARY	...	5	2	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	8^{1}
Isledon Road	...	1^{1}	1^{1}	...	1^{1}	...		...	...	3^{3}
Ingleby Road	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Islington Green	...	4^{3}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4^{3}
ISLINGTON WORKHOUSE, St. John's Road	...	3^{1}	...	...	2^{1}	...	...	...	...	5^{1}
Junction Road	...	8^{7}	1^{1}	...	2^{2}	...	...	...	...	11^{9}
Jackson Road	...	1^{1}	3^{3}	...	...	...	...	...	...	4^{4}
Kingsdown Road	...	5^{5}	2^{2}	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	8^{8}
Kiver Road	...	...	2^{2}	...	...	...	...	...	...	2^{2}
Knox Buildings, Caledonian road	...	2^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2^{1}
King Henry's Walk	...	4^{2}	1^{1}	1^{1}	2^{2}	...	...	1^{1}	...	9^{7}
King Edward's Buildings	...	...	1^{1}	...	1^{1}	...	...	1^{1}	...	3^{3}
Kingsbury Road	...	1^{1}	3^{3}	...	...	...	...	...	...	4^{4}
King Henry Street	...	6^{2}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6^{2}

TABLE CI.—*continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria & Memb. Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Polio-Myelitis.	TOTALS.
Keen's Yard, St. Paul's Road	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Linton Street	...	4[3]	1[1]	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	6[5]
Liverpool Road	...	7[7]	6[5]	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	14[13]
LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL ...	...	4	4	...	...	..	...	...	...	8[1]
Lady Margaret Road	...	1[1]	2[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	3[2]
Loraine Road	...	1[1]	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	2[1]
Lavina Grove	...	1[1]	4[4]	...	...	...	...	...	...	5[4]
Lofting Road	...	7[6]	2[2]	...	...	...		...	...	9[8]
Langdon Road	...	3[3]	1[1]	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	5[5]
Lonsdale Square	...	2[2]	...	...	1[1]	...	...	1[1]	...	4[4]
Leconfield Road	...	6[4]	1[1]	...	...	..	...	...	...	7[5]
Lennox Road	...	5[3]	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	6[4]
Lesly Street	...	2[2]	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	3[3]
Loraine Mansions	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Lyon Street	...	2[1]	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	3[2]
Landseer Road	...	3[3]	3[2]	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]	7[6]
London Street...	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Liverpool Street	...	1[1]	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Lidyard Road	...	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Little Cross Street	...	...	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Lysander Grove	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Lucerne Road	...	2[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2[1]
Legard Road	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Lowman Road	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Liverpool Buildings	...	1[1]	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Leigh Road	...	...	1[1]	...		...	...	..	...	1[1]
Marriott Road...	...	2[2]	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	..	3[3]
Moray Road	...	4[4]	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	5[5]
Moreland Street	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Mayville Street	...	1[1]	...	...		...	...	1[1]	...	2[2]
Magdala Road...	...	1[1]	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	1[1]
Mildmay Grove		4[4]	2[2]	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	7[7]
Mildmay Park...	...	2[1]	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	3[2]
Madras Place	...	1[1]	2[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	3[2]
Milkern Road	...	6[5]	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	7[6]
Muriel Street	...	2[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2[2]
Monsell Road	...	1[1]	2[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	3[3]
Mildmay Road...	...	3[3]	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	4[4]
Matthias Road...	...	1[1]	...	1[1]	1[1]	...	...	...	...	3[3]
Marcellus Road	...	...	1[1]	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	2[2]
Mitford Road	...	2[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2[2]
Montpelier Road	...	2[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2[2]
Montem Street	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Morton Road		5[5]	2[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	7[6]

TABLE CI.—*continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria & Memb. Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Polio-Myelitis.	TOTALS.
Medina Road	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Milton Grove	...	...	1^{1}	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	1^{1}	3^{3}
Mildmay Street	...	2^{2}	4^{3}	...	...	...	...	...	...	6^{5}
Mayton Street...	...	4^{2}	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	5^{3}
Marlboro' Road	...	11^{9}	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	12^{10}
Mildmay Avenue	...	2^{1}	2^{2}	...	..	...	...	...	.	4^{3}
Monnery Road	...	2^{2}	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	2^{2}
Melgund Road	...	2^{1}	...		...	...	...	...	...	2^{1}
Maygood Street	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	.	1^{1}	...	2^{2}
Mayville Grove	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	1^{1}
Mountfort Terrace	...	...	1^{1}	...	...		...	...	...	1^{1}
Mercers Road	...	4^{4}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4^{4}
Myddleton Buildings, High Street	...	4^{4}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4^{4}
Marquess Road	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Mentone Road...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Milner Square...	...	1^{1}	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	2^{2}
Market Street	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Moon Street	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
North Avenue	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Newington Green	...	2^{2}	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2^{2}
Nelson Terrace	...	1^{1}	1^{1}	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	3^{3}
New North Road	...	8^{4}		...	2^{2}	...	...	...	...	10^{6}
Newington Green Road ...	...	1^{1}	4^{4}	...	...	...	...	...	...	5^{4}
Northdown Street	...	...	1^{1}	...	1^{1}		...	1^{1}	...	3^{3}
Norfolk Road	...	...	2^{1}	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	3^{2}
Noel Street	...	8^{5}	...	...	.	...	1^{1}	...		9^{6}
Northampton Street	...	3^{3}	2^{2}	...	...	...	...	...	...	5^{5}
Nicholay Road	...	10^{8}	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	11^{8}
Norfolk Street	...	2^{2}	1^{1}	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	4^{4}
Newhall Street	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...		...	...	1^{1}
New Wharf Road	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Nailour Street...	...	...	2^{2}	...	...	...	...	...	...	2^{2}
Northwall Quarters, Roman Road...	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	..	...	.	...	1^{1}
Northampton Grove	...	2^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2^{1}
Nelson Place	...	...	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
North Cottages Canonbury Road...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1^{1}
Offord Road	...	6^{6}	2^{1}	1^{1}	1^{1}	1^{1}	1^{1}	...	...	12^{11}
Oakley Road	...	...	...	...	1^{1}	..	...	...	...	1^{1}
Orpingley Road	...	5^{5}	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	5^{5}
Outram Street...	...	2^{1}	...	..	...	...	...	...	1^{1}	3^{2}
Oakley Crescent	...	...	...	..	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	1^{1}

TABLE CI.—*continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria & Memb. Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Polio-Myelitis.	TOTALS.
Orchard Street...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Offord Street	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Oxford Road	...	2^{2}	4^{2}	...	...	...	...	...	...	6^{4}
Ockenden Road	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Plimsoll Road	...	3^{3}	4^{4}	...	...	...	...	...	...	7^{7}
Petherton Road	...	2^{2}	2^{2}	2^{2}	.	...	...	...	...	6^{6}
Pickering Street	.	4^{2}	5^{5}		1^{1}	...	...	...	...	10^{7}
Popham Road	...	1^{1}	2^{2}	...	...	...	...	...	...	3^{3}
Peabody Buildings, Greenman Street	...	13^{10}	3^{3}	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	17^{13}
Packington Street	...	12^{9}	...	...	2^{2}	1^{1}	...	...	...	15^{12}
Paddington Street	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Pulteney Street	...	1^{1}	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	2^{1}
Parkhurst Road	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Pemberton Terrace	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Pleasant Buildings York Road	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Playford Road...	...	9^{8}	1^{1}	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	11^{10}
Providence Row	...	2^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2^{1}
Poole's Park	...	1^{1}	..	...	1^{1}		...	...	...	2^{2}
Pembroke Street	...	...	2^{2}	...	2^{2}	...	...	...	...	4^{4}
Prospect Row	...	1^{1}	2^{2}	...	1^{1}		...	...	...	4^{4}
Prebend Street	...	3^{3}	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	4^{4}
Poynings Road	...	2^{2}	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	3^{3}
Penn Road	...	...	2^{2}	...	...	...	...	...	...	2^{2}
Prospero Road	...	...	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Palmerston Buildings ...	...	2^{2}	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	3^{3}
Payne Street	...	...	...	...	2^{2}	...		...	...	2^{2}
Pleasant Place...	...	1^{1}	...	...	..		...	...	...	1^{1}
Park Street	...	3^{1}	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	4^{2}
Pulteney Terrace	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Pauntley Street	...	...	3^{1}	...	..	..	...	...	...	3^{1}
Parolles Road	...	2^{2}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2^{2}
Pyrland Road	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Pemberton Gardens	...	9^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9^{1}
Prah Road		1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...		...	1^{1}
Poets Road	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Queen's Mansions, North Road	...	1^{1}	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Queen's Head Street	...	4^{4}	1^{1}	...	1^{1}	...	1^{1}	...	...	7^{7}
Quinn Buildings	...	1^{1}	13^{5}	1^{1}	2^{2}	..	...	...	...	17^{12}
Queen's Place	...	2^{2}	...	...		...	...	..	...	2^{2}
Queen's Cottages, Popham Street	...	2^{1}	1^{1}	...	..	...	...	...	...	3^{2}
Queensbury Street	...	1^{1}	1^{1}	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	3^{3}
Queensland Road	...	2^{2}	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	3^{3}
Queen's Square	...	**2**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2^{1}

TABLE CI.—*continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria & Membr. Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Polio-Myelitis.	TOTALS.
Queen Margaret's Grove		8^{5}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8^{5}
Russell Road		2^{1}	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	3^{2}
Riversdale Road		7^{4}	3^{3}	...	...	...	...	...	...	10^{7}
Rotherfield Street		4^{4}	1^{1}	...	2^{2}	...	...	...	...	7^{7}
Roman Road		2^{2}	5^{4}	...	...	...		...	...	7^{6}
Rheidol Terrace		3^{2}	...	...		1^{1}	...	...	...	4^{2}
Roseleigh Avenue		...	3^{1}			...	...	...		3^{1}
Rhodes Street		...	...	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	1^{1}
Rupert Road		4^{3}	3^{2}		1^{1}	...	...	...	...	8^{5}
Ronald's Road		4^{4}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4^{4}
Richmond Road		2^{2}	...	...	...	1^{1}	...	1^{1}	...	4^{4}
Roden Street		2^{2}	1^{1}	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	4^{4}
Romilly Road		...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Regina Road		6^{2}	1^{1}		1^{1}	...	...	...	...	8^{4}
Rothery Street		2^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2^{1}
Remington Street		3^{2}	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	4^{3}
Raynor Place		1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Rocliffe Street		2^{1}	...	...	...	...	...		...	2^{1}
Rufford Street...		1^{1}	3^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	4^{2}
Randalls Road		...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Railway Street		...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
St. George's Avenue		2^{2}	2^{1}	...	...		...	...	...	4^{3}
St. James Road		3^{2}	4^{4}	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	8^{7}
St. Clement's Street		3^{2}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3^{2}
Shepperton Road		7^{5}	2^{2}	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	10^{8}
Spencer Street		...	2^{2}	...	...	...		...	...	2^{2}
Sherborne Street		2^{2}	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	3^{3}
South Street		2^{2}	1^{1}	...	1^{1}	1^{1}	...	...	...	4^{4}
St. John's Park Mansions		1^{1}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Sonning Street		2^{2}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2^{2}
Stanmore Street		1^{1}	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	2^{2}
Shelburne Road		1^{1}	...	...		...	...	...	...	1^{1}
Salisbury Road		2^{1}	1^{1}	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	4^{3}
SAM LEWIS' BUILDINGS, Liverpool Road...		13^{10}	4^{4}	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	18^{15}
Stanley Road		2^{2}	...	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	3^{2}
Sotheby Road		2^{2}	2^{2}	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	5^{5}
Sussex Road		1^{1}	3^{3}	...	2^{2}	...	...	...	...	6^{6}
Spencer Road		1^{1}		...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	2^{2}
Sutterton Street		...	2^{2}	...	...	...	...	...	...	2^{2}
Scholefield Road		2^{2}	...	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	3^{3}
Seven Sisters' Road		6^{5}	5^{5}	...	...	...	...	...	...	11^{9}
Shaftesbury Road		2^{2}	1^{1}	...	1^{1}	...	...	...	...	4^{4}
St. Paul's Road		3^{3}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3^{3}
Stavordale Road		2^{2}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2^{2}

TABLE CI.—*continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria & Membr. Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Polio-Myelitis.	TOTALS.
St. Thomas' Road	...	6[6]	2[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	8[8]
Sparsholt Road	...	4[4]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4[4]
St. John's Villas, Upper Holloway	...	7[6]	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	8[6]
St. Peter's Street	...	9[8]	1[1]	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	11[7]
Stonefield Street	...	...	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Studd Street	...	...	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Southgate Road	...	1[1]	3[2]	...	...	...	...	...	..	4[3]
St. Paul's Street		6[3]	1[1]	...	...	...	.	...	...	7[4]
Station Road	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
St. Jude Street	...	4[3]	2[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	6[5]
Sheen Grove	...	...	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...		1[1]
Stanley Terrace	...	1[1]	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Stock Orchard Street... ...	...	...	1[1]	...	..	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Sunnyside Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]	1[1]
St. John's Park	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
St. John's Road	...	2[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2[2]
Sudeley Street...	...	...	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	1[1]
St. Mary's Road	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Stroud Green Road	...	3[3]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3[3]
Stock Orchard Crescent ...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
St. Paul's Place	..	...	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Thane Villas, Seven Sisters Road...	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	..	...	...	1[1]
Thorpedale Road	...	3[3]	1[1]	...	1[1]	...	...	1[1]	1[1]	7[6]
Torrens Buildings, City Road	...	3[2]	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3[2]
Tremlett Grove	...	2[1]	2[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	4[2]
Tabley Road	...	2[2]	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	3[3]
Trinder Road	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Tibberton Square	...	4[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4[2]
Tufnell Park Road	...	12[5]	2[2]	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	15[8]
Theberton Street	...	3[1]	1[1]	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	5[3]
Tavistock Terrace ...	...	1[1]	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Tollington Park	...	8[7]	1[1]	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	10[9]
Thornhill Grove	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	1[1]	...	...	2[2]
Tytherton Road	...	2[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2[2]
Tiber Street	...	1[1]	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	2[2]
Thornhill Road	...	3[3]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3[3]
Thornhill Square	...	3[3]	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]	...	4[4]
Thornhill Crescent	...	1[1]	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	2[2]
Twyford Street	...	1[1]	2[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	3[2]
Tollington Road	...	1[1]	2[2]	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	4[4]
Tyndale Place...	...	...	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Tenby Place	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Theberton Street	...	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	..	1[1]
Tyndale Terrace	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]

TABLE CI.—*continued.*

NAME OF STREET.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria & Memb. Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Polio-Myelitis.	TOTALS.
Tiverton House, Pleasant Place	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Upper Street	...	6[5]	1[1]	...	1[1]	...	...	...	1[1]	9[8]
Upper Hornsey Rise	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Upper Park Street	...	4[4]	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	5[5]
Union Square	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	1[1]
Victoria Road	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Victoria Place...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Victor Road	...	2[2]	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	..	3[3]
Vittoria Street...	...	1[1]	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Vorley Road	..	1[1]	...	...	2[2]	1[1]	...	...	...	4[4]
Vincent Terrace	...	3[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3[2]
Whistler Street	...	1[1]	2[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	3[3]
Witherington Road	...	1[1]	1[1]	1[1]	1[1]	1[1]	...	...	...	4[4]
Wallace Buildings	...	...	2[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	2[2]
Ward Road	...	2[1]	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	3[2]
Westbourne Road	...	7[6]	1[1]	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	9[8]
Warner Street...	...	3[3]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3[3]
Waterloo Street	...	...	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Wray Crescent	...	1[1]	3[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	4[1]
Wellington Road	...	2[2]	1[1]	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	4[4]
Wells Terrace...	...	2[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2[2]
Winchester Street	...	1[1]	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	2[2]
Wedmore Gardens	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Wyatt Road	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Widdenham Road	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Windsor Street	...	2[2]	1[1]	...	4[4]	...	...	...	...	7[7]
Wall Street	...	...	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Wilton Square...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	2[2]
Wynford Road	...	2[2]	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	3[3]
Wessex Buildings	...	16[12]	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]	18[13]
Whitehall Park	...	...	2[2]	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	3[3]
Woodville Road	...	...	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	1[1]	2[2]
Wedmore Street	...	2[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2[2]
William Street	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Windsor Road	...	2[1]	...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	3[2]
Williamson Street	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]
Yerbury Road	...	6[3]	3[3]	...	...	...	...	...	...	9[6]
York Road	...	3[3]	3[3]	...	1[1]	...	...	1[1]	...	8[8]
Yonge Park	...	2[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2[2]
Zoffany Street...	...	1[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1[1]

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

These examinations, gratuitously made for the medical profession, again increased in number, for which the Insurance Act was mainly responsible by bringing a larger numbed of suspected cases of pulmonary phthisis under observation. Diphtheritic specimens also showed an increase.

These examinations have now been made for nearly 16 years, during which time 8,028 specimens have been submitted by the practitioners of Islington and reported on by the Lister Institute, whose bacteriologists continue to perform their work in a most admirable manner. In the case of 3,708 specimens the suspected disease was Diphtheria, in 1,050 Enteric Fever, and in 3,270 Phthisis.

Diphtheria—581 swabs of mucus taken from the throats of patients suspected to be suffering from Diphtheria, were examined, as contrasted with 435 in 1912. 163 positive results were obtained ; and the cases were afterwards duly notified by the practitioners.

Enteric Fever.—52 specimens of blood were examined, 24 being positive and 28 negative.

Phthisis.—729 specimens of sputum were examined, which is an increase of 417 on the record of 1912. This increase was without doubt due to two causes, the first being the compulsory notification of the disease under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1911, and the second to the advent of the National Insurance Act. Of the 729 specimens, 183 gave positive results, and 546 negative.

The following Tables give the results of the examinations that have been made during the last 15½ years.

Diseases.	Total Examinations.	Positive Results.	Negative Results.	Percentage of Positive Results.
Diphtheria ..	3,708	1,231	2,477	33·2
Enteric Fever ..	1,050	467	583	44·5
Phthisis	3,270	996	2,274	30·5
Total	8,028	2,594	5,334	33·6

TABLE CII.

Showing the result of the **Bacteriological Examinations** *made for the* **Diagnosis** *of* **Diphtheria, Enteric Fever** *and* **Phthisis,** 1898-1913.

Periods.	Diphtheria.			Enteric Fever.			Phthisis.			Totals.
	Positive Results.	Negative Results.	Total Examined.	Positive Results.	Negative Results.	Total Examined.	Positive Results.	Negative Results.	Total Examined.	
1898 (6 months)	11	20	31	31	17	48	..	..	..	79
1899..	47	50	97	25	51	76	36	43	79	252
1900..	43	62	105	33	45	78	35	44	79	262
1901..	80	90	170	66	46	112	28	43	71	353
1902..	52	70	122	45	69	114	39	83	122	358
1903..	14	64	78	15	54	69	40	96	136	283
1904..	28	58	86	14	39	53	46	89	135	274
1905..	61	86	147	34	22	56	87	131	218	421
1906..	68	99	167	27	29	56	57	96	153	376
1907..	88	135	223	25	34	59	68	121	189	471
1908..	93	188	281	34	25	59	69	136	205	545
1909..	64	236	300	20	35	55	60	162	222	577
1910..	125	276	401	32	29	61	63	157	220	682
1911..	157	327	484	19	33	52	66	186	252	788
1912..	137	298	435	23	27	50	119	341	460	945
1913	**163**	**418**	**581**	**24**	**28**	**52**	**183**	**546**	**729**	**1362**
Totals (for 15½ years) ..	1231	2477	3708	467	583	1050	996	2274	3270	8028

VACCINATION, OR THE STATE OF PREPAREDNESS OF THE BOROUGH TO MEET SMALL POX.

At no time since 1880 has the percentage of vaccinated children been so low as in 1912, which is the latest year for which full returns are available, and they show that only 54·1 per cent. of the children born during the year (less infants who had died before vaccination was performed) were vaccinated. This is much to be regretted, because the present generation are laying up a store of sorrow for themselves and affliction—probably disfigurement, death, or even what is worse than both, blindness—for their innocent

children. No doubt when an epidemic comes, as come it will some day, the majority of these people, not all of whom are anti-vaccinators, will rush to be vaccinated, as they generally do at such times; although, even then, they frequently put off the operation until the disease has appeared in their homes, or even until the infection has already seized them. The Medical Officer of Health has had a woeful experience during his long professional career of such procrastination, and has known many persons, now dead, who had too long delayed protecting themselves and their children. This matter of vaccination is of vital importance to the nation, and, therefore, it is a sad reflection to think that the men who rule this country should have allowed such lattitude to the people, who have been, and are, sadly mislead by a number of faddists, whom no facts or figures can convince. The German Government are not so foolish !

Years.	Vaccinations per 100 births, less infants who died unvaccinated.	Years.	Vaccinations per 100 births, less infants who died unvaccinated.
1880	89·8	1897	73·3
1881	90·8	1898	64·9
1882	91·1	1899	66·4
1883	90·4	1900	67·9
1884	90·5	1901	75·8
1885	90·6	1902	80·0
1886	90·8	1903	81·2
1887	90·4	1904	82·3
1888	88·4	1905	80·5
1889	89·0	1906	79·9
1890	89·3	1907	76·9
1891	87·4	1908	72·4
1892	85·5	1909	70.7
1893	85·0	1910	66·7
1894	84·0	1911	62·3
1895	70·9	1912	54·1
1896	73·9		

In the year 1912, which is the year under consideration, it was found that of the 7,878 children born, 491 died unvaccinated. so that there remained 7,387 who were liable to the operation, and of these only 3,995, or 54·1 per cent. were vaccinated.

Insusceptibility.—15 infants were reported as being insusceptible to vaccination.

Died Unvaccinated.—491 infants died before vaccination could be performed.

Certificates of Exemption.—The excessive number of 1,646 certificates of exemption, relating to 22·3 per cent. of the births, were received by the Vaccination Officers. This is an increase of 405 on the return for the preceding year (1911), and of 566 on that for 1910, and 882 on that for 1909. The ensuing Table shows very clearly the large increase in these certificates since 1897, which is the year they were first received as an excuse for the failure of parents to have their infants vaccinated.

1897	...	14	1905	...	110
1898	...	103	1906	...	123
1899	...	101	1907	...	259
1900	...	127	1908	...	588
1901	...	106	1909	...	824
1902	...	73	1910	...	1,080
1903	...	103	1911	...	1,241
1904	...	89	1912	...	1,646

If these years be divided into quinquennial periods, the exemptions will be possibly more clearly appreciated:—

1897—1901	...	451
1902—1906	...	498
1907—1911	...	3,992

These figures indicate that there has been an increase in the number of these certificates of 785 per cent. between the quinquennial periods of 1897-1901 and 1907-11.

The following Table shows how the exemption certificates were distributed throughout the borough and the percentages they bore to the births, less the children who died unvaccinated:—

Registration Sub-District.	Births, less Infants died unvaccinated.	Exemptions.	Percentage of Exemption Certificates to Births.
Tufnell	710	196	27·6
Upper Holloway ...	929	169	18·2
Tollington	606	125	20·6
Highbury	1,131	338	29·9
Lower Holloway ...	940	197	20·9
Barnsbury	1,402	256	18·2
Islington, South-East	1,669	365	21·9
The Borough ...	7,387	1,646	22·3

TABLE CIII.

Showing the **State of Vaccination in Islington,** 1880-1913, *also in London and in England and Wales,* 1880-1910.

Years.	No. of Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible to Vaccination.	Died Unvaccinated.	No. of exemption certificates.	Postponed by medical certificate.	*Remaining.	Cases (cols. 6, 7, & 8), not finally vaccinated per 100 births.†	Ditto in London.	Ditto in Rest of England.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1880	9,931	8,123	26	885	Not granted for years previous to 1897.	118	779	9·0	7·0	4 5
1881	9,993	8,339	21	812		89	730	8·2	5·7	4·3
1882	10.000	8,360	22	819		155	644	8·0	6·6	4·5
1883	9,950	8,192	25	890		194	644	8 4	6 5	4·9
1884	9,892	8,121	47	924		191	601	8·0	6·8	5 3
1885	9,683	7,874	41	991		157	617	8·0	7·0	5·5
1886	9,844	7,944	39	1,091		148	622	7·8	7 8	6·1
1887	9,732	7,769	44	1,133		171	615	8·1	9·0	6·7
1888	9,620	7,522	39	1,112		219	728	9·8	10·3	8·2
1889	9,638	7,581	22	1,120		198	717	9·5	11·6	9·6
1890	9,239	7,250	19	1,117		122	731	9·2	13·9	10·9
1891	9,823	7,584	33	1 145		131	930	10·8	16·4	12·9
1892	9,626	7,221	28	1,182		127	1,048	12·2	18·4	14·3
1893	9,757	7,251	38	1 222		132	1,114	12·7	18·2	15·7
1894	9,574	7,151	39	1,067		101	1,216	13·7	20 6	19·0
1895	9,959	7,079	50	975		237	1,618	18·7	24·9	19·8
1896	9,752	6,575	46	854		223	2,054	23·4	26·4	22·3
1897	9,878	6,539	30	954	14	220	2,121	23·8	29·1	21·6
1898	9,478	5,422	44	1,068	103	251	2 590	31 1	34 4	26 6
1899	9,631	5,698	81	1,048	101	333	2,370	29·1	28·7	20 8
1900	9,316	5,777	30	812	127	298	2,272	28 9	26·8	19·9
1901	9,266	6,382	29	852	106	107	1,790	21·6	25·2	17·3
1902	9,055	6,593	39	818	73	98	1,434	17·7	22·1	15·2
1903	8,959	6,673	23	739	103	62	1,359	17·0	21 7	14 7
1904	8,956	6,774	26	729	89	50	1,288	15 9	20·2	14·5
1905	8,603	6,360	28	709	110	66	1,330	17·5	20 1	14 8
1906	8,534	6,260	22	696	123	100	1,333	18·2	22·7	16 8
1907	8,372	5,976	15	609	259	65	1 448	21·2	25·8	20·4
1908	8,317	5,595	31	595	588	89	1,419	25·2	28·8	27·9
1909	8,044	5,332	35	507	824	59	1 287	26·9	30·7	32·3
1910	7,989	4,961	21	548	1 080	29	1 350	30 8	36·8	39·7
1911	7,723	4,427	36	619	1,241	32	1,368	34·2	39·9	42·9
1912	7,878	3,995	15	491	1,646	69	1 662	42·9	Not available.	Not available.
1913 (6 m'ths)	4,017	1,864	9	299	914	51	880	45 9		

* The figures in Column 8 are obtained by adding together the numbers given in Columns 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 and deducting the total from the number in Column 2.

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

TABLE CIV.

Return *furnished by the* **Vaccination Officers** *respecting the* **Vaccination of Children** *in the* **Sub-Registration Districts** *during the year* **1912.**

REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.	Number of Births registered in 1912.	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 in Report Book.	Total Number of Certificates of Primary Vaccination at All Ages received during year 1913.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tufnell	748	386	4	...	196	38	3	36	71	14	1,976
Upper Holloway ...	1,002	612	2	...	169	73	1	19	100	26	
Tollington	649	374	—	...	125	43	3	3	71	30	
Highbury	1,197	594	4	...	338	66	6	30	118	41	
Lower Holloway ...	1,008	510	—	...	197	68	9	3	139	82	2,020
Barnsbury	1,493	716	1	...	256	91	15	6	268	140	
Islington, South East ...	1,781	803	4	...	365	112	32	7	309	149	
The Borough ...	7,878	3,995	15	...	1,646	491	69	104	1,076	482	3,996

TABLE CV.

Return *furnished by the* **Vaccination Officers** *respecting the* **Vaccination of Children** *in the* **Sub-Registration Districts** *during the period, January to June,* **1913.**

REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICT.	Number of Births registered from 1st January to 30th June, 1913.	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 in Report Book.	Number of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objections received during the year 1913
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tufnell	376	191	1	...	92	31	3	20	30	8	204
Upper Holloway ...	454	258	...	...	99	35	2	5	35	20	203
Tollington	352	183	1	...	77	19	2	...	38	32	150
Highbury	633	285	1	...	178	34	1	14	54	66	354
Lower Holloway ...	538	255	2	...	97	43	6	1	67	67	1,060
Barnsbury	755	341	...	...	130	63	16	5	142	58	
Islington, South East ...	909	351	4	...	241	74	21	7	121	90	
The Borough... ...	4,017	1,864	9	...	914	299	51	52	487	341	1,971

DISINFECTION.

This work grows in importance year by year, for not only are rooms, in which the notifiable infectious diseases have occurred, as well as the infected bedding disinfected, but recently it has become necessary to disinfect the rooms in which patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis have lived; while in addition the largely increased number of rooms in a verminous state which have come under notice have had to be dealt with.

Disinfection of Rooms.—2,845 rooms were disinfected, as contrasted with 2,377 in 1912. For this purpose formaldehyde, either in a gaseous form or in solution, is usually employed, although it is sometimes augmented by sulphur dioxide, when it is necessary to kill vermin, for which purpose it has been found most effective.

The Cleansing and Spraying of Rooms.—As many as 1,439 rooms, as contrasted with 1,272 in 1912, were cleansed and sprayed.

	1912.	1913.
1st Quarter - - -	363	355
2nd ,, - - -	306	302
3rd ,, - - -	267	241
4th ,, - - -	336	541

Disinfection of Schools and Institutions.—Class-rooms in 13 of the public elementary schools were disinfected as shown in the list given below; while the dormitories were disinfected in the Receiving Homes, Hornsey Rise.

The following statement shows the Class-rooms, etc., disinfected:—

1st Quarter.	St. James', George's Road L.C.C. Schools (Diphtheria).
	St. John's Schools, Pemberton Gardens (Measles).
2nd Quarter.	Ecclesbourne Road L.C.C. Schools (Whooping Cough).
	Upper Hornsey Road L.C.C. Schools (Diphtheria).
3rd Quarter.	Queen's Head Street L.C.C. Schools (Scarlet Fever).
	Barnsbury Park L.C.C. Schools (Scarlet Fever).
4th Quarter.	Grafton Road L.C.C. Schools (Scarlet Fever).
	Hanover Street L.C.C. Schools (Scarlet Fever).
	Duncombe Road L.C.C. Schools (Scarlet Fever).
	Queen's Head Street L.C.C. Schools (Scarlet Fever).
	Montem Street L.C.C. Schools (Scarlet Fever).
	Highbury High Schools (Scarlet Fever).
	St. Jude's Schools (Scarlet Fever).

Dormitories were also disinfected in the—

Receiving Homes, Hornsey Rise (Measles and Scarlet Fever.)

Table CVI.

Showing the **Disinfection** *of* **Rooms** *by Formaldehyde Gas after Infectious Disease, in the Sanitary Inspectors' Districts, during the year* **1913.**

Sanitary Inspectors' Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total 1913.	1912
1st Q'rter	58	56	32	44	45	47	28	32	45	48	40	40	55	59	**629**	472
2nd do.	52	68	34	87	19	35	44	11	37	34	28	28	41	27	**545**	578
3rd do.	71	81	14	39	30	40	18	27	34	39	102	23	44	89	**651**	575
4th do.	105	135	62	63	31	57	45	63	43	58	120	53	67	118	**1020**	752
Year ..	268	340	142	233	125	179	135	133	159	179	290	144	207	293	**2845**	2377

Table CVII.

Showing the **Cleansing** *and* **Spraying** *of* **Rooms** *after Infectious Disease, in the Sanitary Inspectors' Districts, during the year* **1913.**

Sanitary Inspectors Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total 1913.	1912
1st Q'rter	9	12	80	18	58	17	16	25	13	17	13	9	48	20	**355**	363
2nd do.	18	24	65	38	40	6	22	11	20	14	14	7	15	8	**302**	306
3rd do.	11	16	21	26	36	7	9	9	9	10	11	16	21	39	**241**	267
4th do.	72	40	39	34	28	18	29	50	24	48	54	23	41	41	**541**	336
Year ..	110	92	205	116	162	48	67	95	66	89	92	55	125	108	**1439**	1272

Work at the Disinfecting Station.—The work at the disinfecting station was unusually heavy owing to the disinfection of the clothing of verminous school children, as part of their general cleansing, which was undertaken for the first time.

Altogether 72,368 large articles, not including the verminous children's clothing, were disinfected, as compared with 69,509 in 1912, and 88,999 in 1911. They included, however, 20,786 second-hand garments, consisting mainly of soldiers' overcoats, jackets and tunics, about to be exported, which were for the most part only disinfected to enable the consignors to obtain certificates that the clothing was free from infection, which are required by several foreign and British Dominion Governments before the goods are allowed to be landed in their countries.

The actual number of garments, etc., removed from the houses wherein infectious diseases had occurred or verminous persons resided was 51,582, as compared with 37,217 in 1912; with 37,600 in 1911; with 27,168 in 1910; with 37,273 in 1909, and with 36,106 in 1908.

These figures do not include the clothing of the children who were cleansed and bathed at the station for the Education Authority.

TABLE CVIII.

Summary of the chief articles of **Clothing, Bedding, &c.**, *disinfected during the year* **1913**, *and also in the preceding year* 1912.

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	The Year **1913**.	1912.
Beds - -	530	534	782	1,184	**3,030**	2,207
Blankets - -	1,186	1,095	1,368	2,001	**5,650**	5,160
Bolsters - -	466	563	761	1,120	**2,910**	2,385
Carpets - -	123	91	189	306	**709**	327
Chair Bed Cushions	169	115	234	342	**860**	601
Mattresses -	760	605	870	1,322	**3,557**	2,193
Palliasses - -	317	193	287	524	**1,321**	825
Pillows - -	1,031	1,163	1,593	2,073	**5,860**	5,461
Quilts - -	616	581	715	1,178	**3,090**	2,411
Sheets - -	761	953	1,221	1,793	**4,728**	4,026
Other Articles -	3,997	2,744	5,251	7,875	**19,867**	11,621
TOTALS -	9,956	8,637	13,271	19,718	**51,582**	37,217

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

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year.
Soldiers' Overcoats - -	2,409	2,640	3,392	3,048	11,489
,, Jackets - -	850	783	306	431	2,370
,, Tunics - -	1,584	518	2,324	752	5,178
,, Haversacks -	...	...	6 0	...	600
Trousers - - -	2	29	...	2	33
Vests - - -	24	24	...	...	48
Frock Coats - -	...	433	348	...	781
Dresses - - -	...	...	...	78	78
Other Articles - -	8	52	..	149	209
	4,877	4,479	6,970	4,460	20,786

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

1895	17,240	articles
1896	42,258	,,
1897	28,302	,,
1898	20,172	,,
1899	25,378	,,
1900	19,136	,,
1901	27,050	,,
1902	36,772	,,
1903	23,748	,,
1904	21,868	,,
1905	25,463	,,
1906	28,629	,,
1907	30,083	,,
1908	62,455	,,
1909	68,860	,,
1910	83,786	,,
1911	88,999	,,
1912	69,509	,,
1913	**72,368**	,,
Total for nineteen years	792,076	,,

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

How disposed of.	Carbolic Powder.	Disinfecting Fluid.	Formaldehyde.	
			Powder.	Solution.
	Tons. cwts.	Gallons.	cwt. qr. lb.	Gallons.
To Householders	3 9	740	—	—
Disinfection of Premises..	—	—	1 2 0	50

Cost = £81 19s. 8d.

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

Date of Admittance.	Address.	Number in Family.	Cause.
1913.			
April 12 ...	63, St. James' Road	1	Diphtheria
November 13	45, Playford Road	6	Scarlet Fever

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

Date of Admittance.	Address.	Number of Persons.	Cause.
1913.			
3rd Jan.	29, Hornsey Road -	1	Verminous.
17th Feb.	22, Cloudesley Road -	1	Do.
13th March	87, Essex Road - -	1	Do.
9th April	33, Marcellus Road -	1	Do.
28th ,,	37, Campbell Road -	1	Do.
5th May	Halton House, Halton Road - - -	1	Do.
22nd ,,	1, Eden Grove - -	1	Do.
10th June	85, Caledonian Road -	1	Do.
3rd July	10, Campbell Road -	1	Do.
6th Aug.	29, Halton Road - -	1	Do.
6th Sept.	8A, Hornsey Street -	2	Do.
1st Oct.	301, Holloway Road -	2	Do.
18th Dec.	11, Stanhope Gardens -	1	Do

Midwives *attending Shelter House for the purpose of disinfection after attendance on cases of* **Puerperal Fever.**

Date of Attendance.	Name.	Address.
1913.		
3rd March - -	Mrs. W. - - -	21, Grantbridge Street.
26th „ - -	Miss H. - - -	96, Bingfield Street.
8th May - -	Nurse L. - - -	33, Ringcroft Street
27th „ - -	Nurse H. - - -	95, Fairbridge Road.
27th June - -	Nurse H. - - -	96, Bingfield Street.
28th „ - -	Mrs. O. - - -	30, Denmark Grove.
5th July - -	Miss L. - - -	31, Crossley Street.
10th „ - -	Mrs. B. - - -	47, Queensbury Street.
6th Aug. - -	Miss B. - - -	40, Leverton Street.
16th „ - -	Mrs. A. - - -	35, Charteris Road.
14th Nov. - -	Nurse V. - - -	8, Tabley Road.
26th „ - -	Nurse B. - - -	64, Mayton Street.

Cleansing of Verminous School Children.—This work was carried out during the year under an agreement with the London County Council, whereby the Council undertook the duty of cleansing such children as were from time to time sent to the Shelter House from the London County Council Schools. To enable the Council to execute the work efficiently it became necessary to erect a special plant, consisting of a boiler and disinfecting apparatus, the contract for which was given to Messrs. Goddard, Massey & Warner, of Nottingham, who had erected the two large disinfecting machines, which have been in constant use since 1895, and are still quite sound. The Council were, therefore, in a position to perform the work thoroughly, and the Medical Officer of Health understands it has given entire satisfaction to the Education Authority.

