[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Shoreditch].

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

Parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch,

IN THE COUNTY OF LONDON,

FOR THE YEAR 1899,

BY

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BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH

The Vestry of the Parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch,

IN THE COUNTY OF LONDON.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

January, 1900.

To the Vestry of the Parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch,

GENTLEMEN,

This report which I have the honour of submitting to you, relates to the public health, sanitary condition, and vital statistics of the parish for the year ending December 31st, 1899.

POPULATION.

The number of people in Shoreditch is estimated at 121,530, distributed in the four registration districts as follows:—

TABLE I.

Registration District.	Population.	Area in Acres.	Estimated Number of Persons per acre.
Shoreditch South	16,950	150	113
Hoxton New Town	29,800	133	216
Hoxton Old Town	27,165	122	222
Haggerston	47,615	243	195

The registration district of Hoxton New Town contains the Holborn Union Workhouse, the inmates of which are not persons belonging to Shoreditch. The number of inmates averaged during the year 1,410; during the past few years it has been increasing. For statistical purposes generally the population of the Holborn Union Workhouse is deducted from that of the New Town District, the population of which district becomes 28,340 and that for the whole parish 120,120.

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered was 4,131, of which 2,139 were males and 1,992 females. In the Shoreditch Infirmary there were 71 births, 37 of males and 34 of females, of which 27 were legitimate and 44 illegitimate. In the Holborn Union Workhouse there were 79 births, of which 45 were illegitimate, the male numbering 38 and the female births 41. The births were distributed in the four registration districts of the parish as set out below :—

TABLE II.

Sub-District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Shoreditch South	253	244	497
Hoxton New Town	536	438	974
Hoxton Old Town	488	459	947
Haggerston	862	851	1,713
Total	2,139	1,992	4,131

Deducting the births in the Holborn Union Workhouse, the mothers not being Shoreditch parishioners, the birth rate was 33·7 per 1,000 inhabitants as compared with 29·4 for the Metropolis. A comparison of the birth-rates in the several sub-districts of the parish is shewn in table XXXI (see appendix). Shoreditch is a district which has a high birth-rate, the average for the eight years 1891-98 being 35·5, as compared with 30·4 for the Metropolis. During 1899 the births in Shoreditch were 1,141 in excess of the deaths.

MARRIAGES.

The marriages registered in Shoreditch numbered 1295, being at the rate of 10·7 per 1,000 population, as compared with 9·2 per 1,000 for the Metropolis. The proportion of persons married in Shoreditch has increased from 15·8 per 1,000 in 1893 to 21·4 in 1899.

DEATHS.

The corrected number of deaths was 2,911; their distribution amongst males and females in the four registration districts is contained in the subjoined table:—

TABLE III.

Registration District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Shoreditch South	275	232	507
Hoxton New Town.....	355	291	646
Hoxton Old Town	358	315	673
Haggerston	544	541	1,085
Total.....	1,532	1,379	2,911

The deaths of males were 153 in excess of those of females. The death-rate was 24·2* per 1,000 inhabitants, being 1·5 in excess of the average death-rate for the previous ten years. The London death-rate for 1899 was 19·7 per 1,000 population, and for England and Wales it was 18·3. In the subjoined table there is a comparison of the death-rate of Shoreditch and the Metropolis during the period 1889-98.

TABLE IV.

Year.	Shoreditch.	Metropolis.	Year.	Shoreditch.	Metropolis.
1889	19·3	19·5	1894	20·1	17·8
1890	25·0	23·5	1895	23·4	19·8
1891	24·8	21·0	1896	21·6	18·6
1892	23·0	20·5	1897	21·7	18·2
1893	25·7	21·4	1898	22·4	18·7

The mean annual death-rate for Shoreditch during the ten years ending 1898 was 22·7 as compared with 19·9 for London as a whole.

An analysis and comparison of the death-rates of London and Shoreditch with its sub-districts, and the age distribution and causes of death in the parish and its sub-districts, are contained in Tables XXIX., XXX., and XXXI., and in Table A (*see* Appendix). The latter table is a form of classification according to diseases, ages, and localities, specially required by the Local Government Board.

*The death-rate corrected for age and sex distribution in the population was 25·1.