The new disinfecting apparatus has enabled the Engineer to disinfect the children's clothing at a steam pressure of 20 lbs., equal to a temperature of 260 degrees Fahrenheit, and to dry them during the time the heads and bodies of the children themselves are undergoing a thorough cleansing at the hands of the nurse whom the Council appointed for the work.

The arrangement between the London County Council and the Borough Council came into force in the early part of the year, by which the latter body received 2s. for each set of baths given during a calendar month.

The total amount thus received was £121 2s. 0d., being the sum payable for the 1,211 sets of baths given.

These baths were as under :—

393	children	received	1 bath each set.
139	do.	do.	2 baths do.
498	do.	do.	3 do.
107	do.	do.	4 do.
68	do.	do.	5 do.
6	do.	do.	6 do.
*1,211	do.	do.	2,969 baths.

* (Note.—43 of these sets were commenced in 1913 and completed in the current year.)

A few baths were given to children residing in other Boroughs, but attending schools in Islington, as under :—

St. Pancras - - - -	75	
Stoke Newington - - -	45	
Hackney - - - -	7	
Shoreditch - - - -	4	
	131	Separate baths.

The average daily attendance of children at the baths throughout the year was 14, ranging from 2 to 30 per day.

In many instances children were found in such a verminous condition as to necessitate their being given at least two, sometimes five and even six sets of baths, which ranged from two to as many as 20 separate baths; the actual figures being 204 children who were given 522 sets of baths.

Deducting these 522 sets of baths from the total number of sets given (1,211) it is seen that 689 children were given one set of baths only and if to these are added the 204 children mentioned above we get the actual total of 893 children dealt with.

At the outset of this work it was estimated, on information supplied by the London County Council, that there were 3,600 school children who were to be found in a more or less verminous condition during the year, but only 50 per cent. of this number, viz., 1,800, was taken as a basis.

Below is given a Table comparing the estimated with the actual figures.

Comparison of the Receipts and Expenditure from January 27th to December, 1913 (11 months), with the Estimated Receipts and Expenditure.

	Estimated for 12 months. 1	Estimated for 11 months (based on Column 1.) 2	Actual figures for 11 months. 3
Number of Children	1,800	1,650	893
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wages and Material	100 0 0	91 13 4	87 6 4
Amount received from L.C.C.	180 0 0	165 0 0	121 2 0

At the request of the Medical Officer of Health of the London County Council the homes of 892 children were visited and carefully examined for verminous condition, and in 84 cases notices were served on the parents of the children, and in 58 cases on owners of the houses, with respect to verminous clothes and rooms; in 39 cases bedding and clothing removed for disinfection, and in three cases for destruction.

Copies of these 892 reports were duly forwarded to the London County Council Education Department.

In 38 cases the London County Council instituted legal proceedings under Section 122 of the Children Act, 1908, and the prosecutions resulted in fines varying from 1s. to 10s., as follows :—

Amount of fine...	1/-	2/6	3/-	4/-	5/-	6/-	7/6	8/-	10/-
Number of cases	1	2	1	3	17	3	3	3	5

In the majority of the prosecutions costs were also granted.

PART IV.

SANITATION.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

INSPECTION OF WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, LAUNDRIES AND BAKEHOUSES.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

DISTRICT INSPECTIONS.

STATE OF PAUPERISM.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

DUST REMOVAL.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ADMINISTRATION.

In compliance with the requirements of the Factory and Workshops Act, it is the duty of the Medical Officer of Health to submit an annual report on the manner in which its provisions are carried out in his district, and accordingly he herewith submits his report.

Inspectors.—Three inspectors, one man and two women, are employed on this work. The man and one woman are engaged in inspecting factories and workshops where men and women are employed; and the second woman inspector visits the homes of outworkers and also inspects the kitchens of restaurants and places where food is cooked.

Inspections and Visits.—The total number of inspections and visits to the several places under the charge of the above-mentioned inspectors was 11,230, as contrasted with 10,655 made during the preceding year. The particulars of these are as follows:—

Factories, including Factory Laundries	615
Workshops, including Workshop Laundries ...	2,561
Workplaces other than Outworkers' Homes ...	209
Bakehouses	460
Kitchens and Restaurants	320
Outworkers' Homes	1,068
Miscellaneous re-inspections and calls	5,997
	11,230

Notices served.—These inspections resulted in the detection of 990 sanitary defects, and entailed the service of 176 intimations and 7 statutory notices, of which 25 were served on the owners of factories, 100 on the owners of workshops, and 18 on the owners of workplaces other than outworkers' premises. In addition to these, 35 notices were served for the abatement of 92 nuisances on outworkers' premises.

Registers—There were 5,040 workshops on the register at the close of the year. These included 510 workshops where men were employed, 806 workplaces where women were employed, 96 laundries, 237 bakehouses, 687 kitchens of restaurants and eating houses, or places where food is prepared, and 2,704 outworkers' premises.

The various workshops and workplaces are tabulated as below:—

Workshops and Workplaces.	1912.		1913.			
	Workshops on Register.	Workrooms on Register.	Number added during Year.	Number removed during Year.	Total number of Workshops on Register.	Total Number of Workrooms on Register.
Workshops where Men are employed	496	710	55	41	510	730
Workshops where Women are employed	811	1,524	102	107	806	1,502
Laundries	100		—	4	96	
Bakehouses	241	251	—	4	237	247
Restaurant Kitchens ...	730	1,013	3	50	687	931
Outworkers' Premises ...	2,802	2,802	721	611	2,704	2,704
Total	5,180	6,300	881	817	5,040	6,114

Sanitation.—Of the 990 sanitary defects discovered, 256 related to uncleanliness; 30 to want of ventilation; 17 to overcrowding; 34 to insufficient or entire want of drainage to the floors; and 142 to various other nuisances. In 28 cases there were no dustbins, or they were defective; in 39 the w.c. accommodation was insufficient; in 292 cases it was foul, in 120 it was unsuitable or defective; and in 12 instances separate accommodation was required for the sexes. In 20 a water supply was required.

Of these sanitary defects, 948 had been remedied at the close of the year.

In addition to the above nuisances, 92 were discovered in the homes of outworkers, from which also 75 cases of infectious disease have been reported.

This year's work of the Workshops Inspectors brings the total number of major nuisances dealt with by them since 1898 up to 18,867, and as these were of a more or less serious character, it is self-evident that they are doing a very good work in the Borough. The following Table shows the nature of some of the work dealt with since 1896.

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Total
Overcrowding	26	12	15	14	22	14	4	13	4	13	30	9	8	9	24	14	14	**17**	262
Ventilation ...	14	13	2	5	4	3	5	8	11	4	8	31	12	29	20	23	33	**30**	255
Dirty Premises	311	195	109	99	217	218	231	423	630	412	448	970	719	425	505	449	476	**256**	7,093
Drains ...	554	458	375	313	216	177	90	50	19	15	4	19	261	61	*..	*..	*..	*..	2,612
W.C.'s ...	420	325	341	355	411	375	154	161	165	151	190	620	573	677	522	471	517	**463**	6,891
Water supplies	79	41	35	20	19	13	83	54	18	38	17	23	45	40	46	53	16	**20**	660
Surface drains	79	109	87	51	78	81	2	53	40	34	39	45	72	99	116	47	28	**34**	1,094

* Now included in District Inspector's summary.

Cleanliness.—The reports of the Inspectors show that 256 premises were found in an uncleanly state, and that 273, which included some places remaining over from 1912, were remedied. In the five preceding years the numbers have been as follows:—1907, 505; 1908, 425, 1909, 719; 1910, 970; 1911, 448; and 1912, 492. These figures are conclusive as to the greater cleanliness now to be found in the workshops and workplaces of the borough.

Effluvium Nuisances —None were discovered.

Ventilation.—Thirty cases of insufficient ventilation were discovered, of which 26 had been remedied before the end of the year.

Overcrowding.—In 17 instances overcrowding was discovered, and was remedied in each case. This offence has never been serious in the Borough, as in 18 years only 79 cases have been discovered. Generally it only occurs when business is very brisk, when extra hands are temporarily taken on. The particulars for each year since 1896 may be seen in the tabular statement given above.

Want of Drainage of Floors—34 cases, invariably in laundries, were discovered where the floors were not so drained as to prevent the water standing on them. Notices were duly served, which in 30 instances had been complied with before the year had closed.

Sanitary Accommodation.—In only 12 workshops was separate accommodation for the sexes required, and with three exceptions it had been provided before the end of the year.

In 39 cases the number of w.c.'s was not sufficient, and before the year closed 30 had been provided. Uncleanliness of the closet pans was discovered in 262 cases, and these were duly cleansed, while 124 that were unsuitable or defective were removed.

Bakehouses –There are now on the register 237, of which 187 are in actual use. This shows a great decrease since 1897, when there were 268 on the register and all were worked. The legislation prohibiting the occupation of uncertified bakehouses is the principal cause of the reduction, although it is also partly due to the erection of numerous factory bakehouses in London, which have to an extent ousted the small bakers. The Chief Inspector, Mr. J. R. Leggatt, visited those at present occupied, and has presented the following report on their state:—

Town Hall,
Upper Street,
Islington, N.
21st June, 1913

To the Medical Officer of Health, Islington.

Dear Sir,

I have pleasure in stating that as a result of my annual inspection of the bakehouses within the borough (187), I found them to be in a satisfactory condition.

For the first time for many years I did not find any wearing apparel being aired or dried in the bakehouses. This to me is very gratifying, as I have had to frequently refer to this objectionable practice in previous reports. It would, therefore, appear that the occupiers of bakehouses have at last realized what a bakehouse is intended for.

The bakehouses have been regularly visited by Mr. West, Workshops Inspector, during the year.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
JAMES R. LEGGATT,
Superintendent of the Public Health Department, and Chief Sanitary Inspector.

LIST OF BAKEHOUSES.

Upper Holloway District.

Bakehouses above ground.

104, Andover Road
88, Andover Road
19, Archway Road (Factory)
16, Brecknock Road
62, Cottenham Road
29, Cottenham Road
49, Campbell Road
130, Devonshire Road
103, Elthorne Road (Factory)
57, Elthorne Road
75, Elthorne Road
166, Fairbridge Road
103, Fairbridge Road
81, Fonthill Road
114, Fonthill Road
90, Grove Road
60, Grove Road
58, Hazellville Road
12, Hercules Road
582, Holloway Road
626, Holloway Road
679, Holloway Road
484, Hornsey Road
346, Hornsey Road
420, Hornsey Road
29, Highgate Hill
81, Junction Road
127, Marlborough Road
110, Marlborough Road
163, Seven Sisters Road
131, Stroud Green Road
51, Stroud Green Road
144, Tollington Park
5, Tollington Park (Factory)

Certified underground Bakehouses.

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

Bakehouses not in use.

44, Cheverton Road (aboveground)
23, Girdlestone Road (underground)
25, Lennox Road (aboveground)
125, Hanley Road ,,
26, Blenheim Road (underground)
67, Durham Road (aboveground)
599, Holloway Road (underground)
57, Marlborough Road ,,
53, Poole's Park (aboveground)
634, Holloway Road ,,

Lower Holloway District.

Bakehouses aboveground.

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

Certified underground Bakehouses.

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

Bakehouses not in use.

46 Roman Road (underground)
25, Wellington Road ,,
92, Wellington Road (underground)

Highbury District.

Bakehouses aboveground.

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

Certified underground Bakehouses.

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

Bakehouses not in use.

98, Balls Pond Road (underground)
77, Boleyn Road (underground)
182, Drayton Park ,,
225, Blackstock Road (aboveground)
25, Lowman Road (underground)
2, Queen's Square ,,

Barnsbury District.

Bakehouses aboveground.

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

Certified underground Bakehouses.

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

Bakehouses not in use.

62, Barnsbury Street (underground)
19, Brooksby Street (aboveground)
334, Caledonian Road (underground)
21, Caledonian Road ,,
205, Copenhagen Street ,,
181, Copenhagen Street ,,
29, Hemingford Road (underground)
279, Liverpool Road ,,
123, Offord Road ,,
29, Offord Road ,,
86, Thornhill Road ,,
120, York Road ,,

South-East District.

Bakehouses aboveground.

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

Certified underground Bakehouses.

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

Bakehouses not in use.

28, Baxter Road (underground)
29, Camden Street ,,
30, Canonbury Street ,,
24, Church Street ,,
289, City Road ,,
202, Essex Road ,,
322, Essex Road (aboveground)
67, Essex Road (underground)
50, Arlington Street ,,
129, Upper Street (aboveground)
44, High Street (underground)
38, High Street ,,
2, High Street ,,
9, Islington Green (aboveground)
32, Parkfield Street (underground)
76, St. Paul's Street ,,
3, St. Paul's Street ,,
107, Upper Street (aboveground)
55, Clephane Road (underground)

Outworkers' Premises.—There were 2,704 outworkers' premises registered, or 98 less than in the preceding year, when there was an increase of 300 as compared with 1911.

The lists received from the employers in Islington contained the names and addresses of 1,384 outworkers, in addition to which lists, received from the Medical Officers of Health of other boroughs situated within and without the County of London, contained similar information respecting 2,899 outworkers.

From the lists forwarded by local tradesmen, which for the most part are obtained only after personal applications had been made for them, the names of 613 persons living outside Islington were abstracted and forwarded to the Medical Officers of Health of other boroughs.

The failure of numerous employers to forward lists of their outworkers has caused very great inconvenience, and thrown much additional work on the inspector, on whom devolves the duty of inspecting these homes, keeping the records, and forwarding the names of the employees found on the local lists of sanitary authorities. The law on this subject is very explicit, and requires all persons who employ outworkers to send in their lists twice a year, in February and in August; but of recent years the failures to comply with it have largely increased. The refusal or failure to send these lists is a punishable offence, which the Medical Officer of Health has hitherto passed over, believing that a warning would be sufficient; but since such failures have become so numerous, and are repeated again and again by the same persons, he will be left no alternative in the future than to advise the sanitary authority to prosecute the offenders.

The inspection of the homes of outworkers is very important, and during the year was the means of discovering that these people were making wearing apparel in 36 unwholesome homes, artificial flowers in 15, and paper boxes or paper bags in 41. In 75 infected premises outworkers were engaged at work, in 40 of which they were making wearing apparel, in 15 cases artificial flowers, and in 20 cases paper boxes or paper bags. Thus it is plain that these employers' lists of outworkers are of real public utility.

Restaurants and kitchens where food is prepared.—There are now on the register 687 of these places, containing 931 separate rooms, and of these 320 inspections were made. There is a great deal of work yet to be done in connection with them, for it is not a nice reflection to find that, out of 67 hotel and restaurant kitchens inspected, 21 were not in a satisfactory state, while 21 out of 103 coffee and dining rooms were in a similar condition. The examination of 48 refreshment rooms showed that 15 were unsatisfactory, and that of 37 fried fish shops inspected, 12 did not meet with the inspector's approval; while of 54 provision dealers, 20 were not as cleanly as they should have been. A detailed statement of the work of the Inspector (Mrs. Nyman), who visits these places, is given in her report.

Workshops notified to H.M. Inspector.—Under the provisions of Section 133 of the Factory and Workshop Act, it is required that the Medical Officer of Health, when he becomes aware that any woman, young child, or person is employed in a workshop, shall forthwith send notice to H.M. Inspector of Factories. 129 workshops were reported during the year in accordance with this section.

Workshops notified to Home Office, 1913.

Trade.	Number of Workshops.	Protected Persons Employed.		
		Females.	Male Young Persons.	Total.
Dress Making	25	94	..	94
Mantle Making	12	49	..	49
Millinery	12	65	..	65
Tie Making	12	36	..	36
Tailoring	7	14	1	15
Blouse Making	5	46	..	46
Feather Dressing	4	27	..	27
Cabinet Making	3	2	1	3
Children's Frock Making	3	10	..	10
Corset Making	3	3	..	3
Engineering	3	2	1	3
Furrier	3	4	..	4
Artificial Florists	2	8	..	8
Embroidery	2	22	..	22
Laundry	2	16	..	16
Skirt Making	2	6	..	6
Trunk Making	2	2	2	4
Box Making	1	..	..	..
Button Making	1	..	..	..
Camera Making	1	..	4	4
Card Painting	1	5	1	6
Condiment Making	1	3	..	3
Cork Stopper Making	1	..	8	8
Fancy Lace Goods Making	1	4	..	4
Fancy Leather Goods Making	1	4	..	4
Fancy Neckwear Making	1	5	..	5
Gold Chain Making	1	1	..	1
Hat Shape Making	1	15	..	15
Jewel Case Making	1	3	..	3
Kite Making	1	1	..	1
Lamp Making	1	..	2	2
Paper Sorting	1	2	..	2
Pelisse Making	1	4	..	4
Perfume Making	1	21	5	26
Piano Making	1	..	1	1
Publishing	1	..	2	2
Shoe Making	1	..	1	1
Surgical Appliances Making	1	..	..	..
Surgical Dressing Making	1	..	2	2
Theatrical Costume Making	1	2	..	2
Ticket Writing	1	..	2	2
Toy Making	1	8	..	8
Underclothing	1	1	..	1
Wig Making	1	..	1	1
Total	129	485	34	519

SECRETARY OF STATE'S RETURNS

on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories .. .. (Including Factory Laundries)	615	25	Nil
Workshops .. .. (Including Workshop Laundries)	2,561	100	,,
Workplaces .. .. (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	989	18	,,
Miscellaneous Re-inspections	5,997	..	..
Total	10,162	143	Nil

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

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
*Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—**				
Want of cleanliness	256	273†	Nil	Nil
Want of ventilation	30	26	,,	,,
Overcrowding	17	17	,,	,,
Want of drainage of floors	34	30	,,	,,
Other nuisances	170	161	,,	,,
Sanitary Accommodation — insufficient	39	30	,,	,,
Sanitary Accommodation — unsuitable or defective ..	412	385	,,	,,
Sanitary Accommodation — not separate for sexes ..	12	9	,,	,,
Sanitary Accommodation — water supply provided ..	20	17	,,	,,
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	Nil	Nil	,,	,,
Breach of Special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	,,	,,	,,	,,
Other offences .. .. (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this report)	,,	,,	,,	,,
Total	990	948	Nil	Nil

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8, of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

† Including some remaining over from 1912.

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK *	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107									Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.			Outwork in Infected Premises. (Secs. 109, 110).		
	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecutions.		Instances.	Notices served under Public Health (London) Act, 1891.	Prosecutions	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.						
	Lists.†	Outworkers.†		Lists.	Outworkers.										
		Contractors.	Workmen.		Contractors.	Workmen.									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Wearing Apparel—															
(1) making, &c.	128	12	1,032	80	2	150	24	..	..	36	28	..	40	..	..
(2) cleaning and washing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household linen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lace, lace curtains and nets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Curtains and furniture hangings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and upholstery	4	..	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electro-plate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
File making	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brass and brass articles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fur pulling	6	4	30	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cables and chains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anchors and grapnels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cart gear	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Locks, latches and keys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrellas, &c.	2	..	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Artificial Flowers	8	..	60	4	..	..	..	..	..	15	2	..	15	..	..
Nets, other than wire nets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sacks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Racquet and Tennis Balls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper, etc., Boxes, Paper Bags	8	4	50	2	1	20	..	..	..	41	5	..	20	..	..
Brush making	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pea picking	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feather sorting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stuffed toys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basket making	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chocolates and Sweetmeats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cosaques, Christmas Crackers, Christmas Stockings, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile weaving	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	156	20	1,180	94	3	181	24	Nil	Nil	92§	35	Nil	75	Nil	Nil

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

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

§ Ninety-two instances of unwholesome premises because of unsatisfactory domestic conditions.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number. (2)
Workshops where men are employed	510
Workshops where women are employed	806
Laundries	96
Bakehouses	237
Restaurant kitchens	687
Total Number of Workshops on Register	2,336

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class. (1)		Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—		
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133, 1901)		155
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5, 1901).	Notified by H.M. Inspector	16
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector.	14
Other..		Nil.
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—		
Certificates granted during the year		Nil.
In use at the end of the year		94

INSPECTOR'S WEST'S REPORT.

TOWN HALL, UPPER STREET,

ISLINGTON, N.,

20th March, 1914.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,

I have pleasure in submitting my report to you for the year ending the 3rd January, 1914, during which time the following inspections and visits have been made, viz. :—

Inspection of Factories	380
,, ,, Workshops	1,154
,, ,, Workplaces	183
,, ,, Bakehouses	460
,, ,, Outworkers' Premises	123
Miscellaneous Re-inspections and calls	1,709
Total	4,009

The following is a list of workshops on the register:—

	No. of Workshops.		No. of Workshops
Artificial flower making	5	Feather dressers	4
Automatic machine makers... ...	3	Fire escape maker	1
Bakers	237	File cutter	1
Builders	9	Fish cleaner	1
Blacksmiths	7	Fish curers	2
Basket maker	1	French polishers	2
Blind makers	4	Fancy goods makers	2
Brush makers	8	Gun maker	1
Bamboo cane makers	2	Glove maker	1
Balloon maker	1	Glass engravers	2
Billiard table maker	1	Glass worker	1
Boot polish makers	2	Gold paint maker	1
Bust makers	3	Glass cutter	1
Bedding maker	1	Harness maker	8
Box makers	2	Hat shape makers	5
Brass finishers	1	Hair workers	2
Brass instrument makers	1	Iron plate worker	1
Confectioners	6	Imitation marble works	1
Cycle makers	16	Japanner	1
Cabinet makers	33	Jewel case makers	2
Coppersmith	1	Leather goods makers	8
Camera makers	2	Ladder makers, ...	2
Cardbox-box makers	5	Limelight works	1
Cap maker	1	Lamp makers	4
Clay pipe maker	1	Laundries	1
Cork cutter	1	Marquetaire maker	2
Cattle food maker	1	Marking ink maker	1
Coopers	2	Marble masons	3
Cloth shrinker	1	Metal workers	2
Carpenters	2	Mineral water sundries	1
Coach painter	1	Musical string makers	2
Carpet maker	1	Mica goods maker	1
Chemist sundries	1	Motor works	8
Condiment maker	1	Mantle makers	6
Dairy can maker	1	Machine ruler	1
Dentist	1	Organ works	1
Engineers	8	Pianoforte makers	41
Exhibition stall fitters	5	Plaster block maker	1
Embroidery maker	1	Plumbers	4
Enameller	1	Perambulator makers	2
Engraver	1	Picture frame makers	10
Farriers	25	Photographers	5
Furriers	45	Paper sorters	2
Fancy brooch maker	1	Pea packer	1

	No. of Workshops.		No. of Workshops
Pipe maker	1	Tinsmiths	4
Rag sorters	7	Ticket writers	8
Rubber merchants	2	Tea sifter	1
Scale makers	3	Toy makers	3
Shoemakers	111	Undertakers	3
Scientific instrument makers ...	4	Umbrella maker	1
Shop fitters	3	Umbrella and stick maker	1
Stick mounters	2	Upholsterers	9
Scene painter	1	Wood choppers	2
Sign writers	4	Watchmakers, etc.	13
Soap makers	1	Whalebone cutter	1
Sealing wax maker	1	Work-basket fitter	1
Saddle tree maker	1	Wire workers	3
Surgical appliance makers ...	3	Wood letter maker	1
Stationer	1	Wreath case makers	2
Sack maker	1	Wax-figure maker	1
Trunk makers	10	Wheelwrights	30
Tailors	62		
Tarpaulin and tent maker ...	1	Total ...	910

Sanitary Improvements.—During the year 85 notices have been served for the abatement of nuisances, 192 workshops have been cleansed and limewhited, 28 W.C.'s have been provided (12 for males and 16 for females) at various factories and workshops; 192 W.C.'s, which were in a foul condition, have been cleansed; 54 W.C.'s, which were defective, have been amended; 17 water supplies have been provided; also 141 other improvements were carried out under my supervision; 20 workroom cards were distributed, showing the cubic capacity and the number of employees allowed in each workroom. Five drains which were found to be stopped or in a defective condition, were transferred to the various district inspectors.

Bakehouses.—During the year 460 inspections were made to the bakehouses, besides a number of other calls to same, to see if they were kept clean, and free from any clothes being dried or aired in them, but I am pleased to state, they were kept in a very satisfactory condition, and the occupiers generally do their utmost to meet our requirements, and give as little trouble as possible. At the end of the year there were 93 bakehouses in use above ground,94 below ground, and 50 not in use, making a total of 237, a decrease of 4 from the previous year.

I have notified through you to H.M. Inspector of Factories the names and addresses of 49 factories and workshops in the Borough, where young persons under the age of 18 years, were employed, and where the abstract of the Factory Act was not affixed, also 4 new factories have been reported in accordance with the Home Office Memorandum of March, 1912.

During the year 71 workshops have been added to the Register, whilst 57 have been removed, so that at the present time there are 910 workshops, containing 1,338 workrooms, and 69 outworkers' premises now on the register. I may here state that there is a net increase of 14 workshops, to that of the preceding year.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE WEST.

Sanitary Inspector of Workshops, etc.

Miss DAVIES' REPORT.

Town Hall,
Upper Street, N.
April 24th, 1914.

To the Medical Officer of Health.
Sir,

I beg to submit to you the following report of my work during the year 1913. The following inspections and visits have been made during that period :—

Inspections of Factories	235
Inspections of Workshops	1,407
Inspections of Workplaces	10
Miscellaneous re-inspections and visits	2,190
Total ...	3,842

Factories.—There were on the register at the end of the year 210 factories employing women, 24 having been added during that period, and 8 removed.

The following is a list of the factories (including steam laundries) on the register :—

Industry.	Number	Number of women employed.
Laundry work	45 ...	1,804
Printing	18 ...	187
Box-making	14 ...	483
Book-binding	10 ...	220
Confectionery	10 ...	488
Blouse making	7 ...	270
Dressmaking	6 ...	480
Dyeing and cleaning	5 ...	59
Toy-making	5 ...	296
Chemists sundries making	4 ...	202
Electrical engineering	4 ...	137
Meat preserving	4 ...	104
Packing	4 ...	14
Brush making	3 ...	223
Furrier	3 ...	46
Mantles	3 ...	167
Millinery	3 ...	498
Bottling	2 ...	71
Cigarette making	2 ...	41
French polishing	2 ...	26
Mattress making	2 ...	17
Mineral waters, making	2 ...	33
Photo mount making	2 ...	30
Apron making	1 ...	36
Blind making	1 ...	7
Boot upper making	1 ...	13
Bottle washing	1 ...	16
Button making	1 ...	30

Industry.	Number.	Number of women employed.
Cabinet making	1	100
Camera making	1	4
Capsule making	1	280
Children's frock making	1	20
Collar and cuff making	1	6
Corset making	1	7
Cotton wool pressing	1	8
Electric lamp making	1	40
Embroidery	1	10
Engineering	1	50
Fancy leather goods making	1	25
Food preparing	1	34
Glass letter making	1	1
Glass work	1	0
Juvenile outfitting	1	40
Leather work	1	56
Lock and safe making...	1	9
Mangling	1	1
Manufacturing stationery	1	30
Music roll making	1	8
Outdoor game requisites making... ...	1	32
Overmantle making	1	3
Patent seal making	1	36
Pattern card making	1	60
Perambulator hood making	1	17
Perforating	1	2
Piano making	1	6
Piano string making	1	3
Pickling	1	10
Picture frame making	1	10
Pill making	1	3
Sack making	1	10
Sauce making	1	70
Seed packing	1	6
Shop fitting	1	2
Stay making	1	23
Surgical appliances making	1	4
Syphon making	1	230
Table stationery making	1	30
Tooth brush making	1	8
Underclothing making	1	313
Underskirt making	1	40
Vinegar making	1	30
Washing powder making	1	5
White lead works	1	6
Total ...	210	7,686

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

Nature of Business.	Number of Workshops.	Number of Workrooms.	Number of Women employed.
Dressmaking	225	300	1168
Laundry	96	224	377
Millinery	76	152	597
Fur work	59	93	165
Tailoring	54	65	144
Mantle making	45	66	271
Tie making	42	50	160
Blouse making	28	62	208
Underclothing making	17	22	64
Artificial flower making	11	33	121
Embroidery	10	15	107
Rag picking	10	13	50
Packing	9	17	41
Fancy leather goods making	8	13	39
Feather dressing	8	31	88
Children's frock making	7	15	38
Corset making	7	12	37
Shirt making	7	8	36
Box making	6	13	53
Fancy goods making	6	12	21
Wig making	6	8	12
Photogpaphic work	5	13	10
Trouser making	5	6	14
Artists' brush making...	4	9	37
Boot upper making	4	5	17
Dressmakers' stand making	4	8	31
Glass work	4	4	24
Paper sorting	4	6	19
Trunk making	4	10	19
Apron making	3	3	16
Card painting	3	3	8
Confectionery	3	4	4
Fancy lace goods making	3	3	
Hat-shape making	3	5	12
Jewel box making	3	3	5
Mantle alterations	3	3	3
Opera cloak making	3	5	17
Perambulator hood making	3	9	15
Sequin Work	3	4	23
Skirt making	3	3	4
Umbrella covering	3	3	3
Wood chopping	3	3	4
Baby linen making	2	3	15
Boot polish making	2	3	4
Bottle washing	2	3	9
Cambric bow making	2	3	17

Nature of Business.	Number of Workshops.	Number of Workrooms.	Number of Women employed.
Dressing-gown making	2	3	13
Exhibition stall fitting	2	2	2
Fancy shade making	2	2	8
Frilling making	2	2	3
Hassock making	2	2	3
Ink making	2	3	4
Surgical instrument making	2	3	2
Tea gown making	2	5	11
Toy making	2	7	8
Waistcoat making	2	2	4
Waterproof making	2	3	61
Wreath case making	2	4	5
Back support making	1	1	3
Balloon making	1	2	4
Blind making	1	1	0
Box lining	1	7	13
Brace making	1	2	3
Button making	1	1	1
Cabinet making	1	2	2
Camera bellows making	1	2	0
Cap making	1	1	3
Carpet planning	1	1	8
Chemists sundries making	1	1	3
Collar and cuff making	1	1	1
Comb mounting	1	4	8
Cork Cutting	1	2	2
Dolls' hair making	1	7	12
Dough weighing	1	1	1
Engineering	1	1	1
Fancy glass work	1	1	2
Fancy neckwear	1	2	5
Framing	1	1	1
French polishing	1	1	3
Fruit preserving	1	1	35
Funeral furnishing	1	1	3
Fur lining	1	1	2
Gold beater's skin making	1	4	5
Gold chain making	1	1	2
Grease proofing	1	2	1
Housemaids' cap and apron making	1	1	9
Housemaids' dress making	1	3	23
Imitation fur work	1	1	0
Imitation marble making	1	5	9
Japanning	1	1	1
Jewellers' case making	1	1	2
Kite making	1	1	1
Lace curtain making	1	2	12

Nature of Business.	Number of Workshops.	Number of Workrooms.	Number of Women employed
Leather work	1 ..	1 ..	1
Limelight making	1 ..	1 ..	1
Manufacturing stationers	1 ..	1 ..	0
Mica goods making	1 ..	2 ..	3
Music string preparing	1 ..	2 ..	28
Ornament making	1 ..	1 ..	7
Pelisse making	1 ..	1 ..	3
Perfume making	1 ..	1 ..	2
Piano key cover making	1 ..	1 ..	0
Pickling	1 ..	1 ..	7
Picture frame making	1 ..	1 ..	3
Pincushion making	1 ..	1 ..	7
Purse making	1 ..	4 ..	20
Sign writing	1 ..	8 ..	1
Sausage skin making	1 ..	4 ..	35
Sun-bonnet making	1 ..	1 ..	1
Surgical appliance making	1 ..	1 ..	4
Surgical furniture making	1 ..	1 ..	1
Surplice making	1 ..	2 ..	9
Syphon sundries making	1 ..	2 ..	3
Tarpaulin making	1 ..	1 ..	1
Theatrical outfitting	1 ..	1 ..	2
Underskirt making	1 ..	1 ..	2
Wax figure making	1 ..	1 ..	2
Total ...	902 ..	1502 ..	4585

There has been a net increase of 16 in the number of factories on the register, and a net increase of 602 in the number of women employed in them. The workshops show a net decrease of 9, and there were 184 women less employed in them. Thus the number of premises under my observation has increased by 7, and the number of women by 418, the additional labour being employed in factories. An almost unaccountable slump in certain trades, particularly the fur and mantle trades, during the fourth quarter of the year, is probably the primary cause of the decrease in workshops.

The insufficiency of women workers in the district is becoming acute. For instance, one firm formerly employing 150 women, has recently adapted its factory to a warehouse, and is now compelled to have the goods made in a provincial town, as it was found impossible to obtain the necessary amount of labour here, although they offered more advantageous terms than many employers. There are factories in the borough where work is waiting for practically any number of efficient machinists, and many employers have told me that they have had to refuse work as they cannot obtain sufficient assistance. The demand for women workers has resulted in a slight rise in the wages paid to the beginners. This, unfortunately, leads in some ways to bad results, as if the employer has to pay an apprentice a relatively high wage, he cannot afford to teach her the trade throughout, but will keep her to one section of it, where she can soon be of value to him, and she has no opportunity of becoming efficiently trained in all sections of her work, and so fails to fit

herself for any responsible post. The wages paid to skilled workwomen are, on the whole, still far too low, the Minimum Wage Act has improved the conditions of those working at the scheduled trades, but much remains to be done.

The personal cleanliness of many of the employees is not as satisfactory as it might be, and in those trades where it is most necessary it is often most lacking. Some employers dismiss any girl found to be in a verminous condition, but this, unfortunately, is not compulsory, nor as the law stands at present does it remedy the evil, as the woman easily finds work where the employer is not so careful. It might be possible to make it compulsory upon the employer to notify any such case, so that the sufferer could receive attention at a cleansing station, and her home be dealt with by the Sanitary Authority.

Mess Rooms are gradually being provided, but the increase in lavatory accommodation is extremely slow.

Nuisances.—The following table shows the number of defects found and remedied during the year:—

Nature of nuisance.	Found.	Remedied.
Want of cleanliness	60 ..	61
Want of ventilation	13 ..	13
Overcrowding	17 ..	17
Want of drainage of floors	— ..	1
Dustbins wanting or defective	10 ..	10
Sanitary accommodation insufficient	2 ..	2
Sanitary accommodation foul	74 ..	70
Sanitary accommodation unsuitable or defective ..	65 ..	66
Sanitary accommodation not separate for the sexes ..	1 ..	—
Other nuisances	38 ..	38
Total ..	280	278

Notices.—In respect to the above nuisances, 55 Intimation Notices were served, 8 in connection with factories, and 47 in connection with workrooms. In no case was it necessary to serve a Statutory Notice, the work in each instance being done within a reasonable time of the receipt of the Intimation Notice.

Workshop Cards.—The number of Workroom Cards distributed was 213. These cards specify the cubic space of each room, and the number of persons who may be employed in it during ordinary working hours and during overtime (if allowed).

Workshops notified to the Home Office.—In accordance with the requirements of the Public Health (London) Act (Sec. 27) the addresses of 106 workshops employing women were notified to the Home Office. These were premises whose occupiers had failed to send in any notice of occupation to H.M. Inspector, or in which the abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts was not affixed. Notices of 8 new factories were also forwarded to the Home Office. H.M. Inspector notified 5 matters which were remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshops Act. These nuisances were abated, and the necessary reports sent to H.M. Inspector.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. GWYNETH DAVIES,

Sanitary Inspector of Workshops, etc.

Mrs. NYMAN'S REPORT.

Town Hall,
Upper Street, N.
18*th May*, 1914

To the Medical Officer of Health.

Dear Sir,—

I herewith submit to you a report of the work done by me during the year, 1913:—

Inspections made:

Hotels and Restaurant Kitchens...	320
Outworkers' premises	945
Domestic Workshops	16
Re-inspections and calls	2,098
	3,376

Notices Served:

Intimation notices	38
Intimation courtesy notices	5
Statutory notices	—
	43

Registers:

	Workshops.	Workrooms.
Hotels and Restaurant Kitchens...		
Beginning of the year	734	1017
Added during the year	3	6
Closed	50	92
Total number now registered	687	931

Outworkers':

Registered at beginning of year	2,514
Added during year	721
Less removals	600
	2,635

Nuisances found and Remedied in Outworkers' Premises:

		Found.	Remedied.
Want of cleanliness		62	53
,, ventilation		—	—
,, or defective bins		12	12
Other nuisances		5	2
Sanitary accommodation	Insufficient ...	—	—
	Unsuitable or defective	13	12
	Not separate for sexes	—	—
		92	79

The conditions found were as follows:—

Hotel and Restaurant Kitchens:

	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Hotels and Restaurants	67	21
Coffee and Dining Rooms	103	21
Refreshment Rooms	48	15
Fried Fish Shops	37	12
Pork Butchers	..	..
Provision Shops	54	20
... ...	309	89

	Found.	Remedied.
Unsatisfactory storage conditions	14	14
Dirty utensils	6	5

Nuisances Found:

	Found.	Remedied.
Want of cleanliness	28	20
,, ventilation	3	2
,, or defective bins	5	5
Other nuisances	15	15
Sanitary accommodation — Insufficient ...	..	..
Sanitary accommodation — Unsuitable or defective	3	3
Sanitary accommodation — Not separate for sexes	1	1
	55	46

Outworkers.—The number of names and addresses received during the period under report is as follows:—

From employers in the Borough of Islington	1,384
From employers in other districts (per the Medical Officer of Health)	2,899
	4,283

Insanitary Premises (Outworkers):

Intimation notices for statutory defects	35
Unsatisfactory domestic conditions	91
	126

Infectious Diseases (Outworkers):

Notifications	75
Disinfection of workrooms and work	71

Letters, etc.:

To employers *re* failure to supply lists	24
Notifications of outworkers to other districts	613
	637

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

EMILY G. M. NYMAN,

Sanitary Inspector of Workshops, etc.

INSPECTION OF HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

There are houses in every town which frequently change their tenants. They are mostly inhabited by the working classes, are usually occupied by two or more families, and are let at smaller rents than similar accommodation would command in better class houses and districts. The leases of many of these houses in Islington are approaching their expiration, when they will revert to the ground landlords; and consequently such houses are neglected by their owners, and frequently are badly used by the tenants, who sometimes are not very particular as to the damage they do to their homes. Therefore they require constant supervision, which work is undertaken by two specially appointed inspectors, and during the year devolved on Inspectors Hancock and Watson. The latter, however, only acted until July 17th, when he was relieved at his own request by Inspector Marks, who had been appointed to fill a vacancy on the inspectorial staff.

During the year, 1,848 houses were inspected, to which 10,312 visits were subsequently made, so that the total visits to them numbered 12,160.

These inspections entailed the service of 1,325 notices, and 195 statutory notices to obtain the abatement of the 6,283 sanitary defects or nuisances which were discovered and which are set out below.

Synopsis of Inspectors' Work.—In abating the nuisances the following work became necessary:—

Drains constructed	2
„ reconstructed	18
„ repaired	74
„ traps supplied to	104
W.C.'s, extra provided	11
„ pan and trap only provided	35
„ water supply provided	138
Dustbins provided	160
„ repaired	17
Yards paved or re-paved	78
Water supply—cisterns (new) provided	7
„ cisterns, repaired and cleansed ...	40
Water supply provided	149
Rooms cleansed and limewashed	2463
Walls and passages repaired, cleansed or limewashed	1568
Floor space ventilated	21
Floors repaired	95
Overcrowding abated	98
Verminous rooms disinfected, etc.	48
Roofs repaired	159
Other improvements or nuisances abated	998

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

TABLE CIX.

Summary of **Sanitary Work** *carried out under* **Inspectors Hancock, Watson and Marks** *in* **Houses Let in Lodgings** *during the year* **1913.**

	Inspector Hancock.					Inspector Watson.			Inspector Marks.*			Total.
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year.	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year.	
Number of Houses inspected ..	210	264	206	227	907	209	383	92	91	166	941	1,848
Re-inspections, Calls made, etc...	1,464	1,441	1,190	1,474	5,569	1,057	1,431	492	489	1,274	4,743	10,312
Total inspections and calls	1,674	1,705	1,396	1,701	6,476	1,266	1,814	584	580	1,440	5,684	12,160
NOTICES SERVED.												
Intimation {Personally	76	66	89	101	332	29	9	5	57	98	198	530
Intimation {By Post	52	48	70	57	227	140	106	59	12	56	373	600
Statutory {Personally	7	15	26	9	57	2	2	..	1	4	9	66
Statutory {By Post	16	11	33	11	71	31	12	1	..	14	58	129
IMPROVEMENTS.												
Drains—												
Constructed	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	2
Re-constructed	2	1	..	2	5	..	2	4	1	6	13	18
Repaired	2	..	1	4	7	8	35	7	4	5	59	66
Ventilated	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	3	..	..	7	8
Gully and other Traps fixed ..	15	8	2	16	41	7	9	23	..	24	63	104
Urinals—												
Water supplied—cleansed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cesspools—												
Abolished	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water Closets—												
W.C. erected with pan, trap and water supply	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	2	5	10	11
Pan and trap only provided ..	5	1	6	3	15	4	9	3	3	1	20	35
Water supply provided	6	12	19	12	49	31	36	5	8	9	89	138
Ventilated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	10	10
Position altered	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3
Dust Bins—												
Provided	18	9	23	23	73	29	10	13	2	33	87	160
Repaired	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	15	16	17
Areas—												
Constructed	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
Yards—												
Paved	3	1	..	..	4	4	..	1	..	2	7	11
Re-paved	6	..	..	4	10	16	30	4	2	5	57	67
Sinks—												
Provided	10	5	6	15	36	12	13	4	1	3	33	69
Domestic Water Supply—												
Cisterns provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	2	7	7
Cisterns repaired and cleansed ..	3	8	6	4	21	10	6	2	1	..	19	40
Water supply provided to dwelling house	..	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	2	5
Water supply provided for tenement house	22	18	20	19	79	30	17	14	1	3	65	144
Other Improvements—												
Rooms cleansed or limewashed..	64	238	371	109	842	181	587	101	318	434	1,621	2 463
Walls and passages repaired, cleansed and whitewashed ..	18	145	140	26	329	116	657	96	214	156	1,239	1,568
Floor space ventilated	3	..	..	1	4	2	8	7	..	..	17	21
Floors repaired	7	28	13	11	59	..	18	6	5	7	36	95
Roofs repaired	11	11	14	11	47	35	32	7	12	26	112	159
Overcrowding abated	9	8	10	20	47	21	23	2	2	3	51	98
Illegal use of underground rooms for sleeping discontinued ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Other Improvements or Nuisances abated	112	83	98	137	430	170	82	45	57	126	480	910
Rooms Disinfected	7	7	11	4	29	..	3	12	4	..	19	48
Total Improvements ..	324	648	742	422	2,136	685	1,583	359	646	874	4,147	6,283
Total Premises Improved..	114	224	235	183	756	165	282	105	122	281	955	1,711

* Inspector Marks was appointed Inspector of Houses let in Lodgings on 17th July, 1913, when Inspector Watson took over District 10.

DISTRICT INSPECTORS' WORK

The work performed by these inspectors, of whom there are fourteen, is of a varied character, and is increasing year by year, as Public Health legislation increases. Their principal duties are set out in the following statement:

1. To make a house to house inspection of their district as required by the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.
2. To inquire into complaints made to the Sanitary Authority.
3. To supervise the work required to be done for the abatement of the nuisances which they have discovered.
4. To inspect ice cream factories.
5. To inspect dairies and milkshops.
6. To inspect stables, yards, manure pits, passages, courts and vacant plots of land.
7. To inspect urinals attached to public-houses.
8. To inspect houses for which certificates are required under the Customs and Inland Revenue Acts.
9. To inspect premises for which water certificates are required.
10. To make observations of smoke nuisances.
11. To inspect the shops, stalls and markets where food is sold on Saturday evenings and Sunday mornings.
12. To inquire respecting infectious diseases notified under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and under Orders of the Local Government Board.
13. To make inquiries respecting the infectious diseases (measles, etc.) notified by the teachers of the Public Elementary Schools.
14. To make inquiries as to the cause of failures to notify births under the Notification of Births Act, 1907.
15. To inspect the homes of verminous children notified by the London County Council as required by that body.
16. To make inquiry respecting persons notified under the Tuberculosis Order, 1913.
17. To supervise the disinfection of rooms, schools, etc., after the occurrance of an infectious disease in them.

This is a long tale of work, which, to do thoroughly, would require a considerable increase in the staff ; nevertheless, as much of it is done as can possibly be expected. There are certain inquiries or visits which must be made day by day, that is to say, those relating to the cases of infectious diseases that are notified by the medical profession, as well as those which are notified by the teachers of the schools and by other persons ; as must also, in most instances, the homes of the verminous school children. Much of this work could, and ought, to be done by women, who are in every way more suitable for it, and some day will be done by them in conjunction with other work relating to young life, which is certain to devolve on the sanitary authorities of this country, and for the proper performance of which it is expected they will get relief from imperial funds. At all events, as things are in Islington, and it is no exceptional place, it is not possible to make house to house inspections to the extent the Housing and Town Planning Act authorises, and which the Local Government Board anticipate should be done.

The Medical Officer of Health has no fault to find with the amount of work performed by District Inspectors, but he cannot close his eyes to the fact that they cannot do all the work devolving on them, especially that relating to house to house inspection as required by the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1910.

Altogether 62,447 inspections, visits, and calls were made by the inspectors in connection with the various branches of their work and these related to 6,356 separate premises.

The inspections included 83 to ice cream shops or places where it is made ; 1,043 to dairies and milkshops ; 370 to stables ; 1,114 to yards ; 84 to manure depots ; 185 to vacant land, passages, and courts ; 562 to public house urinals ; 37 to houses for which applications for Customs and Inland Revenue Act certificates were made ; and 45 to houses for which water certificates were required.

The details of the work performed in each inspector's district is set out in Table CX.

House to House Inspections.—These showed a decrease of 178 on the return for 1912. This was, however, through no fault of the staff, whose time, as already explained, was fully occupied in other directions, which demanded their daily attention. Altogether 732 inspections were made, as contrasted with 910 in the preceding year, and with 701 in 1912. It has

been pointed out in previous reports that work of this class has for many years been a feature of the Public Health Department, and, indeed, in this respect it has probably the best record in London. This is shown by the following statement, which is not now published for the first time.

The following is the statement alluded to in the preceding paragraph:—

Years.		House to House Inspections.	Years.		House to House Inspections.
1899	...	387	1907	...	1,696
1900	...	883	1908	...	1,202
1901	...	821	1909	...	783
1902	...	807	1910	...	934
1903	...	1,999	1911	...	701
1904	...	1,903	1912	...	910
1905	...	1,725	**1913**	...	**732**
1906	...	2,088			
				Total	17,571

These figures show that since 1899, 17,571 houses have been inspected systematically, that is from house to house; and they represent 47·7 per cent. of all the houses in the Borough, as ascertained at the census. This is a good record, but, good though it be, it does not meet the requirements of recent legislation.

Synopsis of the Inspectors' Work.—The following statement gives a brief synopsis of the district inspector's work in 1913:—

House to house inspections	732
Other inspections of dwelling houses	5,624
Re-inspections and calls made	52,277
Visits of inquiry *re* notifiable infectious diseases	2,171
„ school cases of „ ...	5,333
Butchers' shops, stalls, etc. (Saturday nights) ...	199
Ice cream shops and factories	83
Dairies and Milkshops	1,043
Stables and yards	1,484
Manure depôts	84
Certificates under the Customs and Inland Revenue Acts	37
Water certificates for newly erected houses or flats	45
Smoke observations	92

Notices Served.—There were 2,399 intimation notices served by the inspectors with respect to nuisances, of which, 1,277 were delivered personally and 1,122 by post. In 265 instances it became necessary, as the intimations had not been attended to, to report the nuisances to the Public Health Committee, who ordered statutory notices to be served, of which 53 were delivered personally and 212 by registered letter post.

Nuisances Discovered.—The subjoined statement shows some of the principal nuisances discovered, and, as it speaks for itself, both as to the character and utility of the work that has been carried out, requires no comment. It contrasts favourably with the records of previous years :—

HOUSES.	
Dirty	1,078
Damp	412
Out of repair	464
WATER CLOSETS.	
Foul	323
Without water supply ...	95
With deficient water supply...	251
Improperly constructed ...	247
Defective	216
Stopped	80
Improperly situated	24
Insufficient external ventilation	62
Insufficient in number ...	63
SOIL PIPES.	
Defective	49
Unventilated	47
Improperly ventilated ...	27
YARDS.	
Improperly paved	547
Dirty	73
Undrained	35
DRAINS.	
Foul	22
Defective	459
Chocked or stopped	239
Unventilated	114
OVERCROWDING	109
UNDERGROUND ROOMS	44
OTHER NUISANCES.	4,177
Total Nuisances ...	9,257

Smoke Nuisances.—Black smoke having been observed issuing from the chimneys of the undermentioned premises, notices were served on the owners of the businesses requiring its abatement.

Pianoforte Works, Corporation Street.
21, Lyon Street.
Mayfield Laundry, Gillespie Road.

Several other chimneys were also observed to give forth black smoke, but a call on the owner, or a letter, was sufficient to cause the abatement of the nuisances.

SYNOPSIS OF THE DISTRICT INSPECTORS' SANITARY WORK FROM 1891 to 1913 (23 years).

Houses inspected and visited	1,255,312
Drains constructed	20,763
„ improved and repaired	20,627
„ traps fixed	105,083
Water closets, pan, trap, etc., supplied	21,748
„ pan and trap only, supplied ...	22,164
„ water only, supplied	9,755
Soil pipe, defective, renewed or remedied	4,268
„ insufficiently ventilated, fully ventilated ...	3,669
„ unventilated, ventilation supplied ...	6,048
Dust bins, provided	21,233
„ repaired	4,066
Surface drainage, constructed	12,066
„ relaid	26,116
Water supply, new cisterns provided	4,340
„ cisterns repaired and cleansed ...	13,067
„ new supply	8,779
Houses generally repaired	12,902
„ cleansed	24,836
„ ventilated	14,002
Other improvements	152,101
Total improvements	507,663

TABLE CX.

Showing summary of **Sanitary Work** *from* **Inspectors' reports** *for the Year* **1913.**

	DISTRICTS.														TOTALS.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
House to House Inspections ..	193	11	97	48	4	6	172	44	7	31	47	1	19	52	732
Other premises inspected	419	556	252	516	210	258	336	435	441	319	574	398	419	491	5624
Re-inspections, Calls made, etc. ..	3673	3785	3752	3941	2880	2467	4027	4313	3545	3262	3724	3419	4467	5022	52277
Ice Cream Factories inspected ..	6	2	18	..	1	..	22	8	1	15	7	..	..	3	83
Dairies and Milkshops ,, ..	105	43	94	114	102	31	98	41	129	70	65	41	51	59	1043
Stables ,, ..	38	11	15	23	124	34	19	6	29	11	5	..	36	19	370
Yards ,, ..	26	65	302	86	71	151	95	4	57	36	21	22	116	62	1114
Manure Depôts ,, ..	82	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	84
Vacant land, Passages and Courts inspected	44	4	18	4	..	9	14	..	..	34	1	2	41	14	185
Urinals attached to P.H.'s inspected	20	32	41	41	172	64	44	6	2	80	26	12	3	19	562
Premises (*re* Certificate Customs and Inland Revenue Acts) inspected	..	2	..	4	4	11	..	1	1	..	13	..	..	1	37
Premises (*re* Water Certificates) inspected	..	5	..	..	..	19	1	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	45
Visits *re* Sale of Food and Drugs Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smoke observations	1	23	1	6	1	2	8	2	6	6	6	23	5	2	92
Shops, Stalls and Markets (Saturday evening)	16	15	13	12	11	13	15	17	17	14	19	10	14	13	199
Total Inspections and calls ..	4623	4554	4603	4795	3580	3066	4851	4877	4255	3878	4508	3928	5172	5757	62447
NOTICES SERVED.															
Intimation—Personally	163	11	68	152	51	11	105	36	81	101	120	75	77	226	1277
By Post	9	12	40	182	5	.	257	231	19	7	17	36	79	228	1122
Statutory—Personally	2	..	1	10	..	2	2	..	7	3	5	2	5	14	53
By Post	13	15	2	35	9	7	11	19	9	10	13	24	14	49	212
IMPROVEMENTS.															
Drains—															
Constructed	5	..	1	3	2	1	4	..	2	3	..	5	..	1	27
Re-constructed	12	44	26	39	18	12	27	36	16	31	12	19	57	25	374
Repaired	21	14	21	25	8	4	27	12	34	28	16	14	33	37	294
Ventilated	6	33	6	34	16	7	15	19	9	27	6	9	40	21	248
Gully and other traps fixed ..	94	230	57	219	114	34	186	152	75	153	34	113	214	162	1837
Urinals—Water supplied, cleansed	2	1	8	5	3	3	4	..	1	8	3	8	1	12	59
Cesspools—Abolished	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Water Closets—															
W.C. erected with pan, trap and water supply	1	6	2	7	5	1	5	1	2	2	..	2	1	1	36
Pan and trap only provided ..	29	64	15	64	30	15	55	48	28	67	28	57	67	60	627
Water supply provided	19	29	18	21	22	4	31	7	21	26	33	19	24	68	342
Ventilated	5	3	3	3	2	..	3	6	..	14	..	2	11	22	74
Position altered	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
Dust Bins—Provided	124	89	52	102	59	12	117	138	87	104	88	68	49	144	1233
Repaired	2	..	6	1	3	..	6	..	2	..	4	..	..	4	28
Areas—constructed	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	9
Yards—Paved	6	2	13	14	..	8	62	24	19	5	2	2	12	9	178
Re paved	63	73	22	99	30	7	100	27	61	80	44	93	67	95	861
Sinks—provided	8	12	8	42	5	2	15	8	16	23	17	20	25	27	228
Domestic Water Supply—															
Cisterns provided	1	..	..	1	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Cisterns repaired and cleansed ..	25	12	50	39	7	8	68	8	17	23	31	14	14	48	364
Water Supply provided to dwelling house	8	9	5	9	5	1	6	41	11	24	3	5	7	6	140
Water supply provided to tenement house	12	10	2	18	3	2	6	2	29	28	14	13	4	32	175
Other Improvements—															
Rooms cleansed and limewashed	262	69	146	209	75	54	309	113	186	142	310	223	131	340	2569
Walls and passages repaired, cleansed and limewashed ..	90	21	41	83	7	6	27	36	36	67	82	54	43	165	758
Floor space ventilated	6	5	9	32	..	10	55	21	3	23	12	21	19	25	241
Floors repaired	15	11	12	41	7	6	12	16	24	32	26	49	43	45	339
Roofs repaired	43	37	13	73	6	9	71	25	36	31	35	29	21	47	476
Overcrowding abated	4	1	..	6	..	1	9	..	2	6	2	7	6	14	58
Illegal use of underground Rooms for sleeping discontinued	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	3	2	2	..	..	8	19
Other Improvements, or Nuisances abated	132	123	79	229	43	48	114	81	111	133	118	185	171	357	1924
Rooms Disinfected	276	207	308	236	214	37	89	103	92	165	144	42	256	214	2383
Total Improvements ..	1271	1107	923	1656	684	294	1426	928	924	1249	1066	1073	1322	1989	15912
Total Premises Improved .	598	416	396	603	277	95	463	363	349	426	523	309	421	628	5867

TABLE CXI.

Giving a Summary of the **Nuisances discovered by the District Sanitary Inspectors** *during the Four Quarters and for the Year* 1913, *for the abatement of which notices were served.*

	NUISANCES.	QUARTERS.				
		1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	The Year.
1.	The house or part of the house in a dirty condition	279	326	245	228	1,078
2.	,, ,, in a damp condition	171	90	72	79	412
3.	,, in a dilapidated condition	131	125	115	93	464
4.	The inlet of surface drain improperly trapped	7	12	14	12	45
5.	The water-closet so foul as to be a nuisance	75	89	87	72	323
6.	,, ,, without a water supply	20	26	34	15	95
7.	,, ,, with a deficient supply of water	51	75	67	58	251
8.	,, ,, improperly constructed so as to be a nuisance ..	61	75	63	48	247
9.	,, ,, so defective as to be a nuisance	49	58	52	57	216
10.	,, ,, stopped	18	24	17	21	80
11.	,, ,, placed in an improper position	2	10	4	8	24
12.	Insufficient external ventilation to water-closets	22	11	15	14	62
13.	Insufficient water-closet accommodation	10	20	14	19	63
14.	The soil pipe defective	12	10	7	20	49
15.	,, unventilated	9	12	16	10	47
16.	,, improperly ventilated	6	8	7	6	27
17.	The yard in a condition injurious to health by reason of the want of proper paving	204	124	103	116	547
18.	The yard dirty	29	15	15	14	73
19.	,, undrained	10	9	4	12	35
20.	A gully trap improperly placed within the house	32	26	23	27	108
21.	The waste pipe of sink directly connected with the drain	6	9	13	3	31
22.	,, ,, improperly trapped	1	3	6	4	14
23.	,, ,, untrapped	134	127	83	104	448
24.	,, of lavatory directly connected with the drain	..	3	..	1	4
25.	,, ,, improperly trapped	1	..	1	1	3
26.	,, ,, untrapped	3	9	9	8	29
27.	,, of bath directly connected with the drain	1	2	3	2	8
28.	,, ,, improperly trapped	..	..	..	..	..
29.	,, ,, untrapped	5	11	5	6	27
30.	The water cistern so foul as to be a nuisance	71	65	56	60	252
31.	,, ,, being without a close fitting cover	101	82	70	67	320
32.	,, ,, being placed in an improper position	22	12	15	24	73
33.	,, ,, defective	14	6	3	5	28

TABLE CXI.—*continued.*

NUISANCES.	QUARTERS.				
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	The Year.
34. An accumulation or deposit of refuse injurious to health, by reason of the want of a proper dustbin or ashpit	41	38	65	83	227
35. The dustbin or ashpit defective	285	275	225	324	1,109
36. ,, ,, placed in an improper position	..	1	1	..	2
37. The drain foul	5	3	6	8	22
38. ,, defective	133	117	88	121	459
39 ,, choked or stopped	61	52	61	65	239
40. ,, unventilated	26	43	26	19	114
41. The rain-water pipe in direct communication with the drain	12	21	17	13	63
42. ,, ,, in direct communication with the soil-pipe	3	..	..	2	5
43. ,, ,, defective	55	42	41	40	178
44. The water supply used for domestic purposes connected with the cistern which is used for flushing the W.C.	..	1	1	..	2
45. The house without a proper water supply	69	60	61	60	250
46. The roof defective	82	83	102	98	365
47. The guttering defective	52	38	39	64	193
48. The area improperly paved	17	6	11	7	41
49. ,, dirty	8	6	4	5	23
50. ,, undrained	1	7	1	1	10
51. The paving of the washhouse defective	21	21	18	11	71
52. The back addition walls defective	..	..	..	..	..
53. The want of a proper manure receptacle	1	2	..	2	5
54. The bakehouse walls dirty	..	..	..	..	..
55. An animal kept in such a manner as to be a nuisance	16	11	12	17	56
56. The house or part of a house so overcrowded as to be injurious or dangerous to the health of the inmates	21	32	30	26	109
57. An underground room occupied as a dwelling contrary to the provisions of the Act	11	16	5	12	44
58. A tent, van, shed or similar structure used for human habitation which is in such a state as to be injurious or dangerous to the health of the inmates	..	..	..	..	..
59. The space below floor in the basement or ground floor being unventilated	7	11	16	5	39
60. The space below floor in the basement or ground floor being improperly or insufficiently ventilated	50	32	35	31	148
All Nuisances	2,534	2,392	2,103	2,228	9,257

Table CXII.

Giving a Summary of the **Sanitary Work** *performed by the* **District Inspectors** *in* 1913.

Inspections.	Quarters.				The Year.
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	
House to House Inspections ..	286	236	140	70	732
Number of Houses Inspected ..	1,154	1,297	1,392	1,781	5,624
Re-inspections, Calls made, &c. ..	14,048	14,236	10,187	13,806	52,277
Total Visits	15,488	15,769	11,719	15,657	58,633
Visits to Ice Cream Factories ..	..	54	29	..	83
Do. Dairies and Milkshops ..	253	287	258	245	1,043
Do. Stables and Yards	460	396	329	299	1,484
Do. Manure Depôts	24	23	16	21	84
Do. Vacant Land Passages and Courts	54	41	29	61	185
Do. Urinals attached to P.H.'s	135	151	118	158	562
Do. Under Customs and Inland Revenue Acts	26	..	..	11	37
Do. re Water Certificates ..	2	4	9	30	45
Do. Shops and Stalls on Saturday Nights	47	49	50	53	199
Do. Sale of Food and Drugs Act	..	..	..	..	..
Smoke Observations	26	31	26	9	92
All Inspections, Visits, &c.	16,515	16,805	12,583	16,544	62,447

REMOVAL OF DUST.

The removal of dust or household refuse and sweepings is a very important item in the work which is necessary to be done to assure healthy homes for the people, and, therefore, in modern days every sanitary authority looks upon it as of the utmost moment. Indeed, of late years very strong opinions have been expressed by sanitarians, with whom the Medical Officer of Health is in entire agreement, that it should not be allowed to accumulate in a house for more than three or four days, in other words that it should be removed twice in every week. Of course, in some houses where the refuse, especially that made in the kitchen, is day by day destroyed, such removal would be a work of supererogation; but frequent and sometimes daily removals are necessary from some places, particularly from restaurants or places where food is prepared.

The Horse and Depôt Department has of late years made very considerable advances in this respect, and, on the whole, it must be said that it gets through the work in a satisfactory manner. Indeed, this is clearly indicated in the returns for the year wherein the Medical Officer of Health finds that the number of applications to have dust removed from premises numbered only 32, which is the lowest record hitherto known in Islington. How different this is to that which obtained 20 years ago when (in 1893) they numbered 4,986, and prior to that were as high as 10,138. This is truly a marvellous change.

The particulars for each year since 1891 are as follows:—

	Applications to Remove Dust.		Applications to Remove Dust.
1891	10,138	1903	152
1892	9,964	1904	116
1893	4,986	1905	89
1894	4,506	1906	58
1895	4,596	1907	55
1896	4,245	1908	64
1897	312	1909	67
1898	303	1910	44
1899	262	1911	52
1900	234	1912	47
1901	157	**1913**	**32**
1902	198		

Dust Receptacles Provided.—During the year 1,393 dust receptacles were provided, while 45 were repaired.

TABLE CXIII.

Summary of **Applications for the Removal of Dust** *during the Year* 1913.

WARD.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year.	Number of Assessments Michaelmas, 1913.	Number of Applications to every 100 Assessments.
1	1	—	3	1	5	4,951	0·101
2	—	1	2	—	3	4,833	0·062
3	—	—	3	—	3	4,517	0·066
4	1	—	1	—	2	5,513	0·036
5	1	—	—	2	3	5,741	0·052
6	2	3	2	2	9	4,145	0·217
7	—	1	1	—	2	4,033	0·049
8	—	—	—	1	1	2,735	0·037
9	—	1	1	—	2	2,987	0·067
10	—	—	1	—	1	3,561	0·028
11	—	—	1	—	1	4,601	0·022
Totals ...	5	6	15	6	32	47,617	0·067

STATE OF PAUPERISM IN THE BOROUGH.

The number of paupers relieved weekly in the Borough continues to decrease, for in 1913 they averaged 9,399 as contrasted with 10,131 in 1912; with 9,553 in 1911; and with 10,773 in 1910. They are still above the average (8,862) of the years 1899-1912, the particulars of which are as follows:—

The following statement shows the average number of people relieved in each week of the last 14 years:—

1899	6,854	per week relieved.
1900	6,956	,,
1901	7,327	,,
1902	7,668	,,
1903	8,004	,,
1904	8,086	,,
1905	9,224	,,
1906	9,069	,,
1907	9,599	,,
1908	10,349	,,
1909	10,476	,,
1910	10,773	,,
1911	9,553	,,
1912	10,131	,,
Average	8,862	,,
1913	**9,399**	,,

Indoor Paupers.—The average number relieved each week was 4,780 or 250 less than the average which obtained in the preceding year, and as contrasted with a weekly average of 4,469 in the decennium 1903-1912.

Outdoor Paupers.—On an average 4,619 persons were relieved in each week, as compared with 5,101 in 1912, with 4,579 in 1911, and with a decennial weekly average of 5,057. Of these paupers, the average number of adults was 2,768, and of children under 16 years of age 1,851.

Vagrants.—No vagrants were relieved, as the wards were closed in January, 1909.

Children Boarded out.—On a weekly average, these numbered 100 as compared with 99 in the preceding year. They were also 18 less than the decennial weekly average of the years 1903-12.

Table CXIV.

Showing the State of **Pauperism in the Borough** *during the years 1903-1912 and 1913.*

Years.	Average number Relieved during each week.							Death-rates.
	Indoor Paupers, Adults and Children.	Outdoor Paupers.		Totals Out-door.	Totals. All paupers relieved, cols. 2 & 5.	Vagrants Relieved.	Children Boarded out.	
		Adults.	Children under 16.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1903	3,879	2,739	1,386	4,125	8,004	17	127	14·52
1904	3,622	3,069	1,395	4,464	8,086	65	122	15·74
1905	4,295	3,302	1,627	4,929	9,224	58	126	14·93
1906	4,189	3,335	1,545	4,880	9,069	12	134	15·26
1907	4,261	3,556	1,782	5,338	9,599	75	135	15·38
1908	4,558	3,752	2,039	5,791	10,349	13	125	13·93
1909	4,864	3,649	1,963	5,612	10,476	Wards closed	107	14·96
1910	5,017	3,721	2,035	5,755	10,773	,,	106	13·79
1911	4,974	2,573	2,006	4,579	9,553	No Wards	102	14·87
1912	5,030	2,937	2,164	5,101	10,131	,,	99	14·34
Average	4,469	3,263	1,794	5,057	9,526	24	118	14·80
1913	**4,780**	**2,768**	**1,851**	**4,619**	**9,399**	No Wards	**100**	**15·15**

Table CXV.

Showing the State of **Pauperism in the Borough** *during the year* 1913.

Quarters.	Average number Relieved during each week.							Death rates.
	Indoor Paupers, Adults and Children.	Outdoor Paupers.		Totals.	Totals corresponding periods 1912	Vagrants Relieved.	Children Boarded out.	
		Adults.	Children under 16.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1st Qr.	5,131	3,052	2,226	10,409	10,395	No Wards.	104	18·36
2nd ,,	4,778	2,789	1,902	9,469	9,369		102	14·83
3rd ,,	4,560	2,651	1,672	8,883	9,886		99	12·20
4th ,,	4,652	2,581	1,602	8,835	10,378		96	15·20
TheYear	4,780	2,768	1,851	9,399	10,131	—	100	15·15

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

These houses are controlled by the London County Council under by-laws which give that body powers of inspection both by day and night. They are licensed annually, and therefore their keepers or owners are more amenable to control, and obey the by-laws more carefully than do the owners of any other class of lodgings.

They number 46 in Islington, of which 36 are licensed for men, 8 for women, and 2 for married couples.

TABLE CXVI.

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

Situation of Premises.	Authorized No. of Lodgers	Sex of Lodgers. M = Men. W = Women. MC = Married Couples.	Name of Licensee.
36, Ball's Pond Road	27	M.	Wm. Norman.
14, 16, Barnsbury Street	51	M.	Ellen Maples.
18, 20 & 22, Barnsbury Street ..	91	M.	,,
35, Campbell Road	27	W.	Wm. John Cragg
37 & 39, Campbell Road	61	M.	,,
10 & 12, Campbell Road	52	M.	Hugh Hersey.
180, Caledonian Road	51	M.	Mrs. Finetta Jefcoate.
13 & 14, Duncan Terrace	63	W.	B. Jaffa.
155, Englefield Road	64	M.	Wm. Jno. Cragg.
1 & 3, Eden Grove	107	M.	Lewis Henry Levy.
87, Essex Road..	52	M.	Jas. Shuttleworth, Jun.
89, Essex Road..	35	M.	,,
8, Flower's Mews	72	M.	Mrs. Finetta Jefcoate.
104 & 106, George's Road	30	W.	Robert Wm. Maples.
68, George's Road	38	W.	Ellen Maples.
1, Gordon Place, Highgate Hill ..	5	M.	George Willis.
2, Gordon Place	5	M.	,,
3, Gordon Place	5	M.	,,
4, Gordon Place	10	M.	,,
5, Gordon Place	10	M.	,,
6, Gordon Place	9	M.	,,
7, Gordon Place	9	M.	,,
13, Gordon Place	9	M.	,,
29, Halton Road, and 1a, Allen Street	52	M.	Mrs. Mary Jane Somerville.
29, Hornsey Road	88	M.	Sidney Allen.
8A, Hornsey Street	48	M.	Rev. Wilson Carlile.
10, Milton Place	22	M.	Lewis Henry Levy
4 & 6, Queensland Road	34	M.	Margaret Jones.
8 & 10, Queensland Road	18	M.C.	,,
23 & 25, Queensland Road	28	W.	,,
160 & 162, St. James' Road	67	M.	Arthur Willie Horsley
235a, Upper Street	37	M.	Hugh Hersey.
128, York Road	20	M.	Hugh Hersey.

ARTISANS' AND OTHER DWELLINGS.

These include houses and blocks of houses in which the artizan classes mostly reside, although some are occupied by clerks and persons employed in non-manual labour.

During the year only one block was added to those already in the Borough in which there are now some 443 dwellings, containing 5,117 separate flats or tenements.

Two years ago the Medical Officer of Health drew attention to the fact that some of the older buildings were not so fully occupied as in former days, partly because of their structure, partly because of their deterioration, and partly because their sanitary accommodation was not so good as that which the more modern erections contained ; and also because there is less light and less household conveniences, such as food cupboards, in them.

WARD.	Name of Dwellings.	Where situated.	No. of Blocks.	No. of separate Dwellings.
Tufnell	Wessex Buildings	Wedmore Street	3	225
,, ..	*Lincoln House	Dartmouth Park Hill ..	1	6
,, ..	*Suffolk House	,, ,, ..	1	6
,, ..	*Durham House	,, ,, ..	1	3
,, ..	*Carlisle House	,, ,, ..	1	6
,, ..	*No. 46 and 48, Dartmouth Park Hill	,, ,, ..	2	12
,, ..	*Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, Wyndham Mansions ..	Wyndham Crescent ..	1	30
,, ..	*Nos. 17, 18 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29, Cathcart Hill ..	Junction Road	1	78
,, ..	*Roydon Mansions ..	,, ...	1	3
,, ..	*Manor Mansions	Holloway Road	2	10
,, ..	*Hargrave Mansions ..	Hargrave Road	10	60
,, ..	*St. John's Park Mansions	Pemberton Gardens ..	8	64
,, ..	*Nos. 18, 21 and 26, Pemberton Gardens	Holloway Road	3	7
,, ..	*Fulford Mansions.. ..	Fairmead Road	2	14
,, ..	*10, St. John's Park ..	Holloway Road	1	3
,, ..	*47, Hargrave Park ..	Junction Road	1	3
,, ..	*Nos. 49 to 67, Hargrave Park	,, ,, ...	10	30
Upper Holloway	*Albermarle Mansions ..	Holloway Road	3	24
,, ..	Whitehall Mansions ..	Archway Road	1	30
,, ..	Elthorne House	Elthorne Road	1	6
,, ..	*Elthorne Mansions ..	,, ,, ...	1	12
,, ..	*Nos. 34, 36, 38, 40, and 42, Dresden Road	Dresden Road	5	15
,, ..	*Nos. 27, 29, and 31, Cheverton Road	Cheverton Road	3	9
,, ..	Nos. 221 to 259, Hornsey Road	Hornsey Road	38	114
,, ..	Nos. 269 to 283, Hornsey Road	,, ,, ...	8	16
,, ..	*473, Hornsey Road ..	,, ,, ...	1	3
Tollington ..	Nos. 83 and 85, Alsen Road	,, ,, ...	2	8
,, ..	*Turle Mansions	Wray Crescent	1	11
,, ..	*St. Mark's Mansions ..	Tollington Park	4	16
,, ..	*Tollington Park, Nos. 14, 16,20, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30	,, ,, ...	8	16
,, ..	*Albert Mansions	Crouch Hill	1	12
,, ..	*Brambledown Mansions..	,, ...	1	12
,, ..	*Hanley House	Hanley Road	1	9
,, ..	*Grenville Road, Nos. 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38 ..	Hornsey Road	6	12
Lower Holloway	Queen's Arms Buildings ..	North Road	1	63
,, ..	City Arms Buildings ..	North Road	1	63
,, ..	Camden Dwellings ..	York Road	1	44
,, ..	60, George's Road ..	Holloway Road	1	8

* These flat tenements are occupied by the better middle-class people.