The figures shew that the death-rate was highest in Shoreditch South and lowest in Hoxton New Town. The death-rate in Shoreditch was below the average for the year during the month of January; it was above the average during February and March, the elevation being mainly attributable to deaths from bronchitis, pneumonia, and influenza; the death-rate fell rapidly during the first fortnight of April, and remained considerably below the average during the months of May and June; there was a rapid rise during the latter half of July to a maximum attained in the first week of August, due to a large infant mortality from summer diarrhœa, the death-rate during this week being 41·6 per 1,000. The high rate of the first week in August was followed by an abrupt fall in the second week, which was accompanied by a decrease in the number of deaths from diarrhœa. The death-rate, however, remained considerably above the average until the second week in September. There was another elevation of the death-rate during the latter half of December, which was accompanied by a high mortality from disorders of the chest and influenza, especially amongst persons aged 65 years and upwards.

Infants dying under the age of one year numbered 854, eight more than last year; of these, 466 were males and 388 females. In 161 instances death was attributed to diarrhœa, in 16 to enteritis, in 16 to whooping cough, in 15 to measles, and in 38 to various forms of tuberculosis. Convulsions caused 67 deaths, bronchitis 86, pneumonia 49, prematurity and debility at birth 165, and 121 were attributed to causes not sufficiently defined, including 98 from marasmus. Of 49 deaths attributable to violence, no less than 44 resulted from suffocation in bed. In the subjoined table are set out the deaths of infants in Shoreditch which have been attributed to suffocation in bed during recent years:—

TABLE V.

Year	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
Number of Deaths	30	20	33	29	35	38	44

During the past seven years no less than 229 infants have in Shoreditch alone lost their lives through want of forethought on the part of those responsible for their safety, and from the above figures it would appear that as far as Shoreditch is concerned suffocation in bed as a cause of death amongst infants has been on the increase during the past three years.

The deaths amongst infants under one year constituted 29·3 per cent. of the total number of deaths, as compared with 31·2 per cent. in 1898, 29·6 per cent. in 1897, 29·5 in 1896, 30·3 in 1895, 28·1 in 1894, 25·7 in 1893, 25·6 in 1892, and 26·3 in 1891.

The infant mortality in Shoreditch was 210 per 1,000 births, as compared with 167 for the whole of the Metropolis, and 163 for England and Wales. In the subjoined table are set out for comparison the infant mortalities of London and Shoreditch during the 10 years ending 1898 :—

TABLE VI.

Year.	Deaths of Infants under one year per 1,000 births.	
	London.	Shoreditch.
1889	141·3	158·1
1890	154·3	179·6
1891	162·6	174·4
1892	154·7	169·3
1893	156·7	186·0
1894	142·5	166·3
1895	166·0	203·7
1896	161·0	183·3
1897	159·0	186·3
1898	167·0	199·8

The average yearly mortality amongst infants under one year during the ten years ending 1898 was 180·6 per 1,000 births as compared with a Metropolitan mortality of 156·5 during the same period. Shoreditch is a district which has a high infant mortality, such as is usually met with in manufacturing centres where the density of the population is great and the people poor. The infant mortality is largely influenced by the prevalence of diarrhœa, whooping cough, and measles. Lack of experience in the management of infants on the part of the mothers, or inability of the mothers to give due attention to their offspring as happens in cases where the mothers are obliged to go out to work, contribute very materially in raising the rate of infant mortality. Improper feeding is a very potent factor; directly or indirectly, it is the cause of a very considerable portion of the deaths among infants. The mistake which is commonly made is the administration of foods other than milk at too early an age. Milk, either its mother's milk or properly prepared cow's milk, is all the food a baby under six months ought to have. Appended is a copy of the rules respecting the management and feeding of infants, which have been drawn up for distribution to mothers and others having the care of infants in the parish (see page 56). They are being distributed by the registrars of births in the parish.

There were 432 deaths of children aged between one and five years as compared with 452 in 1898, 453 in 1897, and 502 in 1896. The chief causes of death were measles which resulted in 63, diphtheria which caused 46, pneumonia 70, various forms of tuberculosis 41, bronchitis 37, whooping cough 27, and scarlet fever 11; disorders of the nervous system, including dentition, caused 34 deaths, and 12 resulted from various forms of violence including 6 from burns and scalds.

The deaths of children aged under five years numbered 1,286 and formed 44·1 per cent. of the total deaths.

There were 92 deaths of children aged between five and 15 years; 11 of these were caused by diphtheria, 18 by various forms of tuberculosis, five by enteric fever, 11 by heart disease, and eight by violence.