ARTISANS AND OTHER DWELLINGS—*continued.*

WARD.	Name of Dwellings	Where situated.	No. of Blocks.	No. of separate Dwellings.
Lower Holloway	North London Cottages ..	Market Road	1	8
,, ..	*Crown Mansions	Liverpool Road	2	24
,, ..	Crown Mansions	Paradise Passage, Liverpool Road	1	10
,, ..	St. James's Mansions ..	St. James's Road	1	6
,, ..	Pleasant Buildings ..	York Road	3	27
,, ..	Edinburgh Place	Brewery Road	2	45
,, ..	Aberdeen Place	Brewery Road	2	35
,, ..	Anchor Dwellings	,, ...	2	15
,, ..	*Nos. 24, 34 & 33, Arundel Square	Offord Road	3	12
,, ..	*Loraine Mansions	Widdenham Road ..	38	160
,, ..	*Morgan Mansions ..	Holloway Road	8	64
,, ..	L.C.C. Dwellings ..	Caledonian Road		
	Burns	.. ..	1	30
	Scott	.. ..	1	30
	Wallace	.. ..	1	70
	Knox	.. ..	1	66
	Bruce	.. ..	1	76
Highbury ..	Lorne Buildings	Benwell Road	4	26
,, ..	Holloway House	Hornsey Road	1	6
,, ..	Highbury House	,, ...	1	6
,, ..	Hatton House	,, ...	1	6
,, ..	Drayton House	,, ...	1	6
,, ..	Ingram House	,, ...	1	6
,, ..	23, Hornsey Road	,, ...	1	3
,, ..	25, Hornsey Road	,, ...	1	3
,, ..	27, Hornsey Road	,, ...	1	3
,, ..	*York House	Highbury Crescent ..	1	24
,, ..	*Thane Mansions	Thane Villas	1	10
,, ..	*Walton House	Thane Villas	1	10
,, ..	*Wilmington House	Highbury Crescent ..	1	8
,, ..	*Nos. 1 and 2, Fieldway Houses	Fieldway Crescent ..	2	16
,, ..	*17, Highbury Crescent ..	Highbury ..	1	8
,, ..	*Nos. 1 to 16, Aberdeen Court	Aberdeen Park	2	16
,, ..	*Nos. 1 to 6 Durham House	Fieldway Crescent ..	1	6
,, ..	* ,, 1 to 6 Westmoreland House	,, ,, .. .	1	6
,, ..	*Nos. 1 to 6 Highbury Gardens	Highbury Crescent ..	1	6
,, ..	*3, Highbury Hill	Highbury	1	5
,, ..	*15, Highbury Crescent ..	Highbury	1	4
,, ..	*16, ,, ,, ..	,, ..	1	4
,, ..	*55, Highbury Park ..	Highbury	1	10
,, ..	*61, Highbury Park ..	,, ...	1	5
,, ..	*Nos. 1 to 3, Hamilton Road	,, ..	1	3
,, ..	60, Holloway Road ..	Holloway	1	3
,, ..	*Newington Green Mansions	Newington Green	1	43
,, ..	*Manhattan Mansions ..	Holloway Road	1	32
Thornhill ..	Beaconsfield Buildings ..	East Street	3	475
,, ..	Clarence Terrace	Rufford Street	1	53
,, ..	Carlton House	Stanmore Street	1	15
,, ..	Pembroke House	,, ...	1	15
Barnsbury ..	Cloudesley Mansions ..	Cloudesley Place	2	12
,, ..	Stonefield Mansions ..	Cloudesley Square ..	1	12
,, ..	Oatlands House	Upper Park Street ..	1	12
,, ..	Ashley House	,, ...	1	12

* These flat tenements are occupied by the better middle class people

ARTISANS AND OTHER DWELLINGS—*continued.*

WARD.	Name of Dwellings.	Where situated.	No. of Blocks.	No. of separate Dwellings.
Barnsbury ..	Halliford House	Upper Park Street ..	1	12
,, ..	Thanet House	,, ...	1	15
,, ..	Thornhill Houses	Thornhill Road	5	84
,, ..	Arvon House	Offord Road	1	10
,, ..	Buckland House	,, ...	1	10
,, ..	33A & 33B, Thornhill Road	Barnsbury	1	2
,, ..	Colne House	Offord Road	1	8
,, ..	Bures House	,, ...	1	8
,, ..	371, Liverpool Road ..	Barnsbury	1	4
,, ..	1 and 2, Heathcote House	Barnsbury Square.. ..	1	2
St. Mary's ..	Albert Mansions	Liverpool Road	1	8
,, ..	Liverpool Buildings ..	Liverpool Road	26	276
,, ..	Essex House	Essex Road..	1	13
,, ..	Anson House	,, ...	1	8
,, ..	Thatched House Buildings	,, ...	1	8
,, ..	Bampton House	Pleasant Place	1	10
,, ..	Catton House	,, ...	1	10
,, ..	Tiverton House	,, ...	1	10
,, ..	Dawlish House	,, ...	1	10
,, ..	Fowler House	Halton Road	1	10
,, ..	Arundel House	,, ...	1	10
,, ..	Brookfield House	,, ...	1	4
,, ..	Worcester House	Astey's Row	1	10
,, ..	Lincoln House	Astey's Row	1	10
,, ..	Carleton House	Cross Street	1	6
,, ..	Devonshire House.. ..	,, ...	1	10
,, ..	Dagmar House	Dagmar Terrace	1	16
,, ..	Tufnell House	Pleasant Place	1	10
,, ..	Nos. 9 to 23 (inclusive), Pleasant Place	Essex Road	14	42
,, ..	Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Carleton Terrace	Halton Road	5	15
,, ..	No. 7, Astey's Row ..	Essex Road	1	4
,, ..	Nos. 1,2,3, Clarence Houses	,, ,, ...	1	4
,, ..	York House	,, ,, ...	1	4
,, ..	Canonbury Avenue ..	Canonbury Road	17	148
,, ..	Lewis' Trust Buildings ..	Liverpool Road	6	323
Canonbury ..	Ebenezer Buildings ..	Rotherfield Street	5	36
,, ..	*1 to 6, Wallace Gardens	Wallace Road	3	6
,, ..	*7 to 15 Wallace Gardens	,, ,, ...	5	9
,, ..	*Canonbury Mansions ..	Canonbury Place	1	5
St. Peter's ..	Palmerston Buildings ..	City Garden Row	3	72
,, ..	Torren's Buildings ..	Torren's Street	6	83
,, ..	Myddelton Buildings ..	High Street	5	80
,, ..	Albany Cottages	Popham Street	1	98
,, ..	Cornwall Cottages ..	,, ...	1	94
,, ..	Edinburgh Cottages ..	,, ...	1	86
,, ..	Queen's Cottages	,, ...	1	86
,, ..	Quinn Buildings	,, ...	13	240
,, ..	Peabody Buildings ..	Greenman Street	10	294
,, ..	Dibden Street Buildings ..	Dibden Street	4	32
,, ..	Pickering Street Buildings	Pickering Street	11	83
,, ..	Nos. 10A, 11A, 12A, 13A, Norfolk Street	Essex Road	2	6
,, ..	Nos. 16, to 30, Norfolk Street	,, ,, ...	15	30
,, ..	Nos. 141 to 147, Shepperton Road	New North Road	4	12
			443	5,117

* These flat tenements are occupied by the better middle-class people.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, Etc., ACT, 1909.

In a general Order made under Section 17 (1) of this Act, the duties of the local authorities and their officers are duly set forth, and as these duties are very important, it is necessary that the Council should have the Regulation before them. They are to be found in the Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1911, page 287.

Particulars as to houses dealt with under the Housing and Town Planning Act 1909, *Sec.* 17.

Property.	Closing Order made.	Closing Order determined.	Demolition Order made.	Demolition completed by Owner.
	1910.	**1910.**		
48 Queensland Rd.	18th November		19th Jan. 1912	1st March, 1912
50 ,,	,,		,,	,,
52 ,,	,,		,,	,,
54 ,,	,,		,,	,,
10 Henshall Street	,,	9th June 1911		
12 ,,	,,	,,		
14 ,,	,,	,,		
16 ,,	,,	—		
27 Orchard Street	,,	9th June 1911		
29 ,,	,,	,,		
	1911.	**1911.**		
1 Rice Place ..	2nd February	17th Nov. 1911		
2 ,, ..	,,	,,		
3 ,, ..	,,	,,		
4 ,, ..	,,	,,		
5 ,, ..	,,	,,		
6 ,, ..	,,	,,		
7 ,, ..	,,	,,		
8 ,, ..	,,	,,		
1 Bratton Street	,,	6th Oct. 1911		
3 ,,	,,	17th Nov. 1911		
5 ,,	,,	6th Oct. 1911		
7 ,,	,,	17th Nov. 1911		
9 ,,	,,	,,		
11 ,,	,,	,,		
13 ,,	,,	6th Oct. 1911		
15 ,,	,,	,,		
8 Hope Place ..	,,	17th Nov. 1911		
	1912.	**1912.**		
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7 Elliott's Place	19th January	—	4th October, 1912	April, 1913
1, 2, 3 Providence Row	4th October	—	—	February, 1913
242 PentonvilleRd.	,,	—	—	—
244A ,,	,,	—	—	—
	1913.			
3, 4 & 5, Queen's Head Cottages	6th June	—	3rd April, 1914	
37, Colebrooke Row	No order made	—		October 1913. Acquired by L.C.C. for erection of School by owner.
38 ,,	,,	—		
40 ,,	,,	—		
*41 ,,	,,	(Premises put into habitable condition		
25, Poole's Park..	6th June			
27 ,,	,,			
29 ,,	,,			
31 ,,	,,			
†31, Dorinda Street	No order made			
†33 ,,	,,			
†35 ,,	,,			
1, Sherborne Mews	6th June			

* This house was inspected under the provisions of Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, but the owner put it into a habitable state, when he discovered that a Closing Order would be made by the Council.

† These houses changed ownership before a closing order was made and the new owner at once put them into habitable repair.

PART V.

FOOD.

INSPECTION OF FOOD
AND
THE PLACES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED.

THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD
AND
THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ADULTERATION ACTS.

WATER SUPPLY

INSPECTION OF FOOD.

This duty is undertaken by Inspector Wilkinson, who has long held the certificate of an Inspector of Meat. His work during the year has, as usual, resulted in preventing the sale of much unsound or diseased meat which might otherwise have found its way to the public. For some years past the quantity of food dealt with by him, and which was subsequently destroyed, has ranged annually from two to four tons, but this by no means represents the amount of undesirable food stuffs that would have been foisted on the public if there had been no inspector. A signal example of this is the manner in which the slaughter of cows has been driven from the Borough, where in 1900 668 were killed for human food, and in 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913 none. The trade in these used-up and emaciated animals, so far as Islington is concerned, has gone, and, let it be hoped, never to return. This is due chiefly to the rigid inspection that was made of the carcases by the Meat Inspectors, Mr. Wilkinson and, to a certain extent, his predecessor, Mr. Young. The consignees of these animals found that, owing to the close inspection the cows were subjected to, which resulted in so many of the carcases being wholly or in part condemned, it did not pay them to send such animals to Islington to be slaughtered.

Unsound Food.—The total weight of the unsound food dealt with by the inspector was 3 tons 9 cwt. 2 qrs. 13 lbs., as contrasted with 2 tons 5 cwt. 2 qrs. 5 lbs. in 1912. The chief item was meat and butchers' offal, of which 1 ton 11 cwt. 2 qrs. 13 lbs. were destroyed. The other articles of food surrendered or seized consisted of fish, vegetables, fruit, eggs, condensed milk, meat and fish pasties, to which the inspector makes special allusion in his report.

The seizure of ox tongues, infected with foot and mouth disease, is so unusual an occurrence that it is well the facts, as reported to the Public Health Committee, should be placed on permanent record here.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Public Health Committee.
Mr. Chairman, Alderman and Councillors,

Surrender of Ox Tongues.

I have to report that on the 24th February last a further quantity of ox tongues were surrendered by a packing firm to Inspector Wilkinson,

with whom they had first communicated. It appears that the mucous membranes were, like those of the other tongues reported to you at the meeting on the 24th February, blistered, and discoloured in parts. In the present instance Inspector Wilkinson, to whom credit is due, noticed that there was also a brown or chocolate discolouration on the flesh underneath the blisters, and he therefore brought a number of the tongues to me for examination. On seeing them I came to the conclusion, after a careful inspection, that the blisters were pathological and not the result of freezing. I, therefore, had them sent to Dr. Macfadden, the Medical Inspector for Foods at the Local Government Board, with a request that he might get them examined; and he thereupon forwarded them to the Royal Veterinary College, where the Veterinary Surgeons, having examined them, arrived at the conclusion that these blisters and pathological marks were caused by foot and mouth disease. They thereupon communicated with the Board of Agriculture.

Some of you will recollect that some three or four years ago a consignment of tongues from America showed certain marks of blistering, and that at that time I communicated with the United States officials, including Dr. Wray, their expert on animal foods in London, who informed me that such blisters were frequently to be found on frozen tongues. As the experts at the Veterinary College were in agreement with this opinion, the tongues were, of course, passed as fit for human consumption. In the present case, however,—although to anyone casually observing them the blisters appeared similar to those on the American tongues,—there was the brown staining, already alluded to, on some of them, and as I have already stated, it was this discolouration, together with a cicitrization around some of the blisters which induced me to send them to the Local Government Board for further examination.

The Board of Agriculture seem deeply interested in the matter, and are making the very fullest inquiries, the result of which will, no doubt, be communicated to me later.

If their suspicion that this is foot and mouth disease should prove to be correct, your officials will have revealed a mode of entry of this disease into the country which has hitherto been unsuspected.

I trust that my efforts in this matter may be the means of throwing some light on the mysterious cases of this disease in England, which have recently occurred.

I am,

Your faithful servant,
A. E. HARRIS,
Medical Officer of Health.

TOWN HALL,
ISLINGTON, N.
10*th March*, 1913.

The subsequent information received by the Medical Officer of Health showed that the Veterinary Surgeons of the Royal College and those of the Board of Agriculture were in agreement that the blisters and pathological marks on the tongue were really ulcers, the result of foot and mouth disease. This hitherto unsuspected source of the introduction of this terrible disease into England was a great surprise to Veterinarians, as it pointed to another possible way by which infection might be conveyed into this country, viz., by the packing cases in which the tongues arrived from abroad and which when empty become scattered throughout the country. In this particular instance the tongues had come from Siberia. It is no surprise, therefore, to find that the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries immediately issued the following order :—

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

Dated 15*th April*, 1913.

IMPORTATION (RAW TONGUES) ORDER OF 1913.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1911, any of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :

DISINFECTION IN CONNECTION WITH IMPORTATION OF RAW TONGUES.

1. Any box or other receptacle and any packing material in which raw bovine tongues shall be brought to Great Britain from any country out of the United Kingdom which is not mentioned in the schedule to this Order shall, after the tongues have been removed therefrom, forthwith be destroyed by fire by the owner of the tongues at the time of removal, and shall not be permitted to come in contact with any animal.

SHORT TITLE.

2. This Order may be cited as the Importation (Raw Tongues) Order of 1913.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto set their Official Seal this fifteenth day of April, nineteen hundred and thirteen.

(Signed) SYDNEY OLIVIER,
Secretary.

L.S.

SCHEDULE.

United States of America.	Union of South Africa.
Commonwealth of Australia.	Channel Islands.
Dominion of Canada.	Isle of Man.

The following were the foodstuffs which were seized or surrendered and destroyed:—

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Meat and offal in slaughterhouses -	0	14	0	5
,, butchers' shops -	0	17	2	8
Fish - - - - -	0	13	1	0
Vegetables and fruits - - -	1	3	2	4
Eggs - - - - -	0	0	0	10
Condensed milk - - -	0	0	1	0
Meat and Fish Paste - - -	0	0	3	14
Tons -	3	9	2	13

In the preceding year 2 tons 5 cwt. 2 qrs. 5 lbs. were seized or surrendered. The quantity dealt with in the 12 years during which Mr. Wilkinson has been an inspector was as follows:—

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs	lbs.
1902	3	17	3	16
1903	3	5	3	4
1904	5	8	3	17
1905	1	11	1	4
1906	2	1	1	2
1907	2	1	0	9
1908	5	7	1	22
1909	2	4	3	18
1910	4	1	1	25
1911	4	13	3	7
1912	2	5	2	5
1913	3	9	2	13
1902-13	40	9	0	2
Average	3	14	1	12

The following list shows the articles destroyed in each quarter of the year:—

1ST QUARTER.	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Diseased meat and organs from slaughterhouses	—	5	0	8
Unsound fish surrendered	—	2	3	0
Unsound fruit and vegetables surrendered	1	2	2	1
Diseased and unsound meat, &c., from shops	0	10	3	4
Total	2	1	0	13
2ND QUARTER.				
Diseased meat and organs from slaughterhouses	—	2	0	11
Diseased meat and organs from shops	—	6	2	22
Unsound fish from shops and stalls	—	2	2	4
Unsound fruit from stalls	—	—	2	18
Total	—	11	3	27
3RD QUARTER.				
Diseased meat and organs from slaughterhouses	—	2	3	14
Unsound fish from shops and stalls	—	5	2	3
Unsound fruit from shops	—	—	—	21
Total	—	8	2	10
4TH QUARTER.				
Diseased meat and organs from slaughterhouses	—	4	0	0
Diseased meat and organs from shops	—	—	—	10
Unsound fish from shops	—	2	1	21
Unsound fruit from shops and stalls	—	—	—	20
Unsound eggs from baker's shop	—	—	—	10
Unsound condensed milk	—	—	1	0
Unsound meat and fish paste	—	—	3	14
Total	—	7	3	19
Total for the Year	**3**	**9**	**2**	**13**

Slaughterhouses.—There are now only 27 slaughterhouses in the borough, which, on inspection, were found to have been well kept, although in one or two instances there has been some laxity in complying with the by-laws relating to limewashing. Slaughterhouses are becoming a diminishing

quantity, for whereas there were 62 in the borough in 1893, there were only 27 in 1913. Consequently and naturally, there has been a diminution in the number of animals killed. The reduction since 1900, the first complete year for which figures are available, has also been large, for whereas in that year there were 57,267 animals slaughtered, only 31,305 were killed in 1913.

	Oxen.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Total.
1900 ...	3,019	668	356	52,760	464	57,267
1913 ...	937	—	25	30,343	—	31,305
Decrease ...	2,082	668	331	22,417	464	25,962

These decreases are very substantial, and clearly indicate, since meat is eaten more than ever, that there must be a much larger trade now in what is known as "dead meat" than in former years. It must be recollected also that in past years there were some butchers who, having large slaughter-houses, killed for persons outside the borough; indeed, one of these, whose premises are situate at Roman Road, who did a very large trade of this character, has now ceased to do so.

Year.	Oxen.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep Lambs.	Pigs.	Total.
1899*	2,436*	402*	436*	43,252*	903*	47,429*
1900	3,019	668	356	52,760	464	57,267
1901†	1,507†	440†	195†	23,324†	125†	25,595†
1902	2,996	498	195	41,024	72	44,785
1903	2,445	173	141	38,090	46	40,895
1904	2,360	4	154	32,973	25	35,516
1905	2,195	17	127	30,686	48	33,073
1906	2,172	—	143	30,668	11	32,994
1907	2,146	4	142	24,380	2	26,374
1908	1,941	—	86	28,476	4	30,507
1909	1,763	6	100	36,481‡	—	38,350
1910	1,691	—	91	36,176	—	37,958
1911	1,448	—	73	38,009§	—	39,530
1912	1,085	—	40	29,310	—	30,435
1913	937	—	25	30,343	—	31,305

* These returns are for 9 months † The returns are for 6 months. ‡ Includes 2 goats.
§ Includes 8 goats.

Last year the Medical Officer of Health mentioned the meat trade with special reference to the decreased importation of live animals and meat, and the possibility of the foreign supply being curtailed. Since then the meat problem has become more acute, for the world's consumption increases more rapidly than the supplies.

Indeed, a great authority recently declared that it is unlikely that the development which may be expected in the world's stock farms will succeed in reducing prices to the comfortable level of 20 years ago. The great influence at work to increase the value and scarcity of meat in this country has been the new fiscal policy of the United States, which permits the free import of refrigerated meats, which is tantamount to saying that the Argentine supplies are being drawn to them. Once upon a time the United States fed Europe very largely; now they draw meat from so far afield as Australia; and, indeed, during last year consignments of packed meats have been sent to New York from our own borough. The fact is that owing to enormous immigration and to bad and wasteful farming, the United States have become a meat consuming country, and have ceased to be productive in their supply How great this has been is well pointed out in an article in "The Times," where it says that: "As recently as 1907 the imports of cattle and beef to Great Britain were estimated at 231,599 tons ; last year they had dropped to 3,316 tons. In estimating such figures some allowance is usually made for the artificial fluctuations introduced by the operations of trusts or combines; but although these interests can temporarily dam or divert a stream of natural tendency, they cannot permanently control it. The main fact is that in most of the chief countries of the world increasing prosperity and the spread of new modes of civilization are making mankind carnivorous. There is no sign that the luxury of increased flesh food will be forgone by a large proportion of those who have once acquired it, and the competition for the supply of meat will steadily tend to drive up its price."

This competition for the meat supplies of the world may be a blessing in disguise for the greatest of our industries, agriculture, because the scarcity of foreign cattle must of necessity create a greater demand for British cattle, the breeders of which could then demand a higher price than was hitherto obtainable.

There is, however, another aspect of this question which is of importance to sanitary authorities, viz., the substitution of foreign for British beef; indeed, for a considerable time past the practice has been growing for butchers to substitute

(especially) Argentine meat for the home product, and several butchers have been prosecuted both here and in the provinces for the offence. If butchers desire to sell Argentine meat, by all means let them do so, for it is a good, wholesome, nutritious article, which no person need be afraid to eat, but let them sell it for what it is, and at its proper price.

LICENSED SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Registered No.	Name of Licensee.	Situation of Premises.	Condition of Licence.
119	Gayes, W. J. D.	4, Athelstane Mews	
121	Clarke, Jno. ..	259, Balls Pond Road ..	
122	Wood, Edward	53, Barnsbury Street	To kill *small cattle* only and *for purposes of own shop*.
124	Hack, Thomas..	40, Bingfield Street	Small cattle only.
125	Guyer, Aubrey	18, Brecknock Road	Small cattle only.
129	Luxton, John ..	Carter's Yard, 170, Essex Rd.	
130	Allday, Fredk...	(Between) 185-7, Church Road	
132	Toop, Frederick John	(Rear of) 1, Clayton Street ..	
134	Mobbs, Jas. Hy.	219, Copenhagen Street ..	Small cattle only.
135	Sparrey, Thomas	62, Essex Road	Cattle admitted only *between* 11 *p.m. and* 7 *a.m.*, and not more than *five large animals* to be killed *per week*.
136	Hammond, F. ..	6, George's Road	
138	Chalk & Cox ..	32, High Street	
139	Webber, John ..	81, Highgate Hill	
140	Stone, Sidney ..	234, Holloway Road	
141	Horsey, Arthur W.	498, Holloway Road	
142	Watson, R. C.	576, Holloway Road	
143	Tuck, Wallace..	152, Hornsey Road	
144	Worboys, Richd.	410, Hornsey Road	
145	Webber, Jno. ..	9, Junction Road, Upper Holloway	
146	Buckingham, J.	393, Liverpool Road	
147	Gregory, Arthur T.	81, Newington Green Road ..	*Small cattle only.*
151	Newbury, Louisa	102, Roman Road	
152	Eteen, R. E. ..	49, St. Peter Street	Small cattle only.
154	Stone, A. ..	194, Seven Sisters Road ..	
155	Farmer, Mary Ann	280, Seven Sisters Road ..	
158	Richardson, J. ..	149, Upper Street	Small cattle only.
159	Luxton, John ..	(E. side of) Wycombe Mews	
160	Lidstone (Ltd.)	398, York Road	

TOTAL .. .. **28** SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Cowhouses.—There are now only 5 cowhouses on the register in Islington, whereas in 1892 there were 31. The few that exist received 53 visits from the inspector, and were found to be in a satisfactory state. It is noteworthy that one of the largest and best cowhouses in London, situated near Finsbury Park, passed from the register during the year. At one time this cowhouse used to accommodate 50 or 60 cows, which were noted for their quality, and, indeed, were a pleasant sight to anyone interested in cattle. Now that is all gone, and Islington has lost one of its glories.

The passing of the London cowsheds is not a matter for entire rejoicing, for although in theory it is very heartening for consumers of milk to know that the animals have been fed on splendid grass land and kept in open fields, yet if they were to see the insanitary conditions in which these cows are frequently housed and milked, and the dirty condition of their flanks and udders, they would not be quite so pleased. The Medical Officer of Health has no hesitation in stating that however indifferent the cowsheds of the borough may be, considered in the light of modern requirements, there are existing to this day hundreds in country places that are a disgrace to the sanitary authorities in whose districts they are situated. Until closer supervision over our cowsheds in rural areas is exercised, the Medical Officer of Health for one will not rejoice at the disappearance of cowsheds from London, where he believes there are still to be found as good byres as there are to be seen anywhere in the kingdom.

The following statement gives the number of cowhouses licensed in the Borough in each year since 1892:—

Years.	Cowhouses	Years.	Cowhouses.
1892	31	1903	13
1893	31	1904	10
1894	25	1905	9
1895	19	1906	9
1896	19	1907	7
1897	19	1908	7
1898	15	1909	7
1899	14	1910	5
1900	13	1911	5
1901	13	1912	5
1902	13	1913	5

List of Licensed Cowhouses in the Borough of Islington.

Registered No.	Name of Licensee.	Situation of Premises.	No. of Cows licensed to hold.
108	Jones, Elizabeth	3, Frome Street	18
111	White, George	24, Hercules Place, Holloway ..	12
112	Wright, Henry	11, Matilda Street	15
114	Jones, Edward	88, Roman Road	16
115	Arnold, George	233, Seven Sisters Road	32

Total .. .. **5** Cowhouses.

INSPECTOR WILKINSON'S REPORT.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Upper Street, N.
May 8th, 1914.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

Dear Sir,—

I have pleasure in submitting the following report bearing on the duties of the Inspector of Meat and other Foods for the year 1913.

Slaughterhouse Inspection.—There were 28 slaughterhouses on the register at the commencement of the year, but as the licence of one situate at the rear of 234 Holloway Road, was allowed to lapse, the number at the end of the year was 27, to which 1,579 visits were paid. With a few exceptions they have been well conducted. Non-observance of the byelaw as to periodical limewashing where the premises were not in constant use being the chief exception.

The number of animals slaughtered in them was as follows, viz.:—

Oxen.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Total.
937 ...	25 ...	30,343 ...	0 ...	31,305

These figures compare with those for the year 1912, as follows:—

Oxen.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Total.
1,085 ...	40 ...	29,310 ...	0 ...	30,435

These animals genarally were of the highest quality and remarkably free from disease, only 4 cases of tuberculosis being detected in the 937 bovines slaughtered; in three of these the disease was of a strictly localised character, as shown in the subsequent table. The remaining case, however, was more serious, my attention being called to the liver and other internal organs of an exceeding good ox, of the value of over £27. I found that the whole of these organs were the seat of considerable tubercular disease, which was especially marked in the liver, and in the mesenteric, mediastinal and pharyngeal glands, as well as in the lungs. This was a most singular case, for although the disease was so well marked in the organs, not a single superficial lesion was visible on the very well nourished carcase. On further examination, guided by the condition of the above mentioned organs, considerable portions of the carcase were also found to be affected, and after the whole carcase had been cut up and the various deep-seated glands examined by Professor Woolridge of the Royal Veterinary College (who appeared on behalf of the owner of the carcase through the London Butcher's Trade Society) and myself, it was decided to submit the whole to your personal inspection, with the result that considerable portions of the carcase and the whole of the internal organs were ultimately surrendered for destruction. It is here worthy of note that in the year 1900 (the first complete year in which the records have been kept by a specially appointed meat inspector), 132 animals were found more or less affected with tuberculosis, as compared with 4 for the year 1913.

Mention should be made of a strangely diseased ewe sheep to which your inspector's attention was called. The carcase and organs of the abdominal region were extensively diseased in a most peculiar form, the leisions in some respects being very similar to those of tuberculosis, although on a more careful examination of the substance and formation of the nodules certain well marked differences showed them to have no connection with that disease.

Owing to the fact that your inspector had never before met with any similar case during more than 30 years' experience in the slaughterhouse, and after consulting you it was decided to submit the carcase and organs—which had been surrendered for destruction—for special examination at the laboratory of the Royal Veterinary College, after obtaining suitable photographs of its diseased condition.

It is, however, disappointing to know that after a prolonged investigation the College were unable to make any definite statement as to the nature of the disease, although it would appear that the research had been mainly devoted to an endeavour to find the tubercle bacillus, with a negative result. Other abnormal cases will be found in table "A" which follows:—

TABLE A.

No. of Cases	Description of Animal Affected.	Nature of Disease or Affection.	Extent of Disease.	How disposed of.	
3	Sheep ...	Found dead or in a moribund condition	Carcase and all organs	Council's Destructor	
1	do. ...	Parasitic disease? ... ... (See special mention in report)	do ...	do.	do.
1	do. ...	Pleurisy and abscess	Necks, breasts and pluck	do.	do.
1	Ox	Tuberculosis ... ... (See special paragraph)	Parts of carcase and all organs ...	do.	do.
2	Oxen ...	Tuberculosis	Head and tongue (throat glands)...	do.	do.
1	Ox	do.	Lungs (localised)...	do.	do.
1	do. ...	Actinomycosis...	Head	do.	do.
1	do. ...	do.	Head and Tongue	do.	do.
36	Bovines ... (Oxen or Heifers)	Parasitic (Dis. Hep.)	Liver (whole or part)	do.	do. (chiefly.)
22	Sheep ...	do.	do. ...	do.	do.
1	Ox	Hydatid disease	do. ...	do.	do.
28	Sheep ...	Parasites (Various)	do. ...	do.	do.
2	do. ...	do.	do. and lungs	do.	do.
8	Oxen ...	Abscess	Liver and small portions adjacent	do.	do.

Shops, etc., Inspection of.—The number of shops, etc., where foodstuffs are sold varies somewhat from time to time, but may be approximated for the year as follows:—

Butchers' Provision Dealers, etc., 237, Meat and Rabbit stalls 5, Sausage factories and Food-preserving works 9, Fish shops 105, Fish stalls 6, Fruit shops 212, and about 20 Fruit stalls. To these a total of 12,558 visits were recorded, apportioned as under, viz.:—

Butchers, Provision Dealers, etc., Shops	6,230	visits.
Sausage Factories, etc...	197	,,
Butcher and Provision Stalls	417	,,
Fish Shops	1,658	,,
,, Stalls	416	,,
Fruit Shops	2,668	,,
,, Stalls	972	,,
Total	12,558	visits.

The quality and condition of foodstuffs in general coming under those observations were on the whole again very satisfactory, a detailed list of unsound foods dealt with, which were in nearly every case, voluntarily submitted for inspection, and ultimately surrendered for destruction, will be found in the succeeding table "B."

TABLE B.

Number of similar cases.	Description of Food.	Nature of Unsoundness.	Conditions under which found.	How disposed of.	Weight in lbs.	Observations.
3	Ox tongues	Peeling membrane	Examined by request	Council's destructor	608	See special remarks in this report (*a*)
1	Pig's head and piece of pork	Tuberculosis	Exposed for sale	do. do.	14	,, ,, ,, (*b*)
3	Parts of pigs	do.	Examined by request	do. do.	664	,, ,, ,, (*c*)
1	Dressed beef tripe	Decomposition	do. do.	Ashburton Grove Shoot	672	Imperfect preservation in cold air stores, surrendered and destroyed.
17	Fish (various)	do.	do. do.	do. do.	1484	* See footnote to this table.
1	10 sacks of beans	do.	Surrendered to Inspector Bridel	Council's destructor	2016	Surrender accepted, found on premises during ordinary visit.
4	Tomatoes and fruit	do.	Examined by request	do. do.	505	do. do.
1	5 boxes of tomatoes	do.	Seized by Inspector Jeffery	do. do.	105	Public Health Committee decide to caution the offender.
1	Fruit (pears)	do.	Exposed for sale	do. do.	10	do. do.
1	90 fowls' eggs	do.	Examined by request	Ashburton Grove Shoot	10	Surrendered by a baker and confectioner.
1	Meat and fish pastes	do.	Returned goods	Council's destructor	98	Surrendered, see special note in report (*a*)
1	Ox's liver	Parasitic	Offal dealer's	do. do.	10	Livers had been partially, but not sufficiently trimmed.
1	Condensed milk	Blown tins	Wholesale Dairy Premises	do. do.	28	Seized, legal proceedings taken, see further explantion in report (*e*)

* One lot per Medical Officer of Health, two lots per Chief Inspector Leggatt, one lot of cockles per Inspector Bridel, and one lot of crab fish per Inspector Bicknell, all examined by request and surrendered for destruction.

(*a*) On two occasions your inspector's attention was called to consignments of frozen imported ox tongues at a Meat Packing Factory, where in all 301 of the said tongues were found to have peeled patches of the mucous membrane, in many of which it was most difficult to understand the cause, although throughout a suspicion was felt of the probability of its being due to Foot and Mouth Disease. In the second consignment, however, I was able to select certain specimens which showed lesions identical with those of that disease, which were submitted to you, and on your instruction forwarded to the Chief Food Inspector of the Local Government Board, who forwarded them to the Royal Veterinary College, where the Foot and Mouth Disease was recognised, and a communication made to the Board of Agriculture, who forthwith sent Veterinary Inspector Berry of that department to enquire into all the facts of the case. The whole of the tongues mentioned were surrendered and conveyed to the Council's Destructor. This has led to increased vigilance on the part of the Port Sanitary and Smithfield Market Inspectors in handling consignments of tongues from foreign ports, and certain restrictions on the disposal of the packing litter and cases of consignments from scheduled foreign countries have since been issued by the Board of Agriculture.

In spite of the increased vigilance of the Smithfield Market Inspectors, in some way or another a further lot of 24 ox tongues subsequently escaped their notice, and were arrested at the same factory and surrendered for destruction owing to a similar affection. Specimens of these were submitted to Veterinary Inspector Young of the City Corporation, and he agreed that the affection was such as ought to have attracted the attention of any inspector, and concluded that the particular cases in which they were packed had escaped examination, and undertook to make full enquiries at the Cold Stores in the City from whence the tongues had been drawn.

(*b*) A pig's head and one piece of pork were found exposed for sale containing sections of a markedly tuberculous gland. The facts of the case were reported through you to the Public Health Committee, who resolved, under all the circumstances, not to prosecute, but to send a letter of caution to the butcher concerned.

(*c*) In one instance from information received I found two quarters of a tuberculous pig hanging in a carrier's van in a carrier's yard in Market Road, which had been rejected by a firm of food packers in the district, and from what transpired were evidently in course of return to the wholesale firm in Charterhouse Street, Finsbury.

You will remember the circumstances were reported to you and submitted to the Council's Solicitor, who held that the meat was not liable to be seized. After telephonic communication with Inspector Green of Finsbury, and also with the salesman who had sold the said pork, the latter undertook, on your suggestion, to surrender the meat for destruction, this course being adopted, and the meat ultimately destroyed at the Council's disinfecting station.

Two other lots of diseased pork (tuberculosis) were found, the head and shoulders of a sow pig, and the carcase ex-head of a boar pig, in both cases having certain lymphatic glands diseased, which are not in the ordinary course of inspection available until the carcase is cut up. They were surrendered for destruction, and the Smithfield Market Inspectors notified of the facts, although no blame appeared to rest with them under all the circumstances.

(*d*) The meat and fish pastes here referred to had been sold some two years previously, and exported to one of the Colonies, in small glass jars with the usual guarantee as to soundness—which it would appear has no time limit—and had become more or less

unsound or stale, with the result that they were now rejected by the Colonial vendors, and for want of a better method of checking the bad or doubtful part of such goods, through a reliable agent or public authority wherever the goods may be (at home or abroad), the objectionable system of returning unsatisfactory foodstuffs still exists.

Thus the goods now under consideration, which were not very decidedly unsound, although they were sufficiently doubtful to render them unfit for purposes of human consumption, were returned from Australia to London, where they were stopped by the Port of London Authority, and subsequently liberated on the understanding that they were to be destroyed, and this department was accordingly notified some days prior to the goods arriving in this district, when they were surrendered for destruction.

(*e*) On one occasion, on your instruction, I visited the premises of a wholesale dairy company, where two 14 lb. tins of unsound condensed milk were found in a basement room along with 64 tins of the same size containing in the aggregate 8 cwts. of condensed milk, which was evidently intended for dilution and mixing with fresh milk.

The two blown tins were seized (after the whole of the other tins had been carefully examined), and subsequently an order for their destruction was given by a Metropolitan Magistrate sitting at Clerkenwell Police Court.

You presented the facts to the Public Health Committee, who ordered a prosecution, and at the hearing of the summonses the Magistrate decided not to convict on the evidence before him, but said there had been gross negligence on the part of defendants, and ordered them to pay £2 2s. costs.

In concluding my remarks on food inspection, let me once more draw your attention to the amount of various foodstuffs which are regularly contaminated by exposure to dust, flies, etc., through open windows or on the pavement in front of shops, in the hope that by constant agitation, some means may be found of stopping the practice, either by persuasion or compulsion.

In addition to meat, bacon and other provisions which are usually more or less subjected to cooking processes, that may possibly lessen the dangerous effects of the contamination, there are other articles similarly exposed which are consumed without any cooking, dressing, or cleansing, such as ripe fruits, cheap sweets, biscuits, etc., exposed to clouds of dust often, and which are very largely consumed by young children, the effects of which cannot easily be calculated.

The following is a summary of foodstuffs destroyed, viz.:—

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
From Slaughterhouses as per Table A	—	14	0	5
From Shops, Factories, etc., as per Table B ...	2	15	2	8
Total ...	3	9	2	13

Cowsheds.—There were 5 cowsheds on the register until the licensing meeting of the L.C.C. in October last, when the renewal of the licence of one situate at Arnold's Dairy, Seven Sisters Road, was adjourned indefinitely owing to no cows having been kept for a considerable time. Structural alterations reducing the accommodation from 12 cows to 6 were also carried out at the cowshed in Hercules Place, during which time no cows were kept. Repairs to roof and stall floors have been carried out at 11, Matilda Street cowshed, where not more than 2 cows have been kept at any time during the year, and for a period

none were kept. A total of 53 visits were paid, when with few exceptions they were found satisfactory. On two occasions, however, attention was drawn to foul udders, flanks, etc., which were bound to contaminate the milk. The necessity for the above repairs to roof and floors, and in one instance suspicion of advanced tuberculosis in a cow, including the udder. was reported to the L.C.C. The cow in question was not, however, giving milk at the time, but in the usual course the attention of the County Council's Veterinary Inspector was called to it, and although from enquiries made later, it did not appear that the Veterinary Inspector upheld my suspicions of tuberculosis, yet about a fortnight later the cow died in the shed, and was removed to the knacker's yard. Some difficulty occurred on two or three occasions in gaining admission to this shed owing to the door being locked and the key not being available. The licensee was informed that unless facilities for inspection were duly afforded the renewal of the licence would be opposed, and this had the desired effect.

Offensive Trades.—Comprising 3 tripe boilers, 2 gutscrapers and the knacker's yard, received 87 visits during the year, with satisfactory results, neither have any complaints of bad smells in the neighbourhood been received, as on some previous occasions.

One of the premises (tripe boilers) situate at Pleasant Grove, has been seldom used during the year, probably just sufficient to ensure its existence.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

H. WILKINSON,

Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

Milkshops and Dairies.—At the end of the year there were 493 milkshops and dairies on the register, to which 1,043 visits were paid by the district inspectors.

The state of the law with respect to these places in London is very unsatisfactory, because, as the Public Health Committee are advised by the Council's solicitor, it is not necessary for a purveyor of milk to register unless the sale of milk forms a substantial part of his business. In a letter, dated some time ago, the solicitor wrote: "I think that a purveyor of milk means a man who, as the Lord Chief Justice said, sells retail to refreshment establishments and wholesale to other milk dealers. If this be correct, then it is not necessary for a person who sells milk by retail to be registered unless the trade is so large, as, for instance, the Aylesbury Dairy Company, that they really could be looked upon as purveyors of milk."

The London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, Section 5 provides as follows:—

"Notwithstanding anything contained in the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order of 1885, or in any subsequent order, any sanitary authority may remove from the register kept by them of persons from time to time carrying on in their district the trade of cow-keepers, dairymen or purveyors

of milk, or may refuse to enter upon such register the name of any person carrying on or proposing to carry on the trade of a dairyman or purveyor of milk upon premises which are, in the opinion of such sanitary authority, for any reason unsuitable for the sale of milk therein. Provided that for the purposes of this section premises shall not be deemed to be unsuitable for the sale of milk therein on any ground inconsistent with the provisions or requirements of any order or regulation made under any enactment for the time being in force and applicable to such premises."

In this case the Public Health Committee are advised that this section is only operative where the premises themselves are in such a state as to be likely to contaminate the milk. It is true that the original Bill was drafted with the object of preventing the sale of milk in a shop where goods were sold which were likely to contaminate the milk. The London County Council was appealed to on the subject, and the Medical Officer of Health received a letter from their solicitor stating that the meaning of the section was one that should be decided in the High Court.

It is not likely that any sanitary authority will lightly undertake such a task, for the fact that the London County Council's legal adviser seems to be doubtful of the power which the section confers on it would be sufficient proof to most minds that it did not carry out the intentions of the framers of the measure.

THE ADULTERATION OF FOODS AND DRUGS.

From the earliest ages men have ever been found who, for the purpose of gain, did not scruple to adulterate the food of the people or substitute an inferior article for the one required. There are numerous references to adulteration in the classics, and Pliny tells us that flour could not be obtained in a state of purity even by wealthy persons, for it was mixed with white clay. In ancient Athens and Rome wine was adulterated with colouring and flavouring agents, and to such an extent was it carried on that special inspectors were appointed to look after it. It would be interesting, but it would occupy too much space, to follow the course of adulteration in ancient times, but it would be useful, however, to understand something of the history of adulteration in this country.

As early as the days of King John proclamation was made a legal obligation of Assize as regards bread, so that its proper weight and quality might be assured. In the reign of Henry III. which followed, a statute was

passed entitled "The Pillory and Tumbrell," for the expressed purpose of protecting the public from the dishonest practice of bakers, vintners, brewers, butchers and others. This enactment is remarkable in that it is the first in which the adulteration of human food is specially noticed and prohibited, and it is well to find that it was enforced with more or less vigour until the reign of Queen Anne (1709). The *Liber Albus* tells us that it was strongly enforced in the days of Edward the First, for it relates "If any default should be found in the bread of a baker in the City, the first time let him be drawn on a hurdle from the Guildhall to his own home through the great street where thereby most people assemble, and through the great streets which are most followed, with the faulty loaf hanging from his neck; if a second time he shall be found committing the same offence, let him be drawn through the great street of Cheepe in the manner aforesaid to the pillory and remain there at least one hour in the day; and the third time that such fault shall be found, he shall be drawn, and the oven shall be pulled down and the baker made to forswear the trade for ever."

Somewhere between 1350 and 1400 that amazing book, "Piers Plowman," attributed to William Langland, throws some light on the practices that were so prevalent, for he writes :—*

Women that bake and brew
They are the people
They harm the poor
and secretly and oft
They grow rich on their retail
They buy houses
If they sold honestly
nor buy their tenures.

Butchers and Cooks,
that harm the poor,
Who can but buy in pennyworths,
They poison them;
With what the poor should eat,
They become landlords,
they would not build so high,

It is curious to find in this long-ago book, one of the first in the English language, that the requirements of the poor were much as they are now; lower rents, unadulterated and good food, and warm clothing. That their food was not of a very luxurious character is apparent from another passage in it, where one learns that they require "milk and meal to satisfy the babes that continually cry for food" and that "bread and thin ale" are for themselves a banquet; that "cold flesh and cold fish are like roast venison"; a farthingsworth of mussels, a farthingsworth of cockles were a feast for them on Fridays or Fast Days."

In another place he speaks of their dinner of peascods, beans and baken apples; onions and salads and cherries and bread with beans in it, and halfpenny ale.

* These lines are taken from Burrell's modernized English version and are to be read across the page.

It was the practice in those days for bakers of Stratford (which appears to have had some celebrity for its cheap bread) to come to the City to sell bread to the poor which was "two ounces in the penny wheat loaf heavier than the penny wheat loaf baked in the city."

And Stow tells us in his "Survey of London," published in 1598, that he has "read that in the 4th year of Edward II., Richard Reffeham being Mayor, a baker named John of Stratforde, for making bread less than the assize, was with a fool's hood on his head, and loaves of bread about his neck, drawn on a hurdle through the streets of this city."

One wonders if the said John was the same man whom Piers Plowman makes one of his many characters in his book say "they grumble when my cakes come not to town with baked bread from Stratford." If so he received his deserts for not selling his bread according to the assize.

Stow also writes: "I read also in the 20th of Henry VIII., Sir James Spencer being Mayor, six bakers of Stratford were amerced in the Guildhall of London for baking under the size appointed." These Stratford bakers appear to have ceased selling bread in London about 1568.

The assize of 1634 was very drastic, for it enacted that "If any person or persons who by any false wayes or meanes sell any meale unto the Kinge's subjects, either by mixing it deceitfully or selling any musty or corrupted meale, which may be to the hurte or infection of man's body, or use any false weight, or any deceitful wayes or meanes, and so deceive the subject, for the first offence he shall be grievously punished, the second he shall loose his meale, for the third he shall suffer the judgment of the pillory, and the fourth time he shall forsweare the town wherein he dwelleth."

Vintners, spicers, grocers, butchers, regrators, and others were subject to like punishments, as it was thought that the pillory, by appealing to the sense of shame, was far more deterrent of such crimes than fine or imprisonment.

In other parts of England also punishments for offences are recorded, as, for instance, a knavish Tavener of the City of Chester was taken round the town in a cart in which the refuse of the privies has been collected.

Ale tasters were appointed in various places, whose duty it was to look after the quality of the ale, which was the universal drink of the country, much as tea is to-day, and to test it. Their mode of testing was novel, for "the tester spilled some on the wooden seat and then sat on the wet place

in his leathern breeches and the stickiness of the residue obtained by evaporation afforded the evidence of purity or otherwise of the ale, for if sugar had been added, he adhered to the bench, and the ale was therefore looked on as adulterated, while pure malt beer was not considered to yield an adhesive extract."

A long interval then elapsed before any further English legislation is found, and it was not until 1725 that an act relating to the adulteration of tea was passed, which to prevent dealers in or manufacturers or dyers of tea adulterating it with terra-japonica or with any drug or drugs, or mixing it with any leaves other than the leaves of tea, or with any ingredients whatsoever, on pain of forfeiting the tea so adulterated or mixed, and of a penalty one hundred pounds.

The next enactment was passed in 1730-31 and again related to tea. It recited that "several ill-disposed persons had freqiently dyed, fabricated, or manufactorued very great quantities of sloe leaves, liquorice leaves and the leaves of tea that has been before used, or the leaves of other trees, shrubs or plants in imitation of tea, and do likewise mix, color, stain and dye such leaves with terra-japonica, sugar, molasses, clay, logwood, and with other ingredients, and do sell and vend the same as true and real tea to the prejudice of the health of His Majesty's subjects, the diminution of revenue, and to the ruin of the fair trader." The Act provided a penalty of ten pounds for every pound of adulterated tea found in possession of any persons. This Act, like many Acts relating to adulteration, was passed more to protect the revenue than the health of His Majesty's subjects, or to prevent the ruin of the fair trader.

Loss of revenue has in past times been the almost invariable lever used to induce Governments to stop adulteration. The health of the people and the ruin of the fair trader were nothing as compared with the loss of revenue; for of course this must be protected, no matter what happened to the consumer. The penalties under the Act do not, however, appear to have had a deterrent effect, for in 1766-7 a further Act was passed increasing the penalty to imprisonment for not less than six or more than twelve months.

Prior to the passing of these Acts one was enacted respecting coffee in 1718, because "divers ill-disposed persons" had "at the time of or soon after the roasting of coffee made use of water, grease, butter, or such like materials which greatly increased it in weight," for which offence there was a penalty of £20. In 1803 another Act preventing the addition of burned, scorched or

roasted peas, beans or parsnips to coffee was passed. Then fourteen years later there was legislation to prevent brewers, dealers, or retailers of beer or porter possessing or mixing with worts or beer, liquor extract or other preparations other than ground or unground brown malt, for the purpose of darkening their colour, and it also ordained that no molasses, honey, liquorice, vitriol, quassia, coculus indiæ, grains of paradise, guinea pepper, or opium, or an extract of these or any articles or preparation whatsoever should be used as substitute. In this case the penalty was £200 for the brewer and £500 for the druggist who sold to him any colouring matter or malt substitute.

From this period onwards adulteration in England seems to have been rampant, and if it attracted any notice very little was said about it until 1820, when F. C. Accum, F.L.S., a well-known chemist and technologist, published his "Treatise on Adulteration of Food and Culinary Poisons," which attracted very marked attention to the subject, which was followed ten years later (1830) by a volume with the sensational title, "Deadly Adulteration and Slow Poisoning unmasked, or Disease and Death in the Pot and the Bottle, in which the blood empoisoning and life destroying adulterations of wines, spirits, beer, bread, flour, tea, sugar, spices, cheesmongery, pastry, confectionery, medicines, etc., etc., are laid open," and published anonymously by John Dingwall Williams, who wrote under the pseudonym "An Enemy of Fraud and Villany." A biblical quotation in the preface of Accum's book attracted immediate attention, "There is death in the pot" (2 Kings iv. 40), as did also the following paragraph:—

"Devoted to disease by baker, butcher, grocer, wine merchant, spirit dealer, cheesemonger, pastry cook and confectioner, we call in a physician to our assistance. But here again the pernicious system of fraud, as it has given the blow, steps in to defeat the remedy. The unprincipled dealer in drugs and medicines exerts a most potent and diabolical ingenuity in sophisticating the most potent and necessary drugs—peruvian bark, rhubarb, ipecacuanha, magnesia, calomel, castor oil, spirits of hartshorn, and almost every other medicinal commodity and chemical preparation used in pharmacy."

As regards the quotation, "There is death in the pot," the Medical Officer of Health recollects its common use when a boy of ten, that is, some 40 years after the book was published. These books, as well as other publications by Henry (1836), Mitchell (1848), and Normandy (1850), had this great merit, that they prepared people for the far-reaching investigations of Dr. Arthur Hill Hassall, who, in 1850, after examining samples of coffee sold in

London, entered into an arrangement with Thomas Wakley, the proprietor of "The Lancet," to make a series of reports, afterwards known throughout the world as the "Reports of 'The Lancet' Analytical Sanitary Commission" on the composition of food, drugs and beverages then sold in London. For the purpose of these examinations he made thousands of analyses, the publication of which had very far-reaching effects, and marked an epoch in the annals of public hygiene in this country, and, indeed, attracted an enormous amount of attention everywhere, so that even on the continent interest was aroused. Although he used all the usual scientific methods known at the time for his analyses, yet he depended most on the use of the microscope, which up to then had been very little used for examining adulterations in foods and medicines.

"The Lancet," to its honour, be it said, undeterred by the fear of prosecutions, boldly published the names and addresses of the persons who had sold the adulterated foods and drugs, and the natural result was that the leading organs of public opinion, such as "The Times" and "The Quarterly Review," took up the question and by their efforts compelled the appointment of a Parliamentary Select Committee, to whom Dr. Hassall, Dr. Henry Letheby and others gave startling evidence. The result of the report of that Committee was that in 1860 the first real Act of Parliament against the adulteration of food and drugs was enacted, and it was the precursor of all the Food Adulteration Acts which have since been passed. The disclosures made to the Select Committee were truly alarming, for not only was it shown that foods and drugs were adulterated, but that the ingredients with which they were adulterated were themselves adulterated. For instance, anatto, which is so often used to cloak the quality of milk, was itself adulterated with chalk, wheat flour, rye flour, salt and soap, with turmeric, Venetian red and red lead; and again, chicory, so often used to adulterate coffee, was mixed with roasted wheat, rye flour, burned beans, farina, sawdust, carrots, mangle-wurtzel, torrified ground rice, toasted biscuit oak bark tan, croats (exhausted tan), baked horse liver, litmus and Naples yellow.

It is not proposed to give the long list of adulterations which the Medical Officer of Health has extracted from the Parliamentary Committee's report, but he may mention those of one or two of the best known articles of food. Thus tea was found to be mixed with exhausted tea leaves dressed with gum, leaves of sycamore, horse chestnut and plum, which were broken up and mixed with gum; that lie tea—itself a mixture made up of tea dust, gum, and sand, and faced with Prussian blue or indigo and china clay—was expressly

manufactured for adulteration of tea; also that the leaves of the beech, plane, elm, poplar, willow, fancy oak, hawthorn and sloe, and were coloured with plumbago or blacklead, gum, indigo, or Prussian blue, tumeric, Chinese yellow, Chinese clay, soapstone or French chalk, rose pink, Dutch pink, vegetable red and yellow dyes, cream yellow, Venetian red, carbonate of copper, arsenite of copper, chromate and bi-chromate of potash and carbonate of lime and magnesia. Milk was mixed with water, anatto, flour, starch, treacle, sheep's brains and chalk. And flour with alum, hydrated sulphate of lime, rye, Indian grain, rice, pea and bean flours, the ground and dressed hulls of wheat, barley and oats, bone earth and plaster of Paris, also with powdered flints, probably the result of grinding. And confectionery was coloured with dangerous or even poisonous substances; thus red sweets were dyed with vermilion, red lead or sulphate of mercury; yellow sweets with chromate of lead and gamboge; brown sweets with umber and sienna; blue sweets with Prussian blue and ultramarine; purple sweets with Prussian blue and cochineal; green sweets with Brunswick green (a mixture of chromate of lead and Prussian blue); while others were coloured Scheeles green or arsenite of copper and carbonate of copper; and in the sugar coatings of cakes, white lead was discovered.

It is no wonder in view of adulterations such as these, which were common alike to the food of the poor and of the rich, that "The Times" in its leading article on July 25th, 1855, exclaimed, "Death is not only in the pot, it is everywhere; not only in our food and our drink, but in the very medicines which should cure our diseases."

Nevertheless, so far as can be ascertained it does not appear that any of the great English boroughs sought local parliamentary powers to check the growing evil, although in the early "fifties" the citizens of Cork obtained authority under a local Act of Parliament to protect themselves against adulteration, whose provisions enabled them to appoint a "Market Jury," who had power to seize adulterated goods, and who did good work, as told by Sir John Gordon, then Mayor of the City, and an Apothecary, to the Select Committee. Among other things he narrated how on one occasion they seized, on its arrival from England, a large consignment of flour which looked like ground wood, but which was really "the hulls of wheat, barley and oats, but so well dressed as to have all the appearance of fine flour." It was used to adulterate flour, which was afterwards sold at 10½d. the 7 lbs., but immediately the seizure was made the flour dealer raised his price to one shilling.

It was not, however, until 1860 that the first general Adulteration Act was passed, which was followed twelve years later (1872) by the Act which enabled counties and boroughs to appoint public analysts.

Since that time many Acts of Parliament and Orders made under them, relating to the Adulteration of Foods and Drugs have been passed by the Legislature, as may be seen by the following list of those now in force.

Adulteration of Coffee Act, 1718.
Adulteration of Tea and Coffee Act, 1724.
Adulteration of Tea Act, 1730.
Do. do. 1776.
Bread Act, 1836.
Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875.
Sale of Food and Drugs Act Amendment Act, 1879.
Margarine Act, 1887.
Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899.
Butter and Margarine Act, 1907.
Order as to Registration of Margarine Factories, 1887.
Do. do. do. 1900.
Order as to Registration of Butter Factories, etc., 1907.
Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901.
Sale of Butter Regulations, 1902.
Milk (Sale of) Regulations, 1912.
Milk and Cream Regulations, 1912.

Notwithstanding these enactments adulteration is still practised largely, although it is of a different character from that of the olden days; and it consists either of substitution (as in the case of margarine for butter), or the addition of chemicals to improve the appearance of the food (as in the case of confectionery and bottled vegetables), or to preserve it (as in the case of sausages and non-alcoholic wines). There is no longer to be found the gross and often crude adulterations which the two previous generations knew so well.

The Medical Officer of Health has collected from the pages of one journal, published during 1913, particulars as to the nature of the adulteration of food and drugs as revealed in the Police Courts of England last year. They are as follows.—

Articles.	*Nature of Adulteration.*
Almonds, Oil of	Peach kernel oil.
Baking Powder	Sulphate of calcium. Arsenic.
Barley Meal	Sand.
Beans, Bottled	Sulphate of copper.
Brandy	Water. Grain spirit.
Butter	Water, Foreign fats, Margarine, Milk, Milk powder, Boric acid, Sodium fluoride.
Cheese	Fat deficiency.
Crushed Linseed	Exhausted linseed (*i.e.*, deprived of its oil).
Cream	Boric acid.
Demerara Sugar	Dyed cane and beet sugar.
Dripping	Cotton seed oil. Water.
Flour	Sulphate of lime, Potassium persulphate.
Gin	Water.
Glycerine	Sugar.
Golden Syrup	Glucose.
Honey	Sucrose.
Jam, Apricot	Apple pulp.
,, Black Currant	Apple pulp, Gooseberry pulp.
,, Plum	Apple pulp.
,, Raspberry	Apple pulp.
Jelly, Black Currant	Salicylic acid.
,, Red Currant	Gooseberry jelly.
,, Table	Salicylic acid.
Lard	Cotton seed oil, Stearin (beef and mutton), Water.
Milk	Water, separated or skimmed milk, Formaldehyde, Benzoic acid.
Mustard	Starch.
Olive Oil	Arachis oil.
Pearl Barley	Rice.
Pepper	Rice flour, Talc.
Potted meats and fish	Boric acid.
Rice	Powdered talc.
Rum	Water.
Saffron	Mineral matter.
Vinegar, Malt	Non-malt vinegars, Water.
Wine, Raisin	Salicylic acid.
,, Black Currant	Salicylic acid.
Whiskey	Water.

For the most part these adulterations are harmless substitutions or the addition of preservatives to keep the goods sound, and cannot be said to be seriously injurious to health, for modern legislation has had a blighting effect on dangerous adulteration, but for all that if Public Analysts who examine, and the Inspectors who take, the samples were to disappear there is small doubt that it would soon become rampant again.

Dairy products are now more adulterated than any other foods, but even their adulteration are only to be discovered, as a rule, in poor neighbourhoods, where it is practised by vendors of low class. The adulteration of drugs is almost unknown, for drugs are now generally prepared by large wholesale manufacturers who make them in large quantities and sell them to chemists. If these manufacturers were now to sell adulterated articles—which they would only do so as to sell them cheaply—they would soon be discovered, because other manufacturers, finding themselves undersold, would at once examine samples, and quickly expose the fraud.

Confectionery, which was once coloured with very dangerous, even poisonous chemicals, is now treated with harmless and sometimes beautiful dyes which were unknown fifty years ago, so that they are much more attractive than formerly. Occasionally, such an indigestible substance as paraffin wax is found in them, while the substitution of glucose for cane sugar, which alone was formerly used, is not uncommon. This substitution is also very usual in jams, but the trade allege that it is used only to prevent crystallization, which, they say, would otherwise occur. This, however, is nonsense, for every one knows that in former days the home-made jams kept well, as do those made by certain manufacturers whose names have been household words for years. Some jam manufacturers also add apple juice and pulp to their products, for the purpose, they say, of improving it. It is probable, however, that this addition has been made with a fraudulent intent, and is a practice introduced from the United States. Now that the fraud has been detected they sometime place small labels on their products to indicate that it has been added for the purpose of improving the article; and this enables them to escape penalties. Labelling food-stuffs has become far too common, and, indeed, if the practice is allowed to develop much more it will be difficult to obtain pure articles of food. It is quite time that legislation stepped in to put an end to it, or to only allow it in very exceptional circumstances. Our food-stuffs also require to be defined or standardized, so that our traders may know what it is they are required to sell and the buyers know what they expect to get. Substitution is practised far too largely, and it is quite time it was ended. It is not alleged that the substituted articles are injurious to health, usually they are not. But frequently the same charge is made for them as for the genuine articles, and, therefore, the buyers are robbed to the extent of their difference in price, just as much as if the money had been stolen from their pockets. The shameless manner in which poor people are sometimes robbed in the matter of butter is

notorious. It is true the vendors generally comply with the law by wrapping the article in a paper with the word "margarine" stamped on it in letters of a certain size; but even this law has been practically evaded by some cunning traders who stamp the word on the bottom of the bag in which the article is wrapped so that when the purchase rests on the counter the word is not seen; and, indeed, the customer may never notice the stamp, or only see it on arrival at home, if even then. And yet the full price for butter had been paid. Private sampling in Islington has revealed that certain traders in poor neighbourhoods are continually palming off margarine for butter, at the same time charging the price of butter for the article. The efforts of our Inspector to detect these culprits are constant, and it is a satisfaction to know that more than one has had to leave the Borough because of his efforts. Indeed, during the year, two of these dishonest traders, one of them a well-known man, living in the same road not far from each other, were convicted for fraudulently selling margarine for butter, with the result that the man above mentioned has now left the neighbourhood, and when it became known another trader, who had often complained of their dishonest dealings, found that his trade went up ten pounds a week. There is no reason why margarine should not be sold to-day for what it is—a good, wholesome nutritious article of diet. Labelling should be abolished, and if it is to be earmarked at all it should be sold uncoloured, although this is not recommended. It is a distinct article of food, and its manufacture on a large scale is generally conducted with scrupulous cleanliness. There is a wonderful difference between what it is now and what it was when it was first made in Paris during the dark days of its siege by the Germans. No person imagined then that its manufacture would become a staple industry. This is one of the romances of trade, and, indeed, the story of its growth, improvement and popularity forms a most interesting and instructive chapter in the history of the foods of the nations. Sago and tapioca are not labelled, although so much alike, nor are several other articles which resemble each other. Why, then, should margarine be? Let the article be sold for what it is, and let those who substitute it for butter bear the penalty that the law exacts; but at the same time let that penalty be a fixed and deterrent one, and not left to the discretion of a magistrate or a bench of Justices, all of whom very frequently inflict the most inadequate penalties on the offenders against the law as it exists to-day. It might be even enacted that the offenders might be let off for a first offence, with a warning that if he came before the Court again the full penalty would be inflicted, which being a heavy one would make him consider many times before he again engaged in his dishonest trade. And on the other hand, let the Board of Agriculture and

the Local Government Board, if labelling be no longer insisted on, see that the law is administered by the Sanitary Authorities, and also that private sampling be practised, against which dishonest traders find it difficult to fight, as it is to-day in all the great communities and in Islington. Then, and not till then, will this substitution of margarine for butter cease to be practised to the great pecuniary loss of farmers, of poor people, and of honest traders who are by far the more numerous class.

Labelling cream to show the amount of preservatives it contains has recently been introduced in Orders made by the Local Government Board, and while it may be very necessary in this case, so as to prevent this food being given to infants by their mothers or nurses, it is a practice that is to be deprecated as regards foods in general, for the fact cannot be blinked that preservatives are very frequently added for the purpose of enabling producers to sell meats and other articles of diet which were fast approaching the time when they would naturally decompose, or to prevent decomposition owing to the insanitary conditions under which they were prepared.

The Medical Officer of Health is strongly of opinion, therefore, that no permission to use labels to show that preservatives had been added to the food should be given unless the Medical Officer of Health of the district could certify from personal examination that the premises in which the food had been prepared were in a thoroughly sanitary state; and in any case the use of preservatives in food of any description should only be permitted in the most exceptional cases and under exceptional circumstances.

Let us now consider the state of adulteration in Islington during the year under consideration.

Adulteration in the Borough in 1913.

1,215 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for his judgment, of which 113 or 9·3 per cent. were adulterated or reported against as not complying with the law. This percentage contrasts with 11 per cent., which was the average of the 22 years 1891-1912. During this period the adulteration has been as high as 17·7 per cent. and as low as 6·2. As a rule, however, from 1892 to to 1903 it was high, and percentages above 10 were not uncommon. These percentages do not always represent the true rate of adulteration in the borough, because a great deal depends on the methods adopted by the several Inspectors. There can be no doubt, for instance, that if the methods that

were adopted in 1892, when 17·7 per cent. of the articles examined were found to be sophisticated, were applied to last year, there would have been a much lower percentage than 9·3 which were detected.

Informal sampling is now very largely practised, and as these samples are not counted in the return for the year, but only the samples taken officially, the percentage appears to be higher than it really is. By private sampling one is enabled to accomplish two things: first, the fair and honest tradesman is not worried during his business hours by Inspectors carrying out their duties under the Act; and, secondly, it enables the Inspector to come down on those tradesman who are sophisticating the articles which they sell. It has also shown that the adulteration of milk and the substitution of margarine for butter are confined to a small and limited circle of dealers, some of whom live entirely on fraud, while the great bulk of the tradesmen in the borough are straightforward, upright, honest people. It is on the former class, therefore, that the Inspector naturally concentrates his efforts, and it is gratifying to know that in this he has been very successful. This is well shown in the Table at the end of his report, which is given on page 322.

Informal sampling has been very successful, especially in the case of milk, because the Inspector can make his arrangements with his agent to buy a number of samples at milkshops or from milkmen on their rounds, and on their receipt at the Town Hall to quickly examine them by means of a Gerber Rotary Machine; and afterwards, in the case of adulterated samples, to purchase official samples from the same people before they had sold out their morning or afternoon supplies, as the case may be.

Informal sampling has enabled the Inspector to obtain 1,883 samples during last year, as contrasted with 1,213 in 1907, the year before he commenced this work, which is an increase of 64 per cent. The number of prosecutions also rose from 53 to 82, or 65 per cent., and the penalties increased from £106 18s. 6d. to £314 19s. 6d., or 194 per cent.* Such figures as these are encouraging, and show that apart from unmasking fraudulent dealers, the work of this branch of the public health department very much more than recoups the Council for its expense.

*The actual amount of the penalties and costs since 1908 to 1913 (inclusive) has been £1,554 13s. 7d.

TABLE CXVII.

Showing the Number of **Samples of Foods and Drugs Analysed,** *with the Result of the Analyses for the Year* **1913** *and for the preceding Twenty-two Years.*

Years.	No. of Samples Examined.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Per cent. Adulterated.
1891	368	345	23	6·2
1892	367	302	65	17·7
1893	378	327	51	13·5
1894	411	350	61	14·8
1895	825	697	128	15·5
1896	825	699	126	15·3
1897	863	765	98	11·3
1898	875	784	91	10·4
1899	899	820	79	8·8
1900	925	798	127	13·7
1901	942	800	142	15·1
1902	932	796	136	14·6
1903	1,016	898	118	11·6
1904	1,204	1,101	103	8·5
1905	1,200	1,101	99	8·2
1906	1,190	1,079	111	9·3
1907	1,213	1,131	82	6·7
1908	1,200	1,058	142	11·8
1909	1,201	1,060	141	11·7
1910	1,204	1,076	128	10·6
1911	1,200	1,105	95	7·9
1912	1,207	1,110	97	8·0
Totals	20,445	18,202	2,243	11·0
1913	**1,215**	**1,102**	**113**	**9·3**

The Public Analyst, in his several quarterly reports during the year, reported against the articles examined as follows:—

	Examined.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Per cent.
1st Quarter - -	267	238	29	10·9
2nd ,, - -	332	305	27	8·1
3rd ,, - -	300	280	20	6·7
4th ,, - -	316	279	37	11·7
The Year -	1,215	1,102	113	9·3

Milk, Butter and Oleaginous Foods.—915 samples were examined, of which 92, or 10 per cent., were adulterated, as contrasted with 7·2 in 1912, and 8·4 in 1911.

Since 1905 the percentages of these foods found to be adulterated were as follows:—

1905	...	7·2 per cent	1910	...	10·2 per cent.
1906	...	10·2 „	1911	...	8·4 „
1907	...	6·5 „	1912	...	7·2 „
1908	...	9·5 „	**1913**	...	**10·0** „
1909	...	8·7 „			

	Samples.	Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated in 1913.	Percentage Adulterated in 1912.	Percentage Adulterated in 1911.
Milk - - -	597	45	**7·5**	5·4	9·8
Cream - - -	...	...	...	...	...
Milk (Separated) -	3	...	...	...	...
Butter - - -	214	26	**12·1**	3·5	5·0
Butter (milk blended)	1	...	...	...	...
Margarine - -	40	21	**52·5**	62·5	17·5
Cheese - - -	40	...	...	...	...
Lard - - -	20	...	...	...	...
	915	92	**10·0**	7·2	8·4

Milk.—The record of milk adulteration in Islington is given in a Table on page, 298 which shows that the average has been 9·9 per cent. This figure is based on the analyses of 10,788 samples, which were purchased in the streets from roundsmen, and at shops, or procured at railway stations when the milk was in course of transit.

In 1913 600 samples of milk were submitted to the Public Analyst, of which 45, or 7·5 per cent., were certified as adulterated. This figure is higher than in 1912, when the analyses showed only 5·4 per cent.

As the percentage of adulteration varied according as the samples were taken on weekdays, Sundays, and at railway stations, the facts respecting them will be of interest.

Milks Purchased on Sundays.—162 samples were purchased, of which 11, or 6·8 per cent., were adulterated, as contrasted with 8·7 per cent. in 1911 and 6·9 per cent. in 1910. Since it became known some years ago that the sampling of milk was as actively pursued on Sundays as on other days, the percentage amount of adulteration has fallen. Up to the end of 1902 it had only been done in an irregular way, and as a consequence the percentage of adulteration was high, but since then it has decreased, so that last year it was only 6·8 per cent., as compared with 15 per cent. in 1898 (*vide* Table CXXI.).

Milks Purchased on Week-days.—318 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst, of which 30, or 9·4 per cent., were found to be adulterated. This contrasted with 4·9 in 1912, when the amount of adulteration was unusually low; indeed it was the smallest percentage hitherto known in the borough, in which it has averaged 11·2 per cent. since 1898 (*vide* Table CXXI.)

Milks Procured at Railway Stations.—120 samples were procured and examined by the Public Analyst, who returned 4, or 3·3 per cent., as adulterated. This percentage is in excess of that of the preceding year, when it was 2·5. It is to be accounted for by the fact that the adulterated milks were specially taken for a milk purveyor who suspected that a farmer was supplying him with an inferior milk. It may, however, be taken as a fact that the farmers supply good milks to their local customers, as will presently be shown.

The quality of the milk sold in the borough was very good.

The Medical Officer of Health has taken the trouble to examine the certificates of the 600 milks reported on by the Public Analyst, and he has given the results in the Table CXVIII. which follows, which shows the fat contents of these milks. He finds that out of the 600 samples reported on, only 35 contained less than 3 per cent. of fat, which is the minimum standard laid down by the Government, while 225, or 37·50 per cent. showed from 3·0 to 3·4 per cent. of fat. These would be considered fairly good milks; indeed, anything over 3·25 is now looked on as a fair average milk. But he also finds, and this is the best part of the record, that 340 samples contained over 3·5 per cent. of fat, and are, therefore, very good milks.

Now we are sometimes told that the farmers do not send milk of high quality to the metropolis. The Medical Officer of Health, however, finds that this is an altogether fallacious statement, for out of 120 samples that were procured at the railway stations in course of transit, 89, or 74·16 per cent., contained above 3·4 of fat; in other words, that the milk delivered by the farmers was of a very high quality. An examination of the records respecting these farmers' milks further showed that 43·4 per cent. contained from 3·5 to 3·9 per cent. of fat, while 32·5 per cent. contained from 4·0 to 4·9 per cent. of fat, which means that 75·8 per cent. were high-class milks. There can be no longer any doubt, therefore, that the milks delivered in Islington from the country are of a very high quality; and, indeed, the Medical Officer of Health finds also that the analyses of the milks sold in the street—and it is to be recollected that these milks include the adulterated samples—show that the quality is good, for out of 318 samples analysed, only 26, or 8·18 per cent., contained under 3·0 per cent. of fat; that 125, or 39·30 per cent., contained 3·0 and under 3·5 per cent. of fat; while 167, or 52·52 per cent., contained over 3·5 per cent. of fat. Again the milks sold on Sundays were found to be particularly good, for only 7, or 4·32 per cent., were found to contain less than 3 per cent., while 71, or 43·83 per cent., contained 3·0 and under 3·5 per cent. of fat, and 84, or 51·85 per cent., contained over 3·5 per cent. of fat. These figures, therefore, show two things: first, that the farmers send really good milk to Islington, and that the milk which is generally sold in the borough, whether on weekdays or Sundays, is of good quality. This should be reassuring information for those persons who are constantly bewailing the quality of the milk; while it should also be very gratifying to the farmers, who are frequently made the scape-goats of interested persons.

TABLE CXVIII.

Showing the Percentage of **Fat** *in the samples of* **Milk** *submitted to the Public Analyst during* 1913, *distinguishing those obtained on Weekdays, on Sundays and at Railway Stations.*

FAT CONTENT.	MILKS purchased on Week Days.		MILKS purchased on Sundays.		MILKS purchased at Railway Station.		ALL MILKS.	
	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	Total Nos.	% of Total
Under 1 per cent.	2	0·63	..	..	..	..	2	0·33
Containing 1·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1·7	..	..	..	..	1	0·83	1	0·17
1·8	1	0·31	..	..	..	..	1	0·17
1·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Containing 2·0 per cent.	1	0·31	1	0·62	..	..	2	0·33
2·1	1	0·31	..	..	..	..	1	0·17
2·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2·5	2	0·63	..	..	..	..	2	0·33
2·6	2	0·63	1	0·62	..	..	3	0·50
2·7	5	1·57	2	1·23	1	0·83	8	1·33
2·8	3	0·94	1	0·62	..	..	4	0·67
2·9	9	2·83	2	1·23	..	..	11	1·83
Containing 3·0 per cent.	13	4·09	9	5·56	2	1·67	24	4·00
3·1	29	9·12	17	10·49	5	4·17	51	8·50
3·2	20	6·29	15	9·26	2	1·67	37	6·16
3·3	34	10·69	10	6·17	9	7·50	53	8·83
3·4	29	9·12	20	12·35	11	9·16	60	10·00
3·5	35	11·01	17	10·49	12	8·33	62	10·33
3·6	26	8·18	16	9·87	12	10·00	54	9·00
3·7	20	6·30	12	7·41	8	6·67	40	6·67
3·8	25	7·86	10	6·17	9	7·50	44	7·33
3·9	19	5·98	6	3·70	13	10·83	38	6·33
Containing 4·0 per cent.	16	5·03	9	5·56	9	7·50	34	5·67
4·1	10	3·15	2	1·23	8	6·67	20	3·33
4·2	3	0·94	4	2·47	5	4·17	12	2·00
4·3	2	0·63	3	1·85	2	1·67	7	1·17
4·4	2	0·63	..	..	1	0·83	3	0·50
4·5	4	1·26	..	..	2	1·67	6	1·00
4·6	2	0·63	..	..	..	..	2	0·33
4·7	1	0·31	..	..	4	3·33	5	0·83
4·8	1	0·31	1	0·62	2	1·67	4	0·67
4·9	..	..	..	..	1	0·83	1	0·17
Containing 5·0 per cent.	..	..	1	0·62	2	1·67	3	0·50
5·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5·4	..	..	..	..	1	0·83	1	0·17
5·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5·6	..	..	1	0·62	..	..	1	·17
5·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5·8	..	..	1	0·62	..	..	1	0·17
5·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Containing 6·0 per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6·3	..	..	1	0·62	..	..	1	0·17
7·3	1	0·31	..	..	..	..	1	0·17
	318	100·00	162	100·00	120	100·00	600	100·00

The following statement is a synopsis of the figures shown in the previous Table.

Fat Content.	Week Days.	%	Sundays.	%	Railway Station.	%	Total.	%
Under 3 per cent.	26	8·18	7	4·32	2	1·67	35	5·83
3 per cent. and under 3·5 per cent.	125	39·30	71	43·83	29	24·17	225	37·50
Over 3·5 per cent.	167	52·52	84	51·85	89	74·16	340	56·67
Totals	318	100·00	162	100·00	120	100·00	600	100·00

The number of milks returned as adulterated by the Public Analyst is given in the following tabular statement:—

MILK ADULTERATION.

	Samples Analysed	Genuine.	Adulterated	Per cent. Adulterated.
1892 - -	171	139	32	18·7
1893 - -	213	173	40	18·7
1894 - -	206	169	37	17·9
1895 - -	413	343	70	16·9
1896 - -	468	418	50	10·6
1897 - -	513	464	49	9·5
1898 - -	543	492	51	9·4
1899 - -	532	477	55	10·3
1900 - -	541	485	56	10·3
1901 - -	632	556	76	12·0
1902 - -	586	528	58	9·9
1903 - -	508	458	50	9·8
1904 - -	600	553	47	7·8
1905 - -	594	549	45	7·6
1906 - -	634	560	74	11·8
1907 - -	597	557	40	6·7
1908 - -	604	552	52	8·6
1909 - -	605	563	42	6·9
1910 - -	621	563	58	9·3
1911 - -	601	542	59	9·8
1912 - -	606	573	33	5·4
Totals -	10,788	9,714	1,074	9·9
1913 - -	**600**	**555**	**45**	**7·5**

The quality of these various milks in 1913 are given in the following tabular statement :—

Obtained.	No. of Samples Analysed.	Average Percentage of Fat.	Average Percentage of Solids, not Fat.	Average Percentage of Total Solids.
On Sundays - -	162	3·56	8·74	12·30
On Week-days - -	318	3·52	8·72	12·24
At Railway Stations -	120	3·80	8·92	12·72
Official Minimum Standard	—	**3·00**	**8·50**	**11·50**

Table CXIX.

Showing the analyses of 9,377 milks examined in Islington during the fifteen years 1898-1912 and 1913, and distinguishing those purchased on Sundays, on Week-days, and procured at the Railway Stations while in transit from the Farmer to the London Milk Purveyor.

Years.	Sunday Milks.			Week-day Milks.			Railway Milks (Farmers).		
	No. of Samples.	Per cent. of non-fatty solids.	Per cent. of fat.	No. of samples.	Per cent. of non-fatty solids.	Per cent. of fat.	No. of samples.	Per cent. of non-fatty solids.	Per cent. of fat.
1898 ..	193	8·50	3·50	230	8·56	3·69	120	8·84	4·04
1899 ..	181	8·49	3·50	231	8·53	3·58	120	8·82	4·23
1900 ..	196	8·64	3·62	224	8·55	3·53	121	8·75	3·93
1901 ..	196	8·56	3·64	295	8·60	3·49	141	8·77	3·69
1902 ..	192	8·59	3·60	274	8·64	3·51	90	8·76	3·85
1903 ..	167	8·42	3·86	218	8·47	3·74	120	8·66	3·90
1904 ..	164	8·52	3·78	317	8·48	3·74	120	8·62	3·97
1905 ..	161	8·55	3·68	323	8·51	3·72	112	8·66	3·87
1906 ..	195	8·49	3·58	332	8·52	3·59	110	8·75	3·69
1907 ..	150	8·64	3·63	327	8·65	3·76	120	8·77	3·96
1908 ..	160	8·58	3·69	324	8·58	3·52	120	8·73	3·88
1909 ..	159	8·66	3·67	326	8·85	3·62	120	8·74	3·86
1910 ..	160	8·57	3·55	336	8·50	3·44	125	8·76	3·74
1911 ..	160	8·57	3·63	320	8·54	3·65	121	8·71	3·92
1912 ..	160	8·70	3·67	326	8·76	3·61	120	8·84	3·86
Total Fifteen Years	2,594	8·56	3·64	4,403	8·58	3·61	1,780	8·74	3·89
1913 ..	162	8·74	3·56	318	8·72	3·52	120	8·92	3·80

From these analyses the following averages for the years 1898-1913 have been deduced:—

		Solids not fat.	Fat	Total solids.
2,756	Sunday Milks -	8·57	3·63	12·20
4,721	Week-day Milks -	8·59	3·61	12·20
1,900	Farmers' Milks -	8·76	3·89	12·65
9,377	Total Milks -	8·62	3·67	12·29

Table CXX.

Giving the particulars of the **Milk** *taken during each quarter of* **1913** *on Sundays, on Week-days, and at the Railway Stations.*

1913.	No. of Samples Taken.				Genuine.				Adulterated.				Per cent. Adulterated.			
Quarters.	Sundays.	Week-days.	Railway Stations.	All Milks.	Sundays.	Week-days.	Railway Stations.	All Milks.	Sundays.	Week-days.	Railway Stations.	All Milks.	Sundays.	Week-days.	Railway Stations.	All Milks.
1st Quarter	40	77	30	147	36	69	30	135	4	8	..	12	10·0	10·4	..	8·1
2nd ,,	42	81	30	153	39	70	29	138	3	11	1	15	7·1	13·6	3·3	9·8
3rd ,,	40	80	30	150	39	74	29	142	1	6	1	8	2·5	7·5	3·3	5·3
4th ,,	40	80	30	150	37	75	28	140	3	5	2	10	7·5	6·2	6·6	6·6
The Year ..	162	318	120	600	151	288	116	555	11	30	4	45	6·8	9·4	3·3	7·5

TABLE CXXI.

Showing the **Samples of Milk Analysed,** *the number found adulterated, with the percentage of Samples adulterated for the past sixteen years.*

YEAR.	NO. OF SAMPLES TAKEN.				GENUINE.				ADULTERATED.				PER CENT. ADULTERATED.			
	Sundays	Week-days.	Ry. Stations	All Milks.	Sundays.	Week-days.	Ry. Stations.	All Milks.	Sundays.	Week days.	Ry. Stations.	All Milks.	Sundays.	Week-days.	Ry. Stations.	All Milks.
1898	193	230	120	543	165	207	120	492	28	23	..	51	15·0	10·0	..	9·4
1899	181	231	120	532	154	204	119	477	27	27	1	55	14·9	11·2	0·8	10·3
1900	196	224	121	541	170	194	121	485	26	30	..	56	13·3	13·4	..	10·3
1901	196	295	141	632	172	247	137	556	24	48	4	76	12·3	16·3	2·8	12·0
1902	192	274	90	556	172	238	88	498	20	36	2	58	10·4	13·1	2·2	10·4
1903	167	218	120	505	147	190	118	455	20	28	2	50	11·9	12·8	1·7	9·9
1904	164	317	120	601	158	276	120	554	6	41	..	47	3·6	12·9	..	7·8
1905	161	323	112	596	151	294	106	551	10	29	6	45	6·2	9·0	5·3	7·5
1906	195	332	110	637	173	281	108	562	22	51	2	75	11·3	15·4	1·8	11·8
1907	150	327	120	597	137	300	120	557	13	27	..	40	8·7	8·2	..	6·7
1908	160	324	120	604	145	289	118	552	15	35	2	52	9·4	10·8	1·6	8·6
1909	159	326	120	605	145	304	114	563	14	22	6	42	8·8	6·7	5·0	6·9
1910	160	336	125	621	146	292	125	563	14	44	..	58	8·7	13·1	..	9·3
1911	160	320	121	601	149	277	116	542	11	43	5	59	6·9	13·4	4·1	9·8
1912	160	326	120	606	146	310	117	573	14	16	3	33	8·7	4·9	2·5	·4
1913	162	318	120	600	151	288	116	555	11	30	4	45	6·8	9·4	3·3	7·5
Totals	2,756	4 721	1,900	9,377	2,481	4,191	1,863	8,535	275	530	37	842	9·9	11·2	1·9	8·9

Butter and Margarine.—255 samples were purchased and submitted to the Public Analyst, of which 215 were butter and 40 margarine. Of the butters 26, or 12·1 per cent., were adulterated, and of the margarines 21, or 52·5 per cent., were sold contrary to the Margarine Act. Last year it was pointed out that the sale of margarine for butter still obtained to a considerable extent, although the practice was confined to tradesmen of a low grade selling in the poorer neighbourhoods. Towards the close of the year, in fulfilment of an arrangement made some two years previously with the representative of the Irish Board of Agriculture, and with the cognisance of the Public Health Committee, a special effort was made to discover and punish the persons who fraudulently sold margarine for Irish butter. The Irish Board were of course only interested in that article, but, as a matter of fact, the persons who sold margarine to their inspectors turned out to be the persons whom the Public Health Department knew to be selling—and in many instances had prosecuted for the offence—margarine for butter. It does not matter to them whether the article asked for be Irish, Brittany, Dutch, Australian or any other butter, because they would in any case have sold margarine.

For some time past the sale of margarine for butter has assumed a serious aspect in Islington, because certain tradesmen persistently substitute margarine for butter on every possible occasion. It has already been explained in these annual reports that fraud of this character is only to be detected by the employment of agents who become customers at the particular shop where the fraud is carried on; and that these agents must not only purchase butter, but other groceries, such as tea, sugar, eggs, bacon, etc., as well, because it is only when they are well known to the vendors that margarine is foisted on them. There is one exception, however, to this practice of the vendors, which is that they invariably sell margarine for butter to young children when sent to buy butter, because they know perfectly well that no child would be put into the witness box to give evidence against them.

During the months of October and November the agents of the Irish Board of Agriculture, unknown to the Public Health Department, were busily engaged sampling the various shops in which butter is sold in Islington, with the result that they discovered some *16 persons* who persistently sold margarine for butter. The Head Official of the Board in London then called on the Medical Officer of Health and requested him to be good enough to arrange for the Inspector to obtain official samples, employing their Irish agents as his

own. The result was that sixteen persons were detected and summonses were issued against them. At the hearing of the summonses a great deal of odium was sought to be cast on the method adopted in obtaining the informal samples prior to the official ones being taken, which, it may be said, is on all fours with that which has been pursued in Islington for several years past, with this exception, that the Council's agents have never dressed themselves. or smudged their face and hands, so as to represent workmen returning from their work, as did those employed by the Irish Board.

One cannot see why this should be called trickery. The agents who purchased the samples, went to the shop in the garb of working men, thus representing the very class of persons who were habitually and systematically defrauded by these shopkeepers. Again in no instance was a prosecution undertaken unless the defendant had persistently sold margarine for butter to these agents, because it might have so happened, where only one sample was obtained, that margarine was given for butter through an oversight or a mere accident. No such plea could be set up in these instances, nor, indeed, in any case in which the Islington Borough Council have recently prosecuted, because the official sample has only been taken when the defendant has been found to be deliberately substituting margarine for butter, and on the result of the analysis of this sample a prosecution depended.

So that this matter may be clearly understood in the case of these Irish prosecutions, it must be stated that some of the defendants had sold margarine for butter on several occasions, previous to the purchase of the official sample This is seen in the following statement, which gives the number of samples taken before an official sample was obtained and the number of times margarine was substituted. It also shows the result of the prosecution, together with the number of previous convictions against the defendants.

Defendant.	Address.	No. of Informal Purchases.	No. of times Margarine was substituted for Butter.	Result of Prosecution.	No. of previous convictions.	No. of previous convictions against persons formerly occupying these premises.
A.	St. James Road ..	18	14	Fined £2 and £3 15s. 6d. costs	4	4
B.	Caledonian Road ..	12	8	Fined £5..	2	2
C.	do.	18	15	Fined £5..	..	1
D.	do.	10	4	Fined £5..	..	1
E.	Copenhagen Street ..	12	9	Fined £3..	..	Nil.
F.	Copenhagen Street ..	10	4	Fined £5..	2	2
G.	Hornsey Road ..	9	8	Fined £4 and £1 1s. costs ..	..	Nil.
H.	Hornsey Road ..	10	9	Fined £2 and £1 1s. costs ..	1	1
I.	Roman Road	14	12	Fined £5..	..	Nil.
K.	Half Moon Crescent..	3	2	Fined £3..	1	6
L.	Balls Pond Road ..	9	7	Fined £1 and £1 1s. costs ..	1	1
M.	Balls Pond Road ..	10	5	Fined £5 and £1 1s. costs ..	..	1
N.	Essex Road	9	7 (including 3 Mixtures)	Fined £10	4	4
O.	Brewery Road ..	10	9	Fined £3	..	4
P.	Essex Road.. ..	8	4	Fined £2 1s. and £3 5s costs..	7	7
Q.	Offord Road.. ..	5	3	Fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs ..	..	Nil.

Several of these people are old offenders, and, indeed, one of them had seven previous convictions against him.

It is much to be regretted that among them, and, indeed, one of the worst, was a man who should have set an example for honest and fair trading to others, for he was a member of the Borough Council, from which he has now retired. This was not his first offence, for he had been convicted on four previous occasions.

After the prosecutions had concluded, Mr. R. L. Bowen Colthurst wrote on behalf of the Irish Board of Agriculture thanking the Borough Council for the kindness and courtesy shown to himself personally and to the other officers of the Board; and also paid a very high tribute to the attention and acuteness which Mr. Burrell had shown in helping matters to a satisfactory conclusion.

Cheese.—40 samples were submitted to the public analyst, who reported that they were not adulterated.

Lard.—All the samples, 20 in number, were found to be genuine.

Groceries.—185 samples of various foods usually purchasable at an ordinary grocer's shop were examined, and of these 14, or 7·6 per cent., were found to be adulterated.

The names of the samples and their analyses are set out in the Table annexed.

	No. of Samples.	No. Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated in 1912.
Coffee	28	5	18·0	50·0
Cocoa	28	1	3·6	—
Demerara Sugar	7	4	57·1	—
Pepper	10	—	—	—
Mustard	11	—	—	3·8
Golden Syrup	14	1	7·1	9·1
Black Current Jam	1	—	—	—
Raspberry Jam	6	—	—	—
Arrowroot	—	—	—	7·1
Sauces	7	1	14·3	—
Malt Vinegar	14	1	7·1	31·6
Milk Chocolate	—	—	—	100·0
Bread	7	—	—	—
Self-Raising Flour	7	—	—	—
Flour	7	—	—	—
Dripping	14	—	—	—
Rice	7	—	—	—
Ground Ginger	5	—	—	—
Crushed Linseed	5	1	20·0	—
Honey	7	—	—	—
	185	14	7·6	13·8

Alcoholic Drinks.—60 samples were examined by the Public Analyst, of which 2, or 3·3 per cent., were adulterated.

	No. of Samples.	No. Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.
Whiskey (Scotch) - -	12	—	—
Whiskey (Irish) - - -	12	—	—
Rum - - - - - -	12	—	—
Gin - - - - - -	12	1	8·3
Brandy - - - - -	12	1	8·3
Total - -	60	2	3·3

Drugs.—55 samples of drugs were examined, and of these 5, or 9·1 per cent., were returned as adulterated.

This percentage is in excess of that of last year, when 6·6 per cent were returned as sophisticated by the Public Analyst.

The following is a list of the articles examined.

	No. of Samples.	No. Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
Camphorated Oil - - -	5	—	—
Blaud's Pills - - - -	5	1	20·0
Paregoric - - - - -	5	2	40·0
Compound Liquorice Powder -	5	1	20·0
Lime Water - - - -	5	—	—
Cod Liver Oil - - - -	5	—	—
Olive Oil - - - - -	5	1	20·0
Tartaric Acid - - - -	5	—	—
Glycerine - - - - -	5	—	—
Oil of Turpentine - - -	5	—	—
Citric Acid - - - -	5	—	—
	55	5	9·1

TABLE CXXII.

Showing the **Samples of Foods and Drugs** *submitted to the* **Public Analyst** *during the year* **1913.**

Description.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Totals.	Genuine.					Adulterated.				
						1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Totals.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Totals.
Milk	145	153	149	150	597	133	138	141	140	552	12	15	8	10	45
Milk Separated ..	2	..	1	..	3	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Butter	47	51	50	66	214	44	49	47	48	188	3	2	3	18	26
Butter (Milk Blended)	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	.	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cheese	..	20	10	10	40	..	20	10	10	40	..	..	..	..	..
Lard	5	5	5	5	20	5	5	5	5	20	..	..	..	..	..
Dripping	7	..	7	..	14	7	..	7	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee	7	7	7	7	28	5	5	6	7	23	2	2	1	..	5
Cocoa	..	14	7	7	28	..	14	6	7	27	..	..	1	..	1
Mustard	5	..	3	3	11	5	..	3	3	11	..	..	..	..	..
Pepper	..	3	..	7	10	..	3	..	7	10	..	..	..	..	..
Golden Syrup ..	7	..	7	..	14	6	..	7	..	13	1	..	..	..	1
Demerara Sugar ..	2	5	..	..	7	..	3	..	..	3	2	2	..	..	4
Vinegar (Malt) ..	..	7	7	..	14	..	7	6	..	13	..	..	1	..	1
Bread	..	7	..	..	7	..	7	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Flour	..	7	..	..	7	..	7	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
*Rum	3	3	3	3	12	3	3	3	3	12	..	..	..	..	..
*Gin	3	3	3	3	12	2	3	3	3	11	1	..	..	..	1
*Irish Whiskey ..	3	3	3	3	12	3	3	3	3	12	..	..	..	..	..
*Scotch Whiskey ..	2	4	3	3	12	2	4	3	3	12	..	..	..	..	..
*Brandy	3	3	3	3	12	2	3	3	3	11	1	..	..	..	1
Rice	..	7	..	..	7	..	7	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Ground Ginger ..	..	5	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Self-raising Flour ..	..	..	7	..	7	..	..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Crushed Linseed ..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	1	..	1
Honey	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
Raspberry Jam ..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
Black Currant Jam ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..

* Examined for strength only.

TABLE CXXII.—*continued.*

Description.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Totals.	Genuine. 1st Quarter.	Genuine. 2nd Quarter.	Genuine. 3rd Quarter.	Genuine. 4th Quarter.	Genuine. Totals.	Adulterated. 1st Quarter.	Adulterated. 2nd Quarter.	Adulterated. 3rd Quarter.	Adulterated. 4th Quarter.	Adulterated. Totals.
Sauces	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	1	1
Cod Liver Oil	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..
Olive Oil . ..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	1	1
Paregoric	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	2	2
Camphorated Oil ..	5	..	..	..	5	5	.	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Tartaric Acid	5	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Blaud's Pills	5	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	1
Glycerine	..	5	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Oil of Turpentine ..	..	5	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Compound Liquorice Powder	..	5	..	..	5	..	4	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	1
Lime Water	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Citric Acid	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
	257	322	290	306	1,175	234	300	275	274	1,083	23	22	15	32	92

MARGARINE ACT.

Margarine	10	10	10	10	40	4	5	5	5	19	6	5	5	5	21

Abstracts *from the* **Public Analyst's Returns,** *together with the proceedings taken during the* **Quarters** *of the* **Year 1913.**

ADULTERATED SAMPLES.—*First Quarter*, 1913.

Sample marked.	Article submitted for Analysis.	State whether the sample was submitted to the Analyst by an Officer acting under direction of a Local Authority, under Section 13 of Act, and if so, the name of such Authority.	Result of Analysis. Showing whether the sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and, if Adulterated, what were the nature and extent of the Adulteration.	Action taken, with result of prosecution.
T.L.B. 935	Coffee	Inspector	34 per cent of Chicory	Fined £5 and £1 12s. 6d. costs, or 14 days in default.
940	Blaud's Pills	do.	17 per cent. Ferrous Carbonate deficient	No proceedings taken.
966	Demerara Sugar ...	do.	Dyed Sugar other than Demerara ...	Fined £2 and £1 12s. 6d. costs, or 14 days in default.
967	do. do. ...	do.	do. do. ...	Fined £2 and £1 12s. 6d. costs, or 14 days in default.
985	*Milk	do.	Nearly 4 per cent. of added water ...	Cautioned by letter.
994	* do.	do.	21 per cent. of added water, and 9 per cent. of the original fat abstracted	No proceedings, this being the return of a duplicate sample of 998 T.L.B. purchased for safety.
998	* do.	do.	21 per cent. of added water, and 8 per cent. of the original fat abstracted	Summons withdrawn, warranty established.
1,004	* do.	do.	6 per cent. of added water	Fined £100 and £5 5s. costs, or 3 months in default.
1,005	* do.	do.	9 do. do.	Fined £10 and £2 2s. costs, or 1 month in default.
1,020	Brandy	do.	27·8 degrees under proof	Ordered to pay £2 2s. costs.
1,028	Golden Syrup ...	do	70 per cent. of Glucose Syrup ...	Fined £1 and £1 13s. costs, or 14 days in default.
1,039	*Milk	do.	14 per cent. of added water	Fined £3 and 12s. 6d. costs.
1,047	Butter...	do.	38 do. of Margarine	Fined £5 and £1 13s. costs, or 21 days in default.

* Boric Acid and Formalin absent.

ADULTERATED SAMPLES (*First Quarter*, 1913)—*continued.*

Sample marked.	Article submitted for Analysis.	State whether the sample was submitted to the Analyst by an Officer acting under direction of a Local Authority, under Section 13 of Act, and if so, the name of such Authority.	Result of Analysis. Showing whether the sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and, if Adulterated, what were the nature and extent of the Adulteration.	Action taken, with result of prosecution.
T.L.B.				
1,058	Gin	Inspector	40·3 degrees under proof,	Ordered to pay £2 2s. costs.
1,059	Coffee	do.	30 per cent. of Chicory	Ordered to pay 12s. 6d. costs.
1,069	*Milk	do.	4 do. of added water	Cautioned by letter.
1,070	* do.	do.	6 do. deficiency in fat ...	Dismissed on warranty.
1	* do.	do.	10 do. of added water	Ordered to pay 12s. 6d. costs.
2	* do.	do.	20 do. of added water	Fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs.
13	* do.	do.	6 do. of original fat abstracted	No conviction but defendant cautioned by Magistrate.
15	Margarine	do.	100 do. of margarine	Ordered to pay 12s. 6d. costs.
16	do.	do.	100 do. do.	Fined 10s. and £1 3s. costs.
30	*Milk	do.	7 per cent. deficiency in fat	Summons withdrawn, warranty established.
33	Margarine	do.	100 do. of Margarine	Fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs.
34	do.	do.	100 do. do.	Fined £2 and 2s. costs.
35	do.	do.	100 do. do.	Summons not served. Premises closed.
36	do.	do.	100 do. do.	Fined £2 and 2s. costs.
45	Butter	do.	55 do. do.	Fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs.
69	do.	do.	90 do. do.	Fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs.

* Boric Acid and Formalin absent.

Total number of samples analysed during the Quarter 267.

Number of samples adulterated ... ... 29.

ADULTERATED SAMPLES.—*Second Quarter*, 1913.

Sample marked.	Article submitted for Analysis.	State whether the sample was submitted to the Analyst by an Officer acting under direction of a Local Authority, under Section 13 of Act, and if so, the name of such Authority.	Result of Analysis. Showing whether the sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and, if adulterated, what were the nature and extent of the Adulteration.	Action taken, with result of prosecution.
T.L.B.				
113	Demerara Sugar ...	Inspector	Dyed Cane Sugar other than Demerara Sugar	No prosecution.
116	do. do. ...	do.	do. do. do.	No prosecution.
120	*Milk	do.	3 per cent. of original fat abstracted	No prosecution.
193	* do.	do.	3 per cent. of added water and 36 per cent. of the original fat abstracted	Fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs.
196	* do.	do.	11 per cent. of added water	Summons dismissed on ground of warranty.
219	* do.	do.	11 do. do.	Summons dismissed on ground of warranty.
234	* do.	do.	31 per cent. of the original fat abstracted	Fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs.
258	Butter...	do.	100 per cent. of Margarine	Fined £5 and 12s. 6d. costs.
263	†Milk	do.	0·0027 per cent. of Formaldehyde ...	Summons dismissed as Magistrate was satisfied that defendant had no knowledge of the presence of Formaldehyde.
303	Compound Liquorice Powder	do.	3 per cent. of Maize Starch	No prosecution.
309	Margarine	do.	100 per cent. of Margarine	Fined 5s. and 12s. 6d. costs.
313	Coffee	do.	45 per cent. of Chicory	Fined £7 and 12s. 6d. costs.
314	do.	do.	32 do. do.	Fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs.
320	*Milk	do.	19 per cent. of added water	Summons not served — Defendant absconded.
321	do.	do.	19 per cent. of added water	Summons not served — Defendant absconded.

* All free from Boric Acid and Formalin. † Boric Acid absent.

ADULTERATED SAMPLES (*Second Quarter*, 1913)—*continued.*

Sample marked.	Article submitted for Analysis.	State whether the sample was submitted to the Analyst by an Officer acting under direction of a Local Authority, under Section 13 of Act, and if so, the name of such Authority.	Result of Analysis. Showing whether the sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and, if Adulterated, what were the nature and extent of the Adulteration.	Action taken, with result of prosecution.
T.L.B.				
324	*Milk	Inspector	9 per cent. of original fat abstracted	Fined £1 and £1 1s. costs.
332	* do.	do.	8 per cent. of added water	Fined £1 and £1 1s. costs.
333	* do.	do.	8 per cent. of original fat abstracted	Fined £1 and £1 1s. costs.
340	Butter	do.	100 per cent. of Margarine	Fined £2 and 12s. 6d costs.
341	Margarine	do.	100 per cent. of Margarine—the fat of the sample contained 55 per cent. of butter fat	Fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs.
355	*Milk	do.	40 per cent. of original fat abstracted	Fined £4 and 14s. 6d. costs.
382	* do.	do.	5 per cent. of added water	Cautioned by letter.
392	* do.	do.	14 per cent. of original fat abstracted	Fined £5 and 12s. 6d. costs.
406	Margarine	do.	100 per cent. of Margarine	Cautioned by letter.
407	do.	do.	100 do. do.	Cautioned by letter.
408	do.	do.	100 do. do.	To pay 12s. 6d. costs.
432	*Milk	do.	12 per cent. of original fat abstracted	Fined £2 and £1 3s. costs.

* All free from Boric Acid and Formalin.

Total number of Samples analysed during the Quarter, 332.

Number adulterated ... ... 27.

ADULTERATED SAMPLES (*Third Quarter*, 1913).

Sample Numbered.	Article submitted for Analysis.	State whether the sample was submitted to the Analyst by an Officer acting under direction of a Local Authority, under Section 13 of Act.	Result of Analysis. Showing whether the sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and, if Adulterated, what were the nature and extent of the Adulteration.	Action taken, with result of prosecution.
T.L.B.				
34	Butter	Inspector	100 per cent. of Margarine	Fined £4 and 12s. 6d. costs.
51	,, ...	,, ...	100 ,, ,, ...	Ordered to pay 12s 6d. costs.
53	*Milk	,, ...	9 per cent. of the original fat abstracted	Fined 7s. 6d. and 12s. 6d. costs.
62	* ,, ...	,, ...	4 per cent. of added water	Cautioned by letter.
63	* ,, ...	,, ...	13 ,, of the original fat abstracted	Ordered to pay 12s. 6d. costs.
83	Crushed Linseed ...	,, ...	24 per cent. of the original oil deficient and not recently prepared	Cautioned by letter.
100	Butter	,, ...	100 per cent. of Margarine	Fined £30 and 12s. 6d. costs or 1 month in default of distress.
126	Cocoa	,, ...	Coloured with oxide of iron	No proceedings.
131	Margarine	,, ...	100 per cent. of Margarine	Margarine wrapper not labelled. Fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs.
135	*Milk	,, ...	7 per cent. of the original fat abstracted	Ordered to pay 13s. 6d. costs.
157	Margarine	,, ...	100 per cent. of Margarine	Cautioned by letter.
158	,, ...	,, ...	100 ,, ,, ...	Margarine wrapper not labelled. Fined 10s. and 12s. 6d. costs.
159	,, ...	,, ...	100 ,, ,, ...	Margarine wrapper not labelled. Fined 10s. and 12s. 6d costs.
197	,, ...	,, ...	100 ,, ,, ,, ...	Cautioned by letter.
214	*Milk	,, ...	8 per cent. of original fat abstracted	Summons dismissed on ground of warranty.
217	* ,, ...	,, ...	4 per cent. of added water and 2 per cent. of the original fat abstracted	Cautioned by letter.
261	Coffee	,, ...	27 per cent. of Chicory	Fined 5s. and £1 13s. 6d. costs.
270	Malt Vinegar... ...	,, ...	Vinegar other than Malt	Fined £1 and £1 13s. 6d. costs.
278	*Milk	,, ...	2 per cent. of added water	Cautioned by letter.
284	* ,, ...	,, ...	4 ,, ,, ...	Cautioned by letter.

* Free from Boric Acid and Formalin.

Total number of Samples analysed during the Quarter 300.

Number adulterated ... ... 20.

3rd Quarter 1913.

The following 27 samples of **Cream** were submitted under the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912.

Sample marked.	Sample labelled.	Milk Fat Per cent.	Boric Acid. Per cent.	Other Preservatives and Thickeners.	Whether in conformity with the Regulations or not.
T.L.B.					
1§	No label	54·8	Absent	Absent	Yes
2§	,, ...	53·7	,,	,,	,,
3§	,, ...	53·3	0·44	,,	No
4§	Not exceeding 0·5 per cent. Boric Acid ..	54·3	0·17	,,	Yes
5§	No label	54·5	Absent	,,	,,
6§	Not exceeding 0.5 per cent. Boric Acid ..	47·7	0·32	,,	,,
7§	No label	60·2	Absent	,,	,,
8§	Not exceeding 0.5 per cent. Boric Acid ..	57·7	0·11	,,	,,
9§	No label	58·4	Absent	,,	,,
10§	,, ...	53·2	,,	,,	,,
11§	Not exceeding 0·5 per cent. Boric Acid ..	48·6	0·35	,,	,,
12§	No label	21·7	Absent	,,	,,
13	,, ...	35·7	0·34	,,	No
14	,, ...	47·9	0.22	,,	,,
15	,, ...	53·3	0.13	,,	,,
69§	,, ...	47·2	0.37	,,	,,
70§	,, ...	46·3	0·28	,,	,,
71§	,, ...	56·3	Absent	,,	Yes
72§	Not exceeding 0.5 per cent. Boric Acid ..	51·2	0·49	,,	,,
73§	No label	48·9	0.46	,,	No
74§	,, ...	45·2	Absent	,,	Yes
1§	,, ...	48·3	0·37	,,	No
2§	,, ...	59·3	0·68	,,	,,
3§	,, ...	60·5	Absent	,,	Yes
4§	Not exceeding 0.5 per cent, Boric Acid ..	56·4	,,	,,	,,
5§	,, ...	53·4	0·40	,,	,,
6§	,, ...	47·7	0.44	,,	,,

§ Taken informally.

ADULTERATED SAMPLES (*Fourth Quarter*, 1913).

Sample Marked.	Article submitted for Analysis.	State whether the sample was submitted to the Analyst by an Officer acting under direction of a Local Authority, under Section 13 of Act, and if so, the name of such Authority.	Result of Analysis. Showing whether the sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and, if Adulterated, what were the nature and extent of the Adulteration.	Action taken, with result of prosecution.
T.L.B.				
320	Butter..	Inspector	100 per cent. of Margarine	Fined £5 and £1 3s. costs.
321	*Milk	do.	4 per cent. of added water	Cautioned by letter.
322	* do.	do.	4 ,, ,, ...	Cautioned by letter.
376	Olive Oil	do.	20 per cent. of Earthnut Oil	Ordered to pay 12s. 6d. costs.
427	Margarine	do.	100 per cent. of Margarine	Margarine wrapper not labelled. Fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs.
428	do.	do.	100 ,, ,, ...	Margarine wrapper not labelled. Ordered to pay 12s. 6d. costs.
462	*Milk	do.	7 per cent. of added water	Fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs.
464	* do.	do.	2 ,, ,, ...	Cautioned by letter.
467	Margarine	do.	100 per cent. of Margarine	Margarine wrapper not labelled. Ordered to pay 12s. 6d. costs.
487	do.	do.	100 ,, ,, ...	Margarine wrapper not labelled. Fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs.
501	Sauce	do.	Copper equal to 0·48 grains of crystallized Sulphate of Copper per pound	Cautioned by letter.
518	*Milk	do.	5 per cent. of added water	Cautioned by letter.
521	* ,, ...	do.	4 ,, ,, ...	Fined £1 and £1 1s. costs.
522	* ,, ...	do.	7 ,, ,, ...	Fined £1 and £1 1s. costs.
546	Butter..	do.	100 per cent. of Margarine	Margarine sold as Irish Butter. Fined £3.
548	,, ...	do.	100 ,, ,, ...	Margarine sold as Irish Butter. Fined £5.
549	,, ...	do.	100 ,, ,, ...	Summons not served as Defendant absconded.

* Boric Acid and Formalin absent in all cases.

ADULTERATED SAMPLES.—(*Fourth Quarter*, 1913)—*continued.*

Sample Marked.	Article submitted for Analysis.	State whether the sample was submitted to the Analyst by an Officer acting under direction of a Local Authority, under Section 13 of Act, and if so, the name of such Authority.	Result of Analysis. Showing whether the sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and, if adulterated, what were the nature and extent of the Adulteration.	Action taken, with result of prosecution.
T.L.B. 550	Butter	Inspector	100 per cent. of Margarine	Margarine sold as Irish Butter. Fined £1 and £1 1s. costs.
551	do.	do.	100 do. do.	Do. Fined £2 and £1 1s. costs.
552	do.	do.	100 do. do.	Do. Fined £3.
553	do.	do.	100 do. do.	Do. Fined £10.
554	do.	do.	100 do. do.	Do. Fined £5.
555	do.	do.	25 do. do.	An admixture of Margarine and Butter sold as Irish Butter. Fined £5.
566	do.	do.	50 do. do.	Do. do. Fined £3.
557	do.	do.	100 do. do.	Margarine sold as Irish Butter. Fined £3.
558	do.	do.	100 do. do.	Do. Summons not served as defendant absconded.
559	do.	do.	75 do. do.	Do. Fined £5 and £1 1s. costs.
560	do.	do.	100 do. do.	Do. Fined £2 and 10s. 6d. costs.
561	do.	do.	100 do. do.	Do. Fined £2 and 10s. 6d. costs.
562	Margarine	do.	The fat contained 30 per cent. of Butter fat	Summons withdrawn. (Conviction obtained for sample 555.)
563	Butter..	do.	100 per cent. of Margarine	Margarine sold as Irish Butter. Fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs.
564	do.	do.	100 do. do.	Do. do. Fined £5.
565	*Milk	do.	2 per cent. of added water	No action taken.
611	* do.	do.	1 ,, ,, ...	,,

* Boric Acid and Formalin absent in all cases.

ADULTERATED SAMPLES (*Fourth Quarter*, 1913)—*continued.*

Sample marked.	Article submitted for Analysis.	State whether the sample was submitted to the Analyst by an Officer acting under direction of a Local Authority, under Section 13 of Act, and if so, the name of such Authority.	Result of Analysis. Showing whether the sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and, if Adulterated, what were the nature and extent of the Adulteration.	Action taken, with result of prosecution.
T.I.B. 636	*Milk	Inspector	2 per cent. of fat deficient	No action taken.
639	Paregoric	do.	Made with Alcohol of about 80 per cent. instead of with Alcohol of 60 per cent. strength	do.
640	do.	do.	0·18 per cent. of Salycylic Acid ..	Cautioned by letter.

* Boric Acid and Formalin absent in all cases.

Total number of samples analysed during the Quarter 316.

Number of samples adulterated .. .. 37.

The following 16 samples were submitted under the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912.

Number of Samples.	Article submitted for Analysis.	Sample submitted to Analyst by Officer under direction of Local Authority.	Result of Analysis.
2§	Cream	Inspector	Conformed with the Regulations.
3§	do.	do.	Did not conform with the Regulations.
6§	Preserved Cream	do.	Conformed with the Regulations.
2	Cream	do.	Conformed with the Regulations.
2	do.	do.	Did not conform with the Regulations.
1	Condensed Milk	do.	Conformed with the Regulations

§ These samples were taken without the formalities prescribed.

INFORMAL SAMPLING OF FOOD.

As usual Inspector Burrell has informally sampled several of the more common foods, and from a report which he has submitted to me it is seen that it has resulted in the discovery of several delinquents who might otherwise have escaped detection.

His work is now so well known to the Council that there is no occas ion for me to dwell on it further. His report for the year is as follows :—

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL, ISLINGTON, N.
11th February, 1914.

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

DEAR SIR,

As directed by you, and for the information of the Public Health Committee, I have pleasure in submitting for your consideration the following report on the testing of informal samples for the year ending 31st December, 1913.

The purchase of samples under the Regulations as to Preservatives in Milk and Cream, made under the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Bill, have during the past year made a very considerable addition to my already heavy duties, and although I have succeeded in keeping the testing work at nearly the same level as for 1912, this has only been accomplished by executing a greater portion of the work at the expense of my private time. As in previous years, a very considerable percentage of the Defendants to the summonses issued as a result of this work are habitual offenders. In one such case I found it expedient to employ two agents, who between them paid fourteen visits to the premises, before we ventured to purchase an official sample.

That such precautions were necessary I may mention that one of the agents was suspected, and after receiving Margarine twice, was served with Butter during his remaining visits. Of the fourteen samples thus purchased, six were genuine and eight adulterated. Ultimately the Defendant in this case was fined 40s., and this after two previous convictions, a sequel which explains the existence of the habitual offender.

That the public is defrauded in such instances is only one side of the question ; there is another, and a most important one, and that is the effect it has on the honest tradesman.

During the past few years I have received a number of complaints from tradesmen, the complaint usually being to the effect that the complainant while trying to carry on a legitimate business is seriously handicapped by another

tradesman in the vicinity who, while advertising to sell similar commodities at a considerably cheaper rate, is actually selling an adulterated article and thus securing a greater percentage of profit than the honest tradesman.

That some of these complaints arise from a feeling of trade jealousy I have discovered to be a fact; but my investigations have led me to the conclusion that the greater number are well founded. Perhaps the following instance will illustrate the matter better than anything else I could say upon the subject.

A is a tradesman who has for some years engaged in the provision trade, and so far as informal sampling, and the purchase of official samples show, he has carried on a legitimate business.

On either side of him, at a short distance, B and C are also engaged in the provision business, and as a decoy cut the prices of several leading commodities to a vanishing point, but substitute Margarine for Butter. In order to keep his trade together, A has to meet the competition, but continues to sell pure butter, the result being (so he assured me) that he was recently carrying on business at a loss. A number of previous convictions prove that B and C have been engaged in a fraudulent business for several years, and I have no doubt whatever that were they to attempt to trade in a legitimate manner at their present prices, they would soon have to close their shops. Indeed, I have noticed in one instance, that when the usual methods are suspended, as they are during the pending of a prosecution, there is a considerable diminution of stock.

It so happened that B and C have been in this condition during the past few weeks, and A assured me that his takings went up £10 the first week they were so situated, and to substantiate this statement offered to produce his takings book. The fines paid, the old order of things is soon resumed and will continue to be until such time as a crushing penalty is incurred, an event that may take years to happen, seeing that B in the case above mentioned was fined £3 on the occasion of his fifth conviction.

In spite of the many difficulties, however, informal sampling has in the past few years brought Nemesis to not a few of the worst offenders, who have since migrated to the unknown.

During the year I tested and examined 668 samples, of which 543 were found to be genuine, 36 were sold either with a declaration given verbally or imprinted upon the wrapper, while 89, or 13·3 per cent. were adulterated, the latter including repetition samples purchased at the same premises over varying periods, and samples purchased by young children.

In 40 instances the informal sampling was concluded by the purchase of an official sample, the latter being submitted to the Public Analyst in the usual manner, who reported against 36 for prosecution, and 1 sample of Coffee, 1 sample

of Milk and 2 samples of Butter as genuine. Of the coffee and milk doubtless a change had been effected between the purchase of the preliminary and official samples, while in the case of the two butter samples, by a curious coincidence, Inspectors acting under the direction of the Board of Agriculture for Ireland were engaged in purchasing informal samples at the same time, and on comparing notes we have come to the conclusion that our joint operations may have been answerable for a sudden reversion to Butter, where for some time we had been given Margarine. In one case, however, a further sample has been purchased when Margarine was again sold as Butter, and the vendor has since disappeared, doubtless to save himself from what would have been his eighth appearance at Court.

In two instances the sellers were cautioned, and in the other 34 cases summonses were issued, while of the proceedings which followed, 32 were successful, 1 summons remains in abeyance, the defendant having absconded, and 1 summons against a vendor for selling milk containing formalin was dismissed.

In addition to the above prosecutions, two summonses were issued against milk vendors "for refusing to sell," it having been discovered by testing samples procured from their customers that they were engaged in a system of fraudulent trading.

The number of prosecutions therefore was 36, or 43·9 per cent of the total number of prosecutions under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts for the year, while the fines and costs from the same source amounted to £124 11s. 6d.

For a period covering about six weeks during the fourth quarter, four Inspectors, acting under the instructions of the Board of Agriculture for Ireland, made a most extensive investigation within the Borough, their object being to discover persons who were selling Margarine when asked for Irish Butter.

The figures showing their total number of purchases are not available, but as the whole Borough seems to have been thoroughly tested, it is not too much to suppose that some hundreds of samples were examined.

Seeing that the conditions under which the samples were purchased were such as to assure the highest possible results, it is gratifying to know that only 17 cases of fraud were detected, and still more so that the persons responsible were not new to us.

Acting under your instructions, and with the assistance of the Inspectors above mentioned, I purchased official samples from each of the persons under suspicion. The samples were submitted to the Public Analyst, and in due course he reported against 16, in consequence of which summonses were issued, and the results of the prosecutions will be duly reported.

I have not included the above 17 samples in my returns by reason that the whole figures were not available, and if added would have given a false value to the

percentages. They must be considered with the test sampling work, however, and their inclusion will give an amended total of 684 samples.

The several foods examined were as follows :—

Milk.—As in previous years, the milk samples have been obtained for the most part from dairies and milkshops, and more particularly from those vendors whom we have reason to regard with suspicion.

A number of samples were also procured from the customers of certain vendors, and in two cases, as already stated, convictions were obtained against vendors thus discovered to be engaged in fraudulent practices, while in another prosecution, the knowledge gained by informal testing enabled us to break down a defence of warranty.

During the year 184 samples were tested, of which number 14, or 7·6 per cent. were found to be adulterated, not including those samples adulterated to an extent of less than 4 per cent.

Margarine.—Of the 192 samples examined, 172 were found to be sold in conformity with the Act, while 20, or 10·4 per cent. were delivered to the purchaser in an unstamped wrapper, and were accordingly classed as adulterated.

Coffee.—Fifty-eight samples of coffee were tested, of which number, 37 were found to be genuine; 14 were sold either with a verbal declaration, or enclosed in a package bearing an inscription to the effect that the contents were sold as an admixture of Coffee and Chicory, or more frequently Chicory and Coffee, and 7 or 12 per cent. were adulterated.

Demerara Sugar.—42 samples were tested, 24 of which were genuine, 15 were sold in wrappers having the words "Yellow Crystals," or with a verbal declaration to that effect, while 3 or 7·1 per cent. were adulterated.

Butter.—The major portion of the Butter Samples were purchased from those shopkeepers against whom there had been previous convictions. 142 samples were tested, 98 being genuine, and 44 or 30·98 per cent. adulterated. This high rate of adulteration is explained by the fact that repetition samples and samples purchased by children have been included.

The samples purchased with the assistance of the Inspectors of the Board of Agriculture for Ireland have not been included with the above.

Spirits (Gin).—12 samples were tested as to strength, 11 were found to be genuine, and 1 or 8·3 per cent. adulterated.

Scotch whiskey.—Six samples were similarly tested and found to be genuine.

Malt Vinegar.—12 samples were tested, six of which were sold with a declaration to the effect that they were "Wood Vinegar," while six were found to be genuine.

Olive Oil.—Of the eight samples tested, seven were genuine, and one was sold with a declaration to the effect that it was "Nut Oil."

Cocoas.—12 samples were tested and found to be genuine.

For purposes of comparison I insert the following Table, showing the results of the test work since its conception in 1908:—

ALL SAMPLES.

Year.	No. of Samples.	Declared.	Adulterated.	Percentage of Adulteration.
1908 - - -	340	38	47	13·8
1909 - - -	471	96	88	18·7
1910 - - -	633	81	73	11.5
1911 - - -	663	10	68	10·2
1912 - - -	783	49	67	8·7
1913 - - -	668	36	89	13·3
	3,558	310	432	12·1

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) TOM L. BURRELL,

Food and Drugs Inspector.

Table CXXIII.

SUMMARY OF PROSECUTIONS.—During year **1913.**

	Total Prosecutions.	Successful.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Amount of Penalties Received.
					£ s. d.
"Public Health (London) Act, 1891" ...	24	19	1†	4§	57 8 6
"Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875-99"	64	51	7*	6‡	290 4 0
"Margarine Act, 1887"	18	17	...	1°	24 15 6
"London County Council By-laws" ...	2	1	...	1§	7 0
TOTAL	108	88	8	12	372 15 0

* Warranties successfully pleaded in 4 instances. The other 3 cases were dismissed on their merits.

† Dismissed on point of law.

§ Work executed prior to hearing of summonses.

‡ 3 of these were alternative summonses. The other 3 were withdrawn on warranties being successfully pleaded.

° Defendant absconded.

WATER SUPPLY.

The following are the particulars as to the water supply of the district receiving water from the New River, as abstracted from the last return of the Metropolitan Water Board.

They are a continuation of those which have been given for some years past:—

	1911-12	1912-13
	—	—
Houses Supplied - - - -	219,165	220,021
Houses on constant system - - -	220,021	220,021
Houses not on constant system - -	Nil	Nil
Percentage of houses on constant system -	100·0	100·0
Population supplied - - - -	1,434,771	1,335,402
Average daily supply (gallons) - -	47,665,300	45,516,000
Quantity of water supplied during the year (gals.) - - - - -	17,445,510,000	16,613,548,000
Average daily supply per house (gals.) -	217·49	206·30
„ „ „ head (gals.) -	33·22	34·10
Average number of persons supplied per house	6·55	6·05
Capacity of subsidence reservoirs - -	99,200,000	99,200,000

APPENDIX.

—o—

VITAL AND SANITARY STATISTICS,

1913.

TOGETHER WITH THE

PRESCRIBED RETURNS OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD AND

Abstracts for Previous Years.

TABLE A.

Showing the **Deaths from All Causes** *in Islington during the Year* **1913.**

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

Deaths in Institutions within Borough.	DISEASES.	AGES.												Under 5	Over 5	DISTRICTS.							Males.	Females.	Totals
		0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-			Tuf.	U.H.	Toll.	L.H.	H.	B.	S.E.			
	Small Pox																									
	(*a*) Vaccinated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*) Unvaccinated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*c*) No Statement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Measles	16	80	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	5	7	20	17	15	10	17	15	50	51	101
	Scarlet Fever	2	11	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	6	3	2	3	4	1	..	6	14	5	19
	Typhus Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Epidemic Influenza	1	4	..	..	..	2	4	8	17	5	7	9	1	5	53	5	6	5	7	13	6	16	26	32	58
1	Whooping Cough	22	35	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	5	1	8	6	13	13	11	10	33	29	62
1	Diphtheria	3	20	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	14	5	5	3	6	4	3	11	13	24	37
	Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	1	4
	Asiatic Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Diarrhœa, Dysentery	40	10	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	2	1	1	50	10	5	9	3	13	8	11	11	31	29	60
9	Epidemic Enteritis	28	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	38	1	4	4	..	12	5	8	6	18	21	39
	Other Allied Diseases	†1	†1	..	*1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	3
	Hydrophobia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Glanders	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Tetanus	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	4	..	4
	Anthrax	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cow Pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Syphilis	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	12	5	3	..	..	5	2	3	4	11	6	17
1	Gonorrhœa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	2
	Phagedæna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
6	Erysipelas	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	4	..	..	2	7	1	2	1	..	..	2	3	4	5	9
3	Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	7	7
4	Pyæmia	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	3	6	..	..	..	1	2	3	3	6	3	9
	Infective Endocarditis	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	2	1	..	1	2	1	4	3	7
6	*Other Allied Diseases*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	2	..	..	..	9	..	1	..	2	3	1	2	6	3	9
	Malarial Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rheumatic Fever	..	..	3	1	2	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	1	3	2	2	1	2	3	8	11
	Rheumatism of Heart	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	4	4
11	Tuberculosis of Brain	9	28	13	3	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	21	4	3	7	7	7	17	13	31	27	58
5	Tuberculosis of Larynx	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	2	1	..	3	..	7	..	7
134	Phthisis	2	11	4	9	23	37	81	105	74	46	15	5	1	13	400	39	43	37	63	55	26	90	242	171	413
7	Abdominal Tuberculosis	7	9	2	2	1	2	1	1	4	1	..	..	..	16	14	5	4	2	4	5	6	4	10	20	30
4	General Tuberculosis	1	7	3	..	..	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	10	1	..	2	2	2	6	5	8	10	18
2	Other forms Tuberculosis	2	..	..	2	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	1	2	2	1	1	..	2	7	2	9
	Other Infective Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Thrush	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Actinomycosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
	Hydatid Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scurvy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Diseases due to Altered Food	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Acute Alcoholism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	2
	Chronic Alcoholism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	1	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	3	2	1	4	4	4	8
	Chronic Industrial Poisonings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Chronic Poisonings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Osteo-arthritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	4	2	..	..	11	1	2	1	1	3	..	3	4	7	11
	Gout	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
116	Cancer	..	1	..	..	3	4	13	31	83	99	115	49	6	1	403	41	37	34	47	87	73	85	171	233	404
	Diabetes Mellitus	1	..	..	2	2	..	5	2	7	4	11	1	..	1	34	8	3	2	1	10	4	7	18	17	35
	Purpura Hæmorrhagica	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	3
	Hæmophilia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Anæmia	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	7	4	1	..	..	..	18	2	..	1	2	8	1	4	10	8	18
	Lymphadenoma	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	3	1	4
1	Premature Birth	139	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	..	14	12	15	14	19	33	32	73	66	139
	Injury at Birth	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2
	Debility at Birth	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	2	2	1	4	6	3	7	19	6	25
	Atelectasis	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	1	2	3	2	5	3	9	7	16
1	*Congenital Defects*	40	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	8	6	6	3	1	7	10	19	22	41
	Want of Breast Milk	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	1	3	4	7
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	119	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	..	12	18	13	25	13	28	14	76	47	123

* Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. † Post B. Meningitis.

TABLE A.—*Continued.*

Deaths in Institutions within Borough.	DISEASES.	AGES.													Under 5.	Over 5.	DISTRICTS.							Males.	Females.	Total
		0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-			Tuf.	U.H.	Toll.	L.H.	H.	B.	S.E.			
	Dentition	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	4	2	6
	Rickets	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	2	4
1	Old Age, Senile Decay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	58	130	78	..	270	24	38	31	27	42	39	69	98	172	270
	Convulsions	18	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	21	2	1	6	..	3	3	3	7	17	6	23
	Meningitis	8	8	1	..	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	16	6	2	2	6	2	7	2	1	9	13	22
	Encephalitis	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	3
1	Apoplexy	2	1	..	..	1	..	3	5	18	33	46	25	8	3	139	13	17	18	10	25	24	35	62	80	142
	Softening of Brain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	4	2	1	..	14	2	1	2	1	1	3	4	6	8	14
	Hemiplegia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	7	5	..	..	21	2	1	..	2	6	5	5	11	10	21
	General Paralysis of the Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	12	14	7	..	1	..	..	37	5	8	3	3	5	5	8	29	8	37
	Other forms of Insanity	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	1	4	4	3	2	..	21	..	4	1	3	7	2	4	9	12	21
	Chorea	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
	Cerebral Tumour	..	1	2	1	1	1	..	2	3	1	1	..	..	1	12	..	4	2	1	1	3	2	5	8	13
	Epilepsy	1	..	1	1	1	2	4	1	9	3	3	2	..	1	27	4	2	..	9	3	8	2	14	14	28
	Laryngismus Stridulus	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	3
	Locomotor Ataxy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	1	..	..	..	9	..	..	2	..	3	2	2	8	1	9
	Paraplegia	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	3	5	4	8	2	..	..	25	5	2	1	1	6	6	4	16	9	25
	Other forms, Brain Diseases	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	4	2	1	1	..	1	12	..	4	1	1	3	3	4	9	13
	Otitis	1	2	4	2	4	2	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	13	1	1	3	3	1	2	5	7	9	16
	Disease of Nose, Epistaxis	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	3
	Disease of Eye	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
	Pericarditis	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	5	5
2	Endocarditis	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	..	..	..	14	1	5	1	..	1	4	2	7	7	14
	Hypertrophy of Heart	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Angina Pectoris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	1	..	..	10	2	..	1	..	4	1	2	7	3	10
2	Aneurism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	6	3	..	1	..	14	1	..	1	2	4	4	2	12	2	14
6	Senile Gangrene	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	1	1	..	9	2	2	..	..	4	1	..	3	6	9
9	Embolism, Thrombosis	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	5	6	6	7	1	..	29	1	4	3	4	7	5	5	11	18	29
	Phlebitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Varicose Veins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
192	*Other Diseases, Heart and Vessels*	4	1	4	9	8	16	28	53	96	128	171	106	28	5	647	71	78	64	69	110	94	166	364	388	652
1	Laryngitis	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	1	.	1	..	1	1	3	4
	Croup	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
	Other Diseases, Larynx and Trachea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Acute Bronchitis	59	16	2	..	1	..	1	3	8	14	25	14	6	75	74	9	16	16	19	30	25	34	81	68	149
130	Chronic Bronchitis	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	10	24	61	116	108	19	1	342	29	42	22	38	55	71	86	183	160	343
25	Lobar Pneumonia	1	4	3	..	1	1	5	6	12	11	5	3	1	5	48	4	10	3	7	7	11	11	34	19	53
46	Lobular Pneumonia	82	69	3	..	..	1	1	1	8	10	14	7	..	151	45	16	20	20	28	32	41	39	101	95	196
21	Pneumonia	26	29	5	4	4	2	15	11	25	19	21	6	3	55	115	21	15	14	17	29	20	54	101	69	170
7	Emphysema, Asthma	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	1	2	4	1	..	15	1	3	1	2	1	2	5	11	4	15
3	Pleurisy	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	5	3	..	..	3	13	3	3	..	1	5	2	2	12	4	16
1	*Other Diseases, Respiratory System*	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	..	11	..	1	2	2	1	2	3	5	6	11
	Diseases of Mouth and Annexa	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	2	2	4
	Diseases of Pharynx	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	4	1	5
	Diseases of Œsophagus	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
2	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	6	5	3	1	..	..	22	1	2	2	..	1	6	10	18	4	22
1	Other Diseases of Stomach	14	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	4	2	..	18	10	5	7	2	3	1	4	6	15	13	28
81	Enteritis	99	29	2	..	..	..	3	..	1	2	2	2	1	128	13	19	19	12	14	10	38	29	78	63	141
1	Appendicitis	..	2	5	..	5	2	2	2	3	..	2	1	..	2	22	3	3	3	1	7	2	5	8	16	24
	Obstruction of Intestine	6	3	1	..	..	..	4	2	2	9	7	5	..	9	30	6	5	8	4	9	3	4	16	23	39
	Other Diseases of Intestine	4	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	6	5	..	..	3	2	1	2	3	7	4	11
13	Cirrhosis of Liver	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	16	10	7	3	..	..	44	8	8	4	4	5	10	5	25	19	44
	Other Diseases of Liver	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	5	3	4	..	1	14	2	2	1	3	4	..	3	8	7	15
3	Peritonitis	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	1	8	1	2	..	1	4	..	1	3	6	9
	Other Diseases, Digestive System	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	3	..	1	..	5	8	4	..	..	1	2	4	2	7	6	13
	Diseases, Lymphatic System and Glands	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	3	..	2	..	..	..	10	1	..	1	..	1	2	5	2	8	10
3	Acute Nephritis	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	4	3	3	2	3	..	2	17	2	3	2	2	3	3	4	9	10	19
36	Bright's Disease	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	19	33	40	32	22	1	..	151	20	21	12	18	13	31	36	76	75	151
	Calculus	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	1	..	..	7	..	..	1	1	2	1	2	6	1	7
	Diseases of Bladder and Prostate	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	11	7	3	..	26	2	3	2	2	11	4	2	24	2	26
	Other Diseases, Urinary System	3	..	..	..	..		2	2	1	..	2	..	..	3	7	.	..	..	4	3	1	2	6	4	10
	Diseases of Testis and Penis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
	Diseases of Ovaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
	Diseases of Uterus and Appendages	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	5	5
	Diseases of Vagina and External Genitals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diseases of Breast	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Abortion, Miscarriage	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
	Puerperal Mania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Puerperal Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
1	Placenta Prævia, Flooding	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	2	2	1	2	3	1	..	11	11

TABLE A.—*Continued.*

Deaths in Institutions within Borough	DISEASES.	AGES. 0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	Under 5.	Over 5.	DISTRICTS. Tuf.	U.H.	Toll.	L.H.	H.	B.	S.E.	Males.	Females.	Totals
	Puerperal Thrombosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Diseases, Pregnancy and Childbirth	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	6	6
	Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Diseases, Osseous System	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	2	..	1	3	..	3	3	6
	Ulcer, Bedsore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	3	..	3
	Eczema	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
	Pemphigus	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	2	3	5
	Other Diseases, Integumentary System	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	2	4
	Accidents and Negligence.																									
	In Mines and Quarries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	In Vehicular Traffic	..	2	7	2	4	..	4	3	2	3	5	4	..	2	34	6	4	2	4	4	5	11	29	7	36
	On Railways	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	4	..	4
	On Ships, Boats, etc. (not drowning)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
2	In Building Operations	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	7	..	7
	By Machinery	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	2
1	By Weapons and Implements	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2
4	Burns and Scalds	2	10	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	12	6	..	6	..	2	2	4	4	11	7	18
1	Poisons, Poisonous Vapours	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	2
	Surgical Narcosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Effects of Electric Shock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Corrosions by Chemicals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Drowning	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	7	..	1	..	..	..	3	4	5	3	8
	Suffocation, Overlaid in Bed	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	2	2	1	4	4	9	10	12	20	32
	,, Otherwise	3	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	3	6	..	1	..	2	1	4	1	4	5	9
10	Falls not specified	2	4	2	..	..	..	1	3	2	3	4	7	2	6	24	2	3	4	5	5	5	6	10	20	30
	Weather Agencies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
1	Otherwise, not stated	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	3	2	5
	Homicide	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	.	..	3	3
	Suicide.																									
1	By Poison	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	2	3	1	..	..	..	11	1	1	..	3	2	..	4	9	2	11
	By Asphyxia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	3
	By Hanging and Strangulation	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	6	..	1	..	2	1	..	2	6	..	6
	By Drowning	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	4	2	6
	By Shooting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	.	..	2	..	2
	By Cut or Stab	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	4
1	By Precipitation from Elevated Places	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
	By Crushing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	By other and unspecified methods	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
1	Execution	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
	Sudden Death, cause not ascertained	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ill-defined and unspecified causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
	Males	517	230	56	24	40	34	131	195	313	335	389	229	49	747	1795	246	283	234	317	394	477	59	..	..	2542
	Females	381	220	52	34	49	58	122	181	264	280	389	338	118	601	1885	248	304	230	303	417	429	555	..	..	2486
969	**TOTAL DEATHS**	898	450	108	58	89	92	253	376	577	615	778	567	167	1348	3680	494	587	464	620	811	906	1146	2542	2486	5028

TABLE B.

Showing the **Deaths from All Causes** *registered during the* **Quarters** *of the Year* **1913** *at three periods of life.*

DISEASES.	1st Quarter.				2nd Quarter.				3rd Quarter.				4th Quarter.				Total for Year
	Under 1	1 to 5	Over 5	Total.	Under 1	1 to 5	Over 5	Total.	Under 1	1 to 5	Over 5	Total.	Under 1	1 to 5	Over 5	Total.	
Small Pox—																	
(*a*) Vaccinated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Unvaccinated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*c*) No Statement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	4	41	4	49	11	37	1	49	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	101
Scarlet Fever	2	3	2	7	..	3	..	3	..	3	2	5	..	2	2	4	19
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza	..	1	24	25	..	..	18	18	..	1	4	5	1	2	7	10	58
Whooping Cough	5	11	..	16	10	16	5	31	5	3	..	8	2	5	..	7	62
Diphtheria	1	9	2	12	..	5	6	11	..	2	2	4	2	4	4	10	37
Enteric Fever	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Asiatic Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa, Dysentery	3	..	..	3	2	..	3	5	24	6	1	31	11	4	6	21	60
Epidemic Enteritis	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	10	7	1	18	16	3	..	19	39
Other Allied Diseases	..	..	..	..	1†	1†	1*	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Hydrophobia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glanders	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tetanus	2	..	1	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Anthrax	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cow Pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	6	..	2	8	3	..	2	5	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	3	17
Gonorrhœa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
Phagedæna	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Erysipelas	1	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	2	3	9
Puerperal Fever	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	7
Pyæmia	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	3	..	..	3	3	9
Infective Endocarditis	1	..	3	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	7
Other Allied Diseases	..	..	4	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2	9
Malarial Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatic Fever	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	4	4	..	..	3	3	11
Rheumatism of Heart	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	1	1	4
Tuberculosis of Brain	2	6	7	15	1	10	4	15	3	5	3	11	3	7	7	17	58
Tuberculosis of Larynx	..	..	2	2	..	..	3	3	..	..	1	1	.	..	1	1	7
Phthisis	1	2	106	109	1	6	86	93	..	3	77	80	..	..	131	131	413
Abdominal Tuberculosis	2	..	3	5	2	2	5	9	1	4	3	8	2	3	3	8	30
General Tuberculosis	..	1	2	3	1	3	4	8	..	1	1	2	..	2	3	5	18
Other Forms Tuberculosis	..	..	2	2	1	..	1	2	1	..	2	3	..	..	2	2	9
Other Infective Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Thrush	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Actinomycosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hydatid Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scurvy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases due to Altered Food	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Alcoholism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	.	..	..	2
Chronic Alcoholism	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	6	6	8
Chronic Industrial Poisonings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Chronic Poisonings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Osteo-arthritis	..	..	4	4	..	..	3	3	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2	11
Gout	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Cancer	..	..	93	93	..	..	75	75	..	1	125	126	..	..	110	110	404
Diabetes Mellitus	..	..	9	9	..	..	12	12	..	..	7	7	1	..	6	7	35
Purpura Hæmorrhagica	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
Hæmophilia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anæmia	..	..	2	2	..	..	6	6	..	..	2	2	.	..	8	8	18
Lymphadenoma	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	4
Premature Birth	34	..	..	34	35	..	..	35	35	..	..	35	35	..	..	35	139
Injury at Birth	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Debility at Birth	12	..	..	12	5	..	..	5	6	..	..	6	2	..	..	2	25
Atelectasis	7	..	..	7	3	..	..	3	4	..	..	4	2	..	..	2	16
Congenital Defects	12	..	..	12	11	..	..	11	11	..	..	11	6	1	..	7	41
Want of Breast Milk	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	2	7
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	32	3	..	35	35	..	..	35	22	1	..	23	30	..	..	30	123

* Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. † Post B. Meningitis.

TABLE B.—*Continued.*

DISEASES.	1st Quarter.				2nd Quarter.				3rd Quarter.				4th Quarter.				Total for Year
	Under 1	1 to 5	Over 5	Total.	Under 1	1 to 5	Over 5	Total.	Under 1	1 to 5	Over 5	Total.	Under 1	1 to 5	Over 5	Total.	
Dentition	2	..	..	2	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	6
Rickets	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
Old Age, Senile Decay	..	..	76	76	..	..	69	69	..	..	51	51	..	..	74	74	270
Convulsions	6	2	..	8	4	..	1	5	5	1	1	7	3	..	..	3	23
Meningitis	2	3	..	5	2	1	3	6	1	1	2	4	3	3	1	7	22
Encephalitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
Apoplexy	..	1	34	35	1	..	38	39	1	..	30	31	..	..	37	37	142
Softening of Brain	..	..	3	3	..	..	3	3	..	..	6	6	..	..	2	2	14
Hemiplegia	..	..	5	5	..	..	5	5	..	..	5	5	..	..	6	6	21
General Paralysis of Insane	..	..	12	12	..	..	3	3	..	..	11	11	..	..	11	11	37
Other forms of Insanity	..	..	3	3	..	..	4	4	..	..	7	7	..	..	7	7	21
Chorea	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Cerebral Tumour	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	1	2	3	..	..	7	7	13
Epilepsy	..	..	6	6	..	..	9	9	1	..	4	5	..	..	8	8	28
Laryngismus Stridulus	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
Locomotor Ataxy	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	3	..	..	2	2	..	..	3	3	9
Paraplegia	..	..	7	7	..	..	2	2	..	..	5	5	..	..	11	11	25
Other forms, Brain Diseases	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	9	13
Otitis	..	..	4	4	1	..	1	2	..	1	4	5	..	1	4	5	16
Disease of Nose, Epistaxis	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
Disease of Eye	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Pericarditis	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	5
Endocarditis	..	..	8	8	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	14
Hypertrophy of Heart	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Angina Pectoris	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	5	5	..	..	2	2	10
Aneurism	..	..	7	7	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	14
Senile Gangrene	..	..	3	3	..	..	3	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	9
Embolism, Thrombosis	..	..	7	7	..	..	14	14	..	..	3	3	..	..	5	5	29
Phlebitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varicose Veins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases, Heart and Vessels	2	..	208	210	1	..	142	143	..	..	119	119	1	1	178	180	652
Laryngitis	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4
Croup	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Diseases, Larynx and Trachea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Bronchitis	28	4	35	67	7	3	16	26	4	6	2	12	20	3	21	44	149
Chronic Bronchitis	..	..	150	150	..	1	82	83	..	..	30	30	..	..	80	80	343
Lobar Pneumonia	1	3	11	15	..	..	15	15	..	1	8	9	..	..	14	14	53
Lobular Pneumonia	39	28	21	88	11	16	9	36	7	9	5	21	25	16	10	51	196
Pneumonia	18	9	40	67	2	4	30	36	..	2	15	17	6	14	30	50	170
Emphysema, Asthma	..	..	6	6	..	..	4	4	..	..	4	4	..	..	1	1	15
Pleurisy	..	..	5	5	..	2	4	6	..	..	1	1	1	..	3	4	16
Other Diseases, Respiratory System	..	..	3	3	..	..	2	2	..	..	4	4	..	..	2	2	11
Diseases of Mouth and Annexa	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	4
Diseases of Pharynx	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	5
Diseases of Œsophagus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	..	2	2	..	..	8	8	..	..	5	5	..	..	7	7	22
Other Diseases of Stomach	2	1	2	5	5	..	4	9	4	2	1	7	3	1	3	7	28
Enteritis	19	2	3	24	8	5	2	15	40	10	5	55	32	12	3	47	141
Appendicitis	..	..	4	4	..	2	7	9	..	..	4	4	..	..	7	7	24
Obstruction of Intestine	2	1	3	6	2	2	8	12	1	..	6	7	1	..	13	14	39
Other Diseases of Intestine	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	3	2	3	8	1	..	..	1	11
Cirrhosis of Liver	..	..	13	13	..	..	12	12	..	..	6	6	..	..	13	13	44
Other Diseases of Liver	..	..	2	2	..	..	7	7	..	..	3	3	..	1	2	3	15
Peritonitis	1	..	3	4	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	9
Other Diseases, Digestive System	..	..	3	3	2	..	2	4	2	..	1	3	1	..	2	3	13
Diseases, Lymphatic System & Glands	..	..	5	5	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	10
Acute Nephritis	..	1	4	5	..	..	5	5	..	..	2	2	..	1	6	7	19
Bright's Disease	..	..	33	33	..	..	43	43	..	..	34	34	..	..	41	41	151
Calculus	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	7
Diseases of Bladder and Prostate	..	..	7	7	..	..	12	12	..	..	2	2	..	..	5	5	26
Other Diseases, Urinary System	1	..	3	4	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	3	10
Diseases of Testis and Penis	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diseases of Ovaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diseases of Uterus and Appendages	..	..	..	..	..	.	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	3	5
Dis. of Vagina and External Genitals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Breast	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Abortion, Miscarriage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Mania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Puerperal Convulsions	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	11
Placenta Prævia, Flooding	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	4	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Thrombosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6
Other Dis., Pregnancy and Childbirth.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	6
Other Diseases, Osseous System	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Ulcer, Bedsore	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	

TABLE B.—*Continued*

DISEASES.	1st Quarter				2nd Quarter.				3rd Quarter.				4th Quarter.				Total.
	Under 1	1 to 5	Over 5	Total.	Under 1	1 to 5	Over 5	Total.	Under 1	1 to 5	Over 5	Total.	Under 1	1 to 5	Over 5	Total.	
Eczema	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Pemphigus	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	5
Other Diseases, Integumentary System	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
Accidents and Negligence.																	
In Mines and Quarries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Vehicular Traffic	..	..	9	9	..	2	12	14	..	..	8	8	..	..	5	5	36
On Railways	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4
On Ships, Boats, &c. (not drowning)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
In Building Operations	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	3	..	..	3	3	7
By Machinery	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
By Weapons and Implements	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Burns and Scalds	1	2	4	7	1	4	..	5	..	2	1	3	..	2	1	3	18
Poisons, Poisonous Vapours	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
Surgical Narcosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Effects of Electric Shock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corrosions by Chemicals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drowning	..	1	2	3	..	..	3	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	8
Suffocation, Overlaid in Bed	11	..	..	11	8	..	..	8	8	..	..	8	5	..	..	5	32
,, Otherwise	..	..	2	2	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	2	..	2	4	9
Falls not specified	..	1	5	6	1	..	7	8	..	2	4	6	1	1	8	10	30
Weather Agencies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Otherwise, not stated	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	5
Homicide	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3
Suicide.																	
By Poison	..	..	1	1	..	..	6	6	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2	11
By Asphyxia	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	3
By Hanging and Strangulation	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	6
By Drowning	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	3	..	..	1	1	6
By Shooting	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
By Cut or Stab	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	4
By Precipitation from Elevated Places	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
By Crushing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
By other and unspecified methods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Execution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Sudden Death, cause not ascertained	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ill-defined and unspecified causes	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Males	167	74	513	754	116	71	433	620	105	38	354	497	129	47	495	671	2542
Females	108	67	566	741	76	60	451	587	100	44	352	496	97	49	516	662	2486
TOTAL DEATHS	275	141	1079	1495	192	131	884	1207	205	82	706	993	226	96	1011	1333	5028

TABLE C.

Showing the **Population, Inhabited Houses, Marriages, Births** *and* **Deaths** *for the year* **1913**, *and 10 years preceding.*

GROSS NUMBERS.

Year.	Estimated Population.	No. of Inhabited Houses (estimated).	Marriages	Registered Births.	Number of Deaths.			Deaths of Residents in Public Institutions.
					Total all ages.	Under one year.	Under five	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1913 ..	**325585**	**39,888**	**2,984**	**8,359**	**5,028**	**898**	**1,348**	**2,205**
1903 ..	333,273	39,902	3,053	8,983	4,839	1,136	1,674	1,539
1904 ..	332,512	39,920	2,948	8,890	5,236	1,140	1,743	1,576
1905 ..	331,753	39,910	2,984	8,756	4,955	1,074	1,639	1,581
1906 ..	330,996	39,884	2,964	8,659	5,050	1,083	1,672	1,603
1907 ..	330,241	39,900	2,962	8,531	5,079	996	1,541	1,738
1908 ..	329,487	39,926	2,781	8,665	4,679	894	1,320	1,699
1909 ..	328,735	39,982	2,769	8,198	4,918	841	1,401	1,788
1910 ..	327,985	39,949	2,870	8,201	4,523	777	1,292	1,801
1911 ..	327,247	36,778	2,843	8,113	4,866	1,040	1,508	1,941
1912 ..	326,398	39,908	3,091	8,211	4,682	710	1,133	1,944
Average of 10 years.	329,863	39,606	2,926	8,521	4,883	969	1,492	1,721

Table D.

Showing the **Annual Birth** *and* **Death-rates, Death-rates of Children** *and* **Deaths** *in* **Public Institutions** *per* **1,000 Total Deaths** *for the year* **1913**, *and 10 years preceding.*

Year.	Birth-rates per 1,000 of the population.	Death-rates per 1,000 of the population.	†Corrected Death-rates per 1,000 of the population.	Deaths of Children under 1 year per 1,000 of Registered Births.	Deaths of Children under 1 year per 1,000 of Total Deaths	Deaths of Children under 5 years per 1,000 of Total Deaths.	Deaths of Residents in Public Institutions per 1,000 of Total Deaths.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1913 ..	**25·19**	**15·15**	**14·77**	**107**	**179**	**268**	**423**
1903 ..	26·9	14·5	14·1	126	235	346	318
1904 ..	26·7	15·7	15·3	128	218	333	301
1905 ..	26·4	14·9	14·5	123	217	331	319
1906 ..	26·2	15·2	14·8	125	214	331	317
1907 ..	25·8	15·4	15·0	117	196	303	342
1908 ..	25 8	13·9	13·5	103	191	282	363
1909 ..	24·9	14·9	14·5	103	171	285	363
1910 ..	25·0	13·8	13·4	95	170	286	398
1911 ..	24·8	14·9	14·5	128	214	310	399
1912 ..	25·1	14·3	13·9	86	152	242	415
Average of 10 years.	25·8	14·8	14·3	114	198	305	352

† The Death Rates in column 4 are corrected for sex and age distribution for the purpose of contrasting them on an equal basis with those of England.

TABLE E.

Showing the **Births, Deaths, Infantile Mortality,** *the* **Deaths** *from the Principal* **Epidemic Diseases,** *and from* **Influenza Cancer, Phthisis,** *and* **Puerperal Fever** *occurring in the* **Year 1913**, *and during the Ten Years preceding.*

Year.	Births.	Birth-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births.	Deaths from the Principal Epidemic Diseases.									Total Epidemic Death-rates.	Influenza.		Cancer.		Phthisis		Puerperal Fever	
							Totals.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Simple and undefined Fevers.	Diarrhœal Diseases.		Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Death-rates.	Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 births.
1903	8,983	26·9	4,839	14·5	1,136	126	471	..	120	24	43	152	..	22	1	109	1·41	40	0·12	350	1·05	492	1·48	9	1·00
1904	8,890	26·7	5,236	15·7	1,140	128	606	1	181	35	28	83	..	18	..	260	1·82	48	0·14	323	0·97	533	1·60	14	1·57
1905	8,756	26·4	4,955	14·9	1,074	123	529	1	123	37	34	111	..	17	..	206	1·59	54	0·16	328	0·99	438	1·32	6	0·68
1906	8,659	26·2	5,050	15·2	1,083	125	562	..	187	37	32	74	..	19	..	213	1·70	67	0·20	363	1·10	411	1·24	11	1·27
1907	8,531	25·8	5,079	15·4	996	117	432	..	130	24	42	120	..	13	..	103	1·31	75	0·23	348	1·05	436	1·32	8	0·94
1908	8,665	25·8	4,679	13·9	894	103	358	..	78	30	60	55	..	18	..	117	1·07	81	0·24	367	1·09	432	1·29	4	0·46
1909	8,198	24·9	4,918	14·9	841	103	418	..	197	25	31	86	..	12	..	67	1·27	70	0·21	353	1·07	424	1·29	7	0·85
1910	8,201	25·0	4,523	13·8	777	95	428	..	166	11	34	124	..	17	..	76	1·30	36	0·11	361	1·10	390	1·19	8	0·97
1911	8,113	24·8	4,866	14·9	1,040	128	603	..	124	20	53	70	..	12	..	324	1·84	37	0·11	329	1·00	381	1·16	7	0·86
1912	8,211	25.1	4,682	14·3	710	86	296	..	151	9	38	54	..	8	..	36	0·90	28	0·08	382	1·17	427	1·31	2	0·24
Corrected average.	8,410	25·83	4,820	14·80	956	114	464	..	144	25	38	92	..	16	..	149	1·42	53	0·16	345	1·06	430	1·32	8	0·95
1913	**8,359**	**25·19**	**5,028**	**15·15**	**898**	**107**	**322**	..	**101**	**19**	**37**	**62**	..	**4**	..	**99**	**0·97**	**58**	**0·17**	**404**	**1·22**	**420**	**1·26**	**7**	**0·84**
Departure from Average.	−51	−0·64	+208	+0·35	−58	−7	−142	..	−43	−6	−1	−30	..	−12	..	−50	−0·45	+5	+0·01	+59	+0·16	−10	−0·06	−1	−0·11

TABLE F.

Showing the **Births and Birth Rates of Islington from 1841 to 1913.**

Years.	Births.	Birth Rates.	Years.	Births.	Birth Rates.	Years.	Births.	Birth Rates.	Years.	Births.	Birth Rates.
1841	1446	25·58	1861	5530	35·31	1881	9894	34·87	1901	9264	27·62
1842*	1508	25·28	1862	5619	34·76	1882	9991	34·79	1902*	9214	27·06
1843	1627	25·86	1863	6094	36·51	1883	9940	34·19	1903	8983	26·95
1844	1804	27·18	1864	6349	36·84	1884*	9872	33·54	1904	8890	26·73
1845	1838	26·20	1865	6743	37·90	1885	9667	32·45	1905	8756	26·39
1846	2152	29·13	1866*	6983	38·02	1886	9849	32·66	1906	8659	26·16
1847	2318	29·75	1867	7391	38·97	1887	9740	31·92	1907	8531	25·83
1848*	2529	30·76	1868	7608	38·86	1888	9609	31·10	1908*	8665	25·80
1849	2613	30·13	1869	7529	37·24	1889	9628	30·79	1909	8198	24·93
1850	3015	32·96	1870	7674	36·77	1890*	9230	29·16	1910	8201	25·01
1841-50	20850	28·65	1861-70	67520	37·20	1881-90	97420	32·49	1901-10	87361	26 36
1851	3033	31·46	1871	7671	35·73	1891	9797	30·61	1911	8113	24·79
1852	3462	34·19	1872*	8048	36·36	1892	9743	30·12	1912	8211	25·15
1853	3701	34·81	1873	8398	36·89	1893	9749	29·81	1913*	8359	25·19
1854*	3964	35·50	1874	8697	37·16	1894	9678	29·28			
1855	4148	35·37	1875	9068	37·67	1895	10183	30·48			
1856	4306	34·97	1876	9225	37·26	1896*	9921	29·38			
1857	4512	34·89	1877	9380	36·85	1897	9842	29·19			
1858	4560	33·57	1878*	9498	36·28	1898	9453	28·07			
1859	5011	35·13	1879	9714	36·08	1899	9658	28·71			
1860*	5218	34·84	1880	9928	35·86	1900	9254	27·55			
1851-60	41915	34·54	1871-80	89627	36·60	1891-1900	97278	29·31			

* These years contained 53 weeks.

Table G.

Showing the **Illegitimate Births in Islington from 1841 to 1913.**

Years.	Births.	Years.	Births.	Years.	Births.	Years.	Births.	Years.	Births.	Years.	Births	Years.	Birt h s	Years.	Births.
1841	*	1851	100	1861	184	1871	280	1881	380	1891	265	1901	228	1911	248
1842	33	1852	100	1862	207	1872	346	1882	353	1892	298	1902	248	1912	333
1843	*	1853	95	1863	224	1873	335	1883	370	1893	267	1903	242	1913	297
1844	*	1854	125	1864	248	1874	344	1884	341	1894	290	1904	273		
1845	43	1855	126	1865	291	1875	363	1885	327	1895	286	1905	227		
1846	53	1856	149	1866	272	1876	361	1886	331	1896	242	1906	244		
1847	64	1857	151	1867	306	1877	337	1887	350	1897	269	1907	230		
1848	85	1858	140	1868	317	1878	303	1888	345	1898	262	1908	231		
1849	74	1859	174	1869	284	1879	401	1889	350	1899	279	1909	250		
1850	97	1860	175	1870	318	1880	359	1890	328	1900	261	1910	240		
7 yrs.	449	1851 to 1860	1335	1861 to 1870	2651	1871 to 1880	3429	1881 to 1890	3475	1891 to 1900	2719	1901 to 1910	2413		

* The births in these years cannot be ascertained.

TABLE H.

Showing the **Deaths and Death Rates of Islington from 1841 to 1913.**

Years.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Years.	Deaths.	Death Rates.	Years.	Deaths	Death Rates.	Years.	Deaths	Death Rates.
1841	1013	17·91	1861	3123	19·94	1881	5617	19·79	1901	5361	15·98
1842*	1101	18·46	1862	3496	21·62	1882	5643	19 65	1902*	5635	16 55
1843	1115	17·72	1863	4340	26·00	1883	5561	19·12	1903	4839	14·52
1844	1294	19·49	1864	4594	26·65	1884*	5515	18·74	1904	5236	15·74
1845	1258	17·96	1865	4617	25·94	1885	5740	19·27	1905	4955	14·93
1846	1383	18·72	1866*	5154	28·06	1886	5434	18·02	1906	5050	15·26
1847	1624	20·83	1867	4509	24·55	1887	5699	18·67	1907	5079	15·38
1848*	1745	21·22	1868	4886	24·95	1888	5197	16·82	1908*	4679	13 93
1849	1891	21·80	1869	4937	24·42	1889	5035	16·10	1909	4918	14·96
1850	1609	17·58	1870	5078	24·33	1890*	6152	19·43	1910	4523	13·79
1841-50	14033	19·28	1861-70	44734	24·64	1881-90	55593	18·55	1901-10	50275	15·17
1851	2082	21·59	1871	5048	23·44	1891	6326	19·77	1911	4866	14·88
1852	2086	20·60	1872*	4196	18·95	1892	6075	18·78	1912	4682	14 34
1853	2395	22·52	1873	4156	18·25	1893	6391	19·55	1913*	5028	15 15
1854*	2800	25·07	1874	4816	20·57	1894	5263	15·92			
1855	2680	22·85	1875	4833	20·07	1895	5760	17·24			
1856	2677	21·74	1876	4969	20·07	1896*	5884	17·42			
1857	2586	20·00	1877	5111	20 07	1897	5395	16·00			
1858	2777	20 44	1878*	5376	20·53	1898	5705	16 94			
1859	2898	20·32	1879	5456	20·27	1899	6293	18·71			
1860*	3028	21·21	1880	5716	20·65	1900	5721	17·03			
1851-60	26009	21·43	1871-80	49677	20·28	1891-1900	58813	17·72			

* These years contain 53 weeks.

TABLE I.

Infantile Mortality Returns, *extracted from the* **Annual Reports** *of the* **Registrar-General,** 1841-55, *and from the* **Annual Reports** *of the* **Medical Officer of Health of Islington,** 1856 *to* **1913.**

Years.	Deaths under 1 year old.	Deaths per 1,000 Births.	Years.	Deaths under 1 year old.	Deaths per 1,000 Births.	Years.	Deaths under 1 year old.	Deaths per 1,000 Births.	Years.	Deaths under 1 year old.	Deaths per 1,000 Births.
1841 ..	190	131	1861	748	135	1881	1,400	140	1901	1,290	139
1842* ..	224	149	1862	725	130	1882	1,403	140	1902*	1,219	132
1843 ..	–	—	1863	906	147	1883	1,312	133	1903	1,136	126
1844 ..	—	—	1864	969	153	1884*	1,506	150	1904	1,140	128
1845 ..	267	164	1865	1,088	161	1885	1,387	143	1905	1,074	123
1846 ..	330	153	1866*	1,170	169	1886	1,517	154	1906	1,083	125
1847 ..	348	150	1867	1,119	152	1887	1,557	160	1907	996	117
1848* ..	386	152	1868	1,266	164	1888	1,271	132	1908*	894	103
1849 ..	441	168	1869	1,234	165	1889	1,261	131	1909	841	103
1850 ..	360	119	1870	1,135	149	1890*	1,488	161	1910	777	95
1841-50.. (8 years)	2,546	146	1861-70	10,360	153	1881-90	14,102	145	1901-10	10,450	120
1851 ..	457	151	1871	1,179	154	1891	1,481	151	1911	1,040	128
1852 ..	457	132	1872*	1,200	150	1892	1,417	145	1912	710	86
1853 ..	571	154	1873	1,172	138	1893	1,595	164	1913*	898	107
1854* ..	604	152	1874	1,278	147	1894	1,229	127			
1855 ..	605	146	1875	1,306	145	1895	1,416	139			
1856 ..	612	142	1876	1,397	152	1896*	1,490	150			
1857 ..	642	140	1877	1,302	140	1897	1,338	136			
1858 ..	648	142	1878*	1,453	154	1898	1,504	159			
1859 ..	665	133	1879	1,340	135	1899	1,548	160			
1860* ..	747	144	1880	1,517	154	1900	1,344	145			
1851-60..	6,008	143	1871-80	13,144	147	1891-00	14,362	148			

* These years contained 53 weeks.

Table J.

Showing the **Cases** *of* **Infectious Diseases** *in* **Islington** *in* **Quinquennial Periods,** 1891—1910 *and in* 1913.

Year.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cholera.	Total Notifications.	Attack rates per 1,000 Population.
1891 ..	1	728	756	189	2	343	33	6	1	..	2059	6·43
1892 ..	42	1709	738	219	..	550	51	6	..	3	3318	10·26
1893 ..	118	2880	885	251	1	672	38	7	..	1	4853	14·84
1894 ..	90	1493	867	245	1	395	23	7	..	..	3121	9·44
1895 ..	25	1692	582	184	5	320	22	9	..	..	2839	8·50
1891-5 ..	276	8502	3828	1088	9	2280	167	35	1	4	16,190	9·90
1896 ..	50	2031	1091	229	..	385	30	6	2	..	3824	11·32
1897 ..	3	1577	729	256	..	312	27	1	..	1	2906	8·62
1898 ..	..	1336	544	237	2	279	19	1	..	..	2418	7·18
1899 ..	3	1494	705	353	..	350	33	2	..	3	2943	8·75
1900 ..	2	1074	633	259	1	285	16	6	..	..	2276	6·78
1896-00 ..	58	7512	3702	1334	3	1611	125	16	2	4	14,367	8·53
1901 ..	50	1286	911	281	2	285	34	3	..	..	2852	8·51
1902 ..	276	1372	878	257	..	357	19	5	..	..	3164	9·29
1903 ..	9	865	455	130	..	227	19	2	..	..	1707	5·12
1904 ..	17	1146	347	126	1	280	24	..	..	..	1941	5·84
1905 ..	3	1198	351	100	..	252	24	..	..	..	1928	5·81
1901-05 ..	355	5867	2942	894	3	1401	120	10	..	..	11,592	6·96
1906 ..	1	1386	439	149	1	274	24	1	..	..	2275	6·87
1907 ..	..	1216	481	92	..	252	21	1	..	..	2063	6·25
1908 ..	..	1409	530	97	..	235	17	1	..	..	2289	6·82
1909 ..	3	1285	430	95	1	221	14	..	..	..	2049	6·23
1910 ..	1	730	471	89	1	212	20	1	..	..	1525	4·65
1906-10 ..	5	6026	2351	522	3	1194	96	4	..	..	10201	6·19
1911 ..	..	804	593	73	..	275	14	..	..	..	1759	5·37
1912 ..	..	811	516	49	..	185	16	..	..	..	1577	4·83
1913 ..	..	**1317**	**550**	**50**	..	**226**	**28**	..	..	..	**2171**	**6·54**

Table K.

Showing the **Cases** *of* **Small Pox** *that occurred in the several* **Wards** *from* 1891 *to* 1913.

Year.	Tufnell.	*Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	Highbury.	†Mildmay.	Thornhill.	Barnsbury.	St. Mary's.	Canonbury.	St. Peter's.	Totals.
1891 ..	..	..	..	1	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1892 ..	..	12	..	12	..	7	..	..	9	1	1	42
1893 ..	..	41	..	28	6	3	14	6	6	5	9	118
1894 ..	17	8	2	5	2	3	10	..	15	2	26	90
1895 ..	1	6	3	1	1	1	2	4	1	..	5	25
1896 ..	8	3	25	1	6	5	1	1	..	..	..	50
1897 ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
1898 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1899 ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
1900 ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
1901 ..	3	..	..	11	4	1	13	6	4	4	4	50
1902 ..	9	34	28	32	17	13	25	33	7	16	62	276
1903 ..	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	9
1904 ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	12	..	2	2	..	17
1905 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	3
1906 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1907 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1908 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1909 ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
1910 ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1911 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1912 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1913 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* The figures for 1891-2-3 are inclusive of Tufnell and Tollington Wards.
† The figures for 1891-2 are inclusive of Highbury.

Table L.

Showing the **Cases** *of* **Scarlet Fever** *that occurred in the several* **Wards** *from* 1891 *to* 1913.

Year.	Tufnell.	*Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	Highbury.	†Mildmay.	Thornhill.	Barnsbury.	St. Mary's.	Canonbury.	St. Peter's.	Totals.
1891 ..	..	229	..	108	..	99	55	59	27	46	105	728
1892 ..	..	435	..	225	..	313	148	100	94	194	200	1709
1893 ..	..	790	..	368	..	633	355	209	136	201	187	2880
1894 ..	176	235	114	196	152	67	165	116	91	90	91	1493
1895 ..	142	166	220	214	168	117	182	89	108	112	174	1692
1896 ..	181	244	191	169	230	127	150	149	104	191	295	2031
1897 ..	144	153	193	187	137	126	155	91	76	113	202	1577
1898 ..	159	151	152	182	151	102	114	38	58	107	122	1336
1899 ..	100	172	183	178	176	118	117	102	79	98	171	1494
1900 ..	78	85	102	138	152	90	85	66	51	107	120	1074
1901 ..	97	109	129	172	178	83	137	86	61	93	141	1286
1902 ..	140	147	160	187	121	88	187	67	45	94	136	1372
1903 ..	76	78	113	129	130	70	88	42	28	36	75	865
1904 ..	72	76	222	135	127	65	147	84	45	103	70	1146
1905 ..	100	142	112	130	114	42	96	71	97	119	175	1198
1906 ...	139	135	67	204	133	68	121	70	97	155	197	1386
1907 ..	120	78	91	164	125	112	110	92	49	105	170	1216
1908 ..	158	162	167	204	119	79	135	94	78	88	125	1409
1909 ..	155	149	126	206	149	94	81	110	51	84	80	1285
1910 ..	83	121	76	91	53	49	72	45	32	45	63	730
1911 ..	60	69	69	113	40	47	138	63	61	79	65	804
1912 ..	91	81	83	141	100	45	60	35	38	79	64	811
1913 ..	**179**	**193**	**162**	**106**	**99**	**90**	**56**	**62**	**72**	**92**	**212**	**1317**

* The figures for 1891-2-3 are inclusive of Tufnell and Tollington Wards.
† The figures for 1891-2-3 are inclusive of Highbury.

Table M.

Showing the **Cases** *of* **Diphtheria** *that occurred in the several* **Wards** *from* 1891 *to* 1913.

Year.	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	Highbury.	Mildmay.	Thornhill.	Barnsbury.	St. Mary's.	Canonbury.	St. Peter's.	Totals.
1891 ..	..	305	..	43	..	112	37	44	44	54	73	712
1892 ..	..	299	..	43	..	95	49	43	54	37	75	695
1893 ..	..	283	..	57	..	140	94	46	55	62	117	855
1894 ..	86	91	177	131	93	40	81	37	45	25	97	843
1895 ..	64	77	50	67	80	21	46	28	21	34	76	564
1896 ..	129	177	84	89	87	46	200	95	29	49	82	1067
1897 ..	71	77	118	66	43	60	81	43	30	52	59	700
1898 ..	44	52	50	36	41	64	54	30	26	92	42	531
1899 ..	148	99	88	56	62	28	28	29	39	52	59	688
1900 ..	61	64	46	62	49	74	47	43	55	38	85	624
1901 ..	83	69	61	104	87	55	96	67	61	60	159	902
1902 ..	128	100	62	165	106	38	73	31	29	55	84	871
1903 ..	43	45	47	120	37	17	34	17	21	36	35	452
1904 ..	28	37	45	37	26	28	49	30	13	25	29	347
1905 ..	38	41	40	23	45	42	34	18	10	38	22	351
1906 ..	25	56	49	60	50	22	47	28	27	35	38	437
1907 ..	35	65	41	55	39	30	64	30	39	35	47	480
1908 ..	45	76	52	79	45	26	49	24	19	60	47	522
1909 ..	52	63	28	49	34	24	46	34	18	27	50	425
1910 ..	48	92	62	31	18	22	87	20	22	21	40	463
1911 ..	54	99	95	56	41	22	67	35	40	27	54	590
1912 ..	46	82	61	55	39	18	48	29	30	57	47	512
1913 ..	**50**	**60**	**51**	**61**	**63**	**36**	**39**	**24**	**38**	**58**	**66**	**546**

Table N.

Showing the **Cases** *of* **Membranous Croup** *that occurred in the several* **Wards** *from* 1891 *to* 1913.

Year.	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	Highbury.	Mildmay.	Thornhill.	Barnsbury.	St. Mary's.	Canonbury.	St. Peter's.	Totals
1891 ..	..	20	..	2	..	5		1	1	2	10	44
1892 ..	..	10	..	3	..	10	3	1	2	8	6	43
1893 ..	..	10	..	5	..	3	3	3	1	..	5	30
1894 ..	2	2	..	5	..	2	6	1	..	5	1	24
1895 ..	1	3	..	3	3	1	1	..	1	1	4	18
1896 ..	3	3	..	4	4	1	3	1	1	1	3	24
1897 ..	2	4	2	5	..	..	1	..	3	3	3	29
1898 ..	2	4	..	1	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	13
1899 ..	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	1	..	3	17
1900 ..	2	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	1	1	9
1901 ..	1	..	1	1	..	2	1	2	..	1	..	9
1902 ..	..	1	..	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	7
1903 ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3
1904 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
1905 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
1906 ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
1907 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
1908 ..	..	2	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	8
1909 ..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5
1910 ..	1	2	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	...	8
1911 ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
1912 ..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
1913 ..	**1**	**1**	**..**	**1**	**..**	**..**	**1**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**4**

Table O.

Showing the **Cases** *of* **Typhoid Fever** *that occurred in the several* **Wards** *from* 1891 *to* 1913.

Year.	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	Highbury.	Mildmay.	Thornhill.	Barnsbury.	St. Mary's	Canonbury.	St. Peter's.	Totals.
1891 ..	..	61	..	25	..	33	31	15	8	5	11	189
1892 ..	..	78	..	19	..	49	25	16	7	12	13	219
1893 ..	..	88	..	19	..	56	17	17	9	24	21	251
1894 ..	24	23	18	32	25	23	19	21	9	21	30	245
1895 ..	21	16	12	25	26	22	10	9	9	14	20	184
1896 ..	17	22	19	35	30	15	40	10	9	12	20	229
1897 ..	25	25	43	34	25	27	20	18	10	11	18	256
1898 ..	22	34	24	30	26	21	18	16	10	15	21	237
1899 ..	39	40	94	24	49	17	31	17	15	16	11	353
1900 ..	14	37	42	25	23	27	34	15	9	13	20	259
1901 ..	32	42	19	39	22	28	15	14	14	27	29	281
1902 ..	29	22	18	32	23	12	37	25	11	20	28	257
1903 ..	9	13	14	11	13	13	21	7	4	13	12	130
1904 ..	13	10	10	16	6	20	23	3	2	8	15	126
1905 ..	3	12	9	13	9	14	7	10	4	5	14	100
1906 ..	7	22	27	18	16	2	14	16	2	2	23	149
1907 ..	9	10	10	10	15	6	11	2	6	6	7	92
1908 ..	2	10	3	31	9	2	10	6	8	11	5	97
1909 ..	4	13	2	14	10	7	16	7	6	14	2	95
1910 ..	7	13	5	13	4	5	13	13	4	8	4	89
1911 ..	7	8	7	3	4	9	6	9	7	5	8	73
1912 ..	5	3	2	3	6	4	4	2	7	5	8	49
1913 ..	**7**	**5**	**2**	**8**	**2**	**9**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**4**	**50**

Table P.

Showing **Cases** *of* **Typhus Fever** *that occurred in the several* **Wards** *from* 1891 *to* 1913.

Year.	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	Highbury.	Mildmay.	Thornhill.	Barnsbury.	St. Mary's.	Canonbury.	St. Peter's.	Totals.
1891 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
1892 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
1893 ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1894 ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1895 ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5
1896 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1897 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1898 ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
1899 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1900 ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1901 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
1902 ..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1903 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1904 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1905 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1906 ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1907 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1908 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1909 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
1910 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
1911 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1912 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1913 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table Q.

Showing the **Cases** *of* **Erysipelas** *that occurred in the several* **Wards** *from* 1891 *to* 1913.

Year.	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	Highbury.	Mildmay.	Thornhill.	Barnsbury.	St. Mary's.	Canonbury.	St. Peter's.	Totals.
1891 ..	..	139	..	23	..	42	30	28	13	23	45	343
1892 ..	..	194	..	46	..	80	35	39	44	39	73	550
1893 ..	..	244	..	70	..	75	63	51	49	41	79	672
1894 ..	34	85	23	59	29	19	43	19	20	26	38	395
1895 ..	29	62	23	38	36	24	26	21	16	12	33	320
1896 ..	54	65	20	51	35	30	22	29	18	22	39	385
1897 ..	24	66	21	38	25	26	19	15	16	19	43	312
1898 ..	23	60	20	31	22	16	15	17	13	22	40	279
1899 ..	15	70	36	47	25	12	39	23	22	19	42	350
1900 ..	31	45	25	30	24	13	29	16	15	20	37	285
1901 ..	24	52	30	16	18	14	37	10	15	25	44	285
1902 ..	33	47	34	41	30	18	33	19	13	51	38	357
1903 ..	23	28	22	25	16	10	25	10	12	31	25	227
1904 ..	36	19	36	29	23	19	30	15	16	38	45	280
1905 ..	26	18	22	36	25	16	29	17	19	16	28	252
1906 ..	20	26	14	27	28	23	41	26	13	16	40	274
1907 ..	26	20	21	35	17	18	33	22	13	18	29	252
1908 ..	24	22	25	28	18	18	26	23	13	14	24	235
1909 ..	23	22	33	26	22	19	17	18	14	14	23	221
1910 ..	19	17	24	33	19	5	22	16	22	21	14	212
1911 ..	31	34	33	27	9	13	26	22	18	28	34	275
1912 ..	12	13	15	19	16	14	23	14	15	26	18	185
1913 ..	**15**	**36**	**28**	**16**	**15**	**11**	**27**	**17**	**13**	**22**	**26**	**226**

Table R.

Showing the **Cases** *of* **Puerperal Fever** *that occurred in the several* **Wards** *from* 1891 *to* 1913.

Year.	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	Highbury.	Mildmay.	Thornhill.	Barnsbury.	St. Mary's.	Canonbury.	St. Peter's.	Totals.
1891 ..	..	10	..	9	..	7	2	1	1	..	3	33
1892 ..	..	28	..	5	..	7	5	2	2	..	2	51
1893 ..	3	5	4	7	5	3	3	3	2	..	3	38
1894 ..	1	3	6	4	3	2	2	1	1	..	..	23
1895 ..	1	2	1	2	6	2	3	1	1	3	..	22
1896 ..	3	2	3	5	2	1	5	2	1	3	3	30
1897 ..	5	6	2	4	3	1	4	..	1	1	..	27
1898 ..	..	..	2	2	..	2	3	2	1	4	3	19
1899 ..	1	7	4	9	1	1	4	3	..	1	2	33
1900 ..	4	2	1	3	3	..	..	2	..	1	..	16
1901 ..	2	3	4	5	5	2	3	4	..	3	3	34
1902 ..	2	1	2	1	4	..	5	..	..	3	1	19
1903 ..	3	4	1	4	4	1	..	1	..	..	1	19
1904 ..	5	4	3	..	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	24
1905 ..	1	1	3	9	2	1	3	..	..	2	2	24
1906 ..	2	1	3	4	3	1	5	2	1	1	1	24
1907 ..	3	5	..	5	..	2	1	1	2	1	1	21
1908 ..	2	..	1	5	2	1	1	2	1	..	2	17
1909 ..	2	..	3	2	2	1	1	..	1	1	1	14
1910 ..	2	4	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	20
1911 ..	2	1	1	4	1	..	3	..	..	2	..	14
1912 ..	2	1	..	1	2	..	5	..	..	2	3	16
1913 ..	**4**	**1**	**2**	**5**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**..**	**3**	**4**	**28**

Table S.

Showing the **Cases** *of* **Continued Fever** *that occurred in the several* **Wards** *from* 1891 *to* 1913.

Year.	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	Highbury.	Mildmay.	Thornhill.	Barnsbury.	St. Mary's.	Canonbury.	St. Peter's.	Totals.
1891 ..	..	1	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	6
1892 ..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	6
1893 ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	7
1894 ..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	7
1895 ..	..	4	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	9
1896 ..	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	6
1897 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
1898 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
1899 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
1900 ..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	6
1901 ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3
1902 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
1903 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
1904 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1905 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1906 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
1907 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1908 ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1909 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1910 ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1911 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1912 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1913 ..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table T.

Showing the **Cases** *of* **Relapsing Fever** *that occurred in the several* **Wards** *from* 1891 *to* 1913.

Year.	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	Highbury.	Mildmay.	Thornhill.	Barnsbury.	St. Mary's.	Canonbury.	St. Peter's.	Totals.
1891 ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1892 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1893 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1894 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1895 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1896 ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
1897 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1898 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1899 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1900 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1902 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1903 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1904 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1905 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1906 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1907 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1908 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1909 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1910 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1912 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1913 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE U.

Showing the **Cases** *of* **Cholera** *that occurred in the several* **Wards** *from* 1891 *to* 1913.

YEAR.	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway.	Tollington.	Lower Holloway.	Highbury.	Mildmay.	Thornhill.	Barnsbury.	St. Mary's.	Canonbury.	St. Peter's.	TOTALS.
1891	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1892	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*3	3
1893	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
1894	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1895	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1897	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
1898	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1899	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
1900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1902	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1903	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1904	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1905	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1906	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1907	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1908	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1909	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1910	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1912	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1913	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Asiatic Cholera

TABLE V.

Showing some of the **Work** *of the* **Public Health Department.**

YEARS.	Number of cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases, inclusive of Phthisis.	Number of cases of Non-notifiable Diseases notified by the Public Elementary Schools.	Number of Infectious Diseases notified to School Teachers.	Number of acknowledgments of Infectious Diseases to Medical Men, &c.	Number of Letters received.	Number of Letters written.	Number of letters sent to County Council Schools after disinfection of Pupils homes.	Number of Visits made by Sanitary Inspectors to houses.	Number of Visits made to Workshops and Factories.	Visits made by Food Inspector.	Number of Houses wherein Nuisances were abated.	Number of Houses wherein Drainage Work has been carried out.	Number of Di-infections.	Number of Intimation Notices served.	Number of Statutory Notices served.
1891	2059	..	..	2059	..	1330	..	45059	17	..	3382	177	1487	..	..
1892	3478	..	..	3478	..	1617	..	58786	57	..	5001	293	2624	..	..
1893	5187	..	..	5187	2140	2050	..	51861	34	..	..	888	4197	..	..
1894	3338	..	..	3338	7444	2931	..	75969	124	..	..	1129	3202	6412	..
1895	3086	..	..	3086	8409	3756	151	72382	40	..	6309	1672	3939	6231	..
1896	4149	..	..	4149	8218	4600	147	67801	5996	..	7077	1690	4540	4862	232
1897	3133	..	..	3133	9062	4722	324	69098	6761	..	6674	1728	3859	5586	573
1898	2571	..	..	2571	8344	4039	978	70540	6882	..	6011	1683	3391	5878	608
1899	3164	829	..	3164	7160	3562	1650	64551	7233	4501	5505	1341	4051	4544	471
1900	2442	3066	..	2442	6084	3311	1517	60936	7411	6086	5073	1095	3515	4432	316
1901	3054	3395	..	3054	6486	3718	1690	58407	7371	—*	4461	843	3304	3955	328
1902	3447	2307	..	3447	6872	5247	2092	63701	8060	4000	5827	1426	4464	4363	275
1903	2215	2298	..	2215	6131	4409	1255	72140	7846	4889	6756	1711	2157	5153	372
1904	2068	2425	..	2068	5738	3565	1319	68182	7463	4690	5411	1201	2587	5464	451
1905	2189	3397	..	2189	5829	3518	1497	76418	7914	4955	7061	1132	2945	5157	630
1906	2550	4135	..	2550	5911	3438	1774	83168	6980	6968	6004	1043	3220	5847	669
1907	2335	5829	..	2335	6131	3358	1648	81628	10727	9938	6038	1259	3162	5624	518
1908	2483	4359	1943	2483	6318	4469	1914	86371	11565	13148	6332	1346	3351	5757	789
1909	3228	4605	1924	3228	5880	4197	1852	76416	11476	11093	7276	990	3281	5304	709
1910	2860	6077	1249	2860	6433	4229	1208	77445	11004	11280	6919	1078	2870	5443	716
1911	2291	4876	1530	2291	6636	4421	1441	74683	9892	12011	7130	965	3517	5118	707
1912	4083	5968	1351	4083	5989	4570	1466	76562	10018	12893	7156	1133	3649	5093	631
1913	3675	5333	1763	3675	5622	4125	1571	74607	11230	12558	7578	1037	4284	4812	659

* Meat Inspector left Borough service for an appointment under City Corporation, and the appointment was vacant some time.

Table W.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.

Table showing the Number of Persons using the Swimming Baths, Private Baths, and the Washhouses during 1913.

Bathers.			Caledonian Road	Hornsey Road.	Essex Road.	Total.
Swimming Baths.						
Public.	1st class	Males ...	9,862	40,084	17,164	67,110
		Females ..	1,016	16,482	1,915	19,413
	2nd class	Males ...	19,193	23,093	19,993	62,279
		Females ...	5,287	7,524	4,331	17,142
Schools.	1st class	Boys ...	...	3,312	359	3,671
		Girls ...	3	4,348	...	4,351
	2nd class	Boys ..	38,904	46,602	52,474	137,980
		Girls ..	23,494	30,762	26,046	80,302
Totals			97,759	172,207	122,282	392,248
Private (Slipper Baths.)						
1st class ...		Males ...	15,049	32,994	17,623	65,666
		Females .	1,651	6,007	2,789	10,447
2nd class ...		Males ...	47,698	55,507	57,235	160,440
		Females ...	19,968	29,246	25,847	75,061
Totals			84,366	123,754	103,494	311,614
Washhouses.						
Washers			29,015	27,392	40,421	96,828
Total Persons using the Establishments.						
Total admissions at each establishment in 1913			211,140	323,353	266,197	800,690

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN.—TABLE I.

Metropolitan Borough of Islington.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING **1913** AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.‡		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.						Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.	Number.†	Rate.	Of Non-Residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Number.†	Rate per 1,000 nett Births.	Number.†	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	329,487	8,665	—	25·8	4,530	13·7	568	717	894	103	4,679	13·9
1909	328,735	8,198	—	24·9	4,782	14·5	634	770	841	103	4,918	14·9
1910	327,985	8,201	—	25·0	4,376	13·3	563	710	777	95	4,523	13·8
1911	327,247	7,729	8,113	24·8	4,643	14·2	640	863	1,040	128	4,866	14·9
1912	326,398	8,051	8,211	25·1	4,343	13·3	509	861	710	86	4,682	14·3
1913	325,585	8,220	8,359	25·2*	4,697	14·1*	605	936	898	107	5,028	15·1*

* These rates have been calculated on estimated population for the registration year of 53 weeks.

NOTES.—This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates. The rates are calculated per 1000 of the estimated gross population.

† In Column 6 are included the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district.

In Column 12 is entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8 and by addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1, included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 9.

‡ "Transferable Deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided. The deaths of persons without fixed or usual residence, *e.g.*, casuals, are not included in Columns 8 or 9, except in certain instances under 3 (*b*) below. In Column 8 the number of transferable deaths of "non-residents" are deducted, and in Column 9 the number of deaths of "residents" registered outside the district are added in calculating the nett death-rate of the district.

The following special cases arise as to Transferable Deaths:—

(1) Persons dying in Institutions for the sick or infirm, such as hospitals, lunatic asylums, workhouses, and nursing homes (but not almshouses) are regarded as residents of the district in which they had a fixed or usual residence at the time of admission. If the person dying in an Institution had no fixed residence at the time of admission, the death is not transferable. If the patient has been directly transferred from one such Institution to another, the death is transferable to the district of residence at the time of admission to the first Institution.

(2) The deaths of infants born and dying within a year of birth in an Institution to which the mother was admitted for her confinement are referred to the district of fixed or usual residence of the parent.

(3) Deaths from Violence are referred (*a*) to the district of residence, under the general rule; (*b*) if this district is unknown, or the deceased had no fixed abode, to the district where the accident occurred, if known; (*c*) failing this, to the district where death occurred, if known; and (*d*) failing this, to the district where the body was found.

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) ...	3,092	Total population at all ages, 327,403 Number of inhabited houses, 36,778 Average number of persons per house, 8·9	At Census of 1911. (cf. Census, Vol. V.)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN.—TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1913 in the Metropolitan Borough of Islington.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases Notified in Whole District.								Total Cases Notified in each Registration Sub-District.							Total cases removed to Hospital.
		At Ages—Years.							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Tufnell.	Upper Holloway	Tollington.	Lower Holloway	Highbury.	Barnsbury.	Islington South-East.	
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera (C) Plague (P) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	550	10	171	284	51	28	6	..	51	61	51	62	99	64	162	512
Erysipelas	226	6	8	16	28	63	83	22	15	36	28	16	26	44	61	62
Scarlet Fever	1317	14	313	852	95	38	5	..	179	193	162	100	189	118	376	1230
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	50	..	3	3	17	20	7	..	7	5	2	8	11	6	11	39
Relapsing Fever (R) Continued Fever (C) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	28	..	..	..	12	16	..	..	4	1	2	5	3	6	7	23
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis .	8	2	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	3	5
Poliomyelitis	19	2	11	4	1	..	1	..	1	3	3	1	2	4	5	15
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	1124	3	17	109	182	557	238	18	137	189	125	205	223	338	456	..
Other forms of Tuberculosis	559	9	80	188	83	125	68	6								
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	38	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	10	4	15	4	..
Totals	3919	84	605	1459	470	847	408	46	395	489	377	407	567	599	1085	1886

Isolation Hospital or Hospitals, Sanatoria, &c.—Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospitals.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN.—TABLE III.

Metropolitan Borough of Islington.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING YEAR, **1913**.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 yrs.	15 and under 25 yrs.	25 and under 45 yrs.	45 and under 65 yrs.	65 and upwards.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All causes { Certified ..	5028	898	260	190	166	181	629	1192	1512	1574
All causes { Uncertified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	101	16	47	33	5	..	..	..	..	13
Scarlet Fever	19	2	2	9	5	..	1	..	..	2
Whooping Cough	62	22	21	14	5	..	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria and Croup ..	38	4	8	13	13	..	..	..	..	2
Influenza	58	1	1	3	..	2	12	22	17	9
Erysipelas	9	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	4	6
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	420	2	8	3	13	60	189	124	21	242
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	58	9	12	16	16	4	1	..	..	24
Other Tuberculous Diseases	58	10	4	12	9	7	9	7	..	22
Cancer, Malignant Disease	404	..	1	..	..	7	44	182	170	177
Rheumatic Fever	11	..	..	..	4	2	4	1	..	..
Meningitis	25	9	2	7	3	2	2	..	..	3
Organic Heart Disease ..	571	2	..	1	11	22	71	195	269	272
Bronchitis	492	59	12	5	3	1	17	107	288	204
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	419	109	74	28	15	9	39	85	60	149
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	46	1	3	2	2	1	10	13	14	17
Diarrhœa and Enteritis ..	240	167	43	7	1	1	6	5	10	124
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	24	..	..	2	5	7	4	3	3	6
Cirrhosis of Liver	44	..	..	..	..	..	8	25	11	17
Alcoholism	10	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	1	1
Nephritis and Bright's Diseases	170	..	1	1	4	1	24	79	60	62
Puerperal Fever	7	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	4
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	22	..	..	..	..	5	16	1	..	9
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ..	335	329	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	15
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	161	41	5	13	17	9	27	22	27	41
Suicide	34	..	..	..	1	2	11	16	4	8
Other Defined Diseases ..	1185	114	11	19	34	37	123	294	553	144
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	5028	898	260	190	166	181	629	1192	1512	1574
SUB-ENTRIES — included in above figures :—										
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	...
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN.—Table IV.

Metropolitan Borough of Islington.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR **1913.**

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

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under One Month.	4 Weeks and under 3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes. Certified ..	195	49	47	29	320	187	178	111	102	898
All Causes. Uncertified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	11	16
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Whooping Cough	..	..	1	1	2	3	6	3	8	22
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	3	9
Abdominal Tuberculosis ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	7
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	5
Meningitis (*not Tuberculous*) ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	1	8
Convulsions	5	..	2	1	8	3	1	3	3	18
Laryngitis	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	1	3	8	3	15	16	15	10	3	59
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	2	3	4	10	24	28	23	24	109
Diarrhœa	..		..	..	..	20	23	14	11	68
Enteritis	..	..	2	..	2	21	32	22	22	99
Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	2	..	10
Syphilis	..	1	2	2	5	4	3	..	..	12
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Suffocation, overlying	11	..	..	..	11	14	7	..	..	32
Injury at Birth	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Atelectasis	14	..	..	..	14	2	..	..	..	16
Congenital Malformations ..	22	5	3	1	31	6	1	1	1	40
Premature Birth	91	20	8	10	129	8	2	..	..	139
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	38	11	8	7	64	44	28	9	5	150
Other Causes	10	7	10	..	27	9	17	11	4	68
Totals	195	49	47	29	320	187	178	111	102	898

Nett Births in the year	legitimate .. 8,062	Nett Deaths in the year of	legitimate infants .. 817
	illegitimate .. 297		illegitimate infants .. 81

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL RETURN.

Borough of Islington.

PROCEEDINGS DURING 1913.

PREMISES.	Number of Places— On Register at end of 1912.	Added in 1913	Removed in 1913.	On Register at end of 1913.	Number of inspections, 1913.	Number of Notices, 1913.	Number of Prosecutions 1913.
Milk premises	582	7	29	560	1043	63	Nil
Cowsheds	5	...	...	5	53	Nil	,,
Slaughter-houses ...	28	Nil	Nil	28	1579	,,	,,
Other offensive trade premises	6	,,	,,	6	91	,,	,,
Ice cream premises ...	224	42	27	239	83	22	,,
Registered houses let in lodgings	‡ ...	...	...	...	12160	(a)* 98 (b)† 1227	(a)* ,, (b)† 20

* (*a*) For overcrowding. † (*b*) For other conditions.
‡ No Register now kept under new By-Laws.

Total number of intimation notices served for all purposes ... 4812

Overcrowding, 1913.

Number of dwelling rooms overcrowded	156
Number remedied	156
Number of prosecutions	Nil

Underground rooms—

Illegal occupation dealt with during year	21
Number of rooms closed	21
Number of prosecutions	Nil

Insanitary houses—

Number closed under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891 ...	Nil
Number closed under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts...	15
Number of premises cleansed under Sec. 20 of the L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1904	233

Shelters provided under sec. 60 (4) *of the Public Health (London) Act,* 1891—

Number of persons accommodated during the year	7

Revenue Acts—

Number of houses for which applications were received during year	8
Number of tenements comprised therein	31
Number of tenements for which certificates were (*a*) granted ...	24
(*b*) refused	7
(*c*) deferred ...	Nil

Number of prosecutions under By-laws under Public Health Act, 1891—

(*a*) For prevention of nuisance arising from snow, ice, salt, filth, etc.	Nil
(*b*) For prevention of nuisance arising from offensive matter running out of any manufactory, etc.	Nil
(*c*) For the prevention of keeping of animals in such a manner as to be injurious to health	Nil
(*d*) As to paving of yards, etc., of dwelling houses	1
(*e*) In connection with the removal of offensive matter, etc. ...	Nil
(*f*) As to cesspools and privies, removal and disposal of refuse, etc.	Nil
(*g*) For securing the cleanliness of tanks, cisterns, etc. ...	Nil
(*h*) With respect to water closets, earth closets, etc.	4
(*i*) With respect to sufficiency of water supply to water closets ...	1
(*j*) With respect to drainage, etc. (Metropolis Management Act, section 202)	Nil
(*k*) With respect to deposit of plans as to drainage, etc. (Metropolis Management Acts Amendment (By-laws) Act, 1899)	1

Number of prosecutions under L.C.C. *General Powers Act,* 1907—

(*l*) With respect to Water Supply to Tenement Houses ...	Nil

Mortuaries—

Total number of bodies removed	575
Total number of infectious bodies removed	Nil