There were 104 deaths of persons aged between 15 and 25 years, of these eight were the result of enteric fever, 34 of consumption, 18 of heart disease, and 12 of pneumonia.

Of persons aged from 25 to 35 years there were 159 deaths; of these six were caused by enteric fever, 61 by consumption, 15 by heart disease, 13 by pneumonia, and 10 by violence including one case of homicide and two of suicide.

The deaths of persons aged between 35 and 45 years numbered 233, of which 66 were attributed to consumption, 6 to intemperance, 8 to cancer, 28 to heart disease, 37 to pneumonia, eight to Bright's disease, 14 to apoplexy, and five to violence including one case of suicide.

Of the 292 deaths amongst persons between 45 and 55 years of age, 52 were attributed to consumption, 21 to cancer, 13 to apoplexy, 35 to heart disease, 46 to bronchitis, 30 to pneumonia, 8 to cirrhosis of the liver, 22 to Bright's disease, and six to violence, including a case of suicide.

Of the 138 deaths amongst persons between the age of 55 and 60 years, 14 were caused by consumption, 11 by cancer, 13 by apoplexy, 18 by heart disease, 25 by bronchitis, 19 by pneumonia, 14 by Bright's disease, and two by violence, including a case of suicide.

Of persons aged from 60 to 70 years, there were 302 deaths; of these six resulted from influenza, 6 from diarrhœa, 13 from consumption, 8 from erysipelas and blood poisoning, 25 from cancer, 22 from apoplexy, 41 from heart disease, 67 from bronchitis, 20 from pneumonia, 15 from Bright's disease, 19 from old age, and 12 from various forms of violence, including one case of suicide.

Of the 276 deaths of persons aged from 70 to 85 years, five were caused by influenza, 5 by diarrhœa, 9 by cancer, 24 by paralysis, 29 by heart disease, 62 by bronchitis, 16 by pneumonia, and 80 were attributed to old age.

Of the 29 deaths of persons over 85 years of age, 19 were the result of old age, 8 of bronchitis, 1 was attributed to inflammation of the brain, and 1 to heart disease.

Zymotic diseases will be dealt with later on.

Diseases classed under the heading Local accounted for 1,320 deaths, as compared with 1,188 last year. This increase is to be mainly attributed to an increase in the number of deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs, which caused 644 deaths as compared with 536 last year. The deaths from pneumonia numbered 273, as against 237, and the deaths from bronchitis 350, as compared with 275 in 1898. Various disorders of the nervous system caused 273 deaths, as against 301 last year. Of these 74 were attributed to convulsions, 91 to apoplexy, brain paralysis, and hemiplegia, 25 to insanity and general paralysis of the insane, and 35 to inflammation of he brain and membranes. The number of deaths attributed to insanity given above by no means represents the total number of persons who died whilst insane. Disorders of the circulatory system caused 208 deaths, as compared with 153 last year. Of these 52 were the result of valvular disease, and 141 were attributed to heart disease not stated to be valvular affection, although in all probability the majority of them were so. Seven deaths resulted from aneurism. Disorders of the organs of digestion were accountable for 100 deaths, as compared with 126 last year; of these enteritis caused 19 deaths, peritonitis 18, cirrhosis of the liver 18, and 13 deaths were attributed to other disorders of the liver. Diseases of the urinary organs caused 76 deaths, as compared with 52 last year; most of these resulted from Bright's disease.

Diseases classed as Constitutional accounted for 102 deaths, as against 93 last year; of these 10 were attributed to rheumatic fever, and 76 to cancer. In addition to the deaths definitely stated to have been caused by cancer, 14 deaths were attributed to malignant disease, some of which were doubtless due to cancer. These are not included in calculating the subjoined death-rates caused by cancer in Shoreditch during the years 1893-99:—

TABLE VII.

Year.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 Population.
1893	67	0 54
1894	80	0·65
1895	62	0·50
1896	57	0·45
1897	62	0·51
1898	71	0·58
1899	76	0·63

Of the deaths caused by cancer in Shoreditch during 1899, 28 were of males and 48 of females, 65 were amongst persons aged between 35 and 70 years, nine were of persons over 70 years, and two of persons under 35 years of age.

Developmental disorders caused 305 deaths, as against 237 last year ; 165 of these were attributed to prematurity and debility at birth, and 118 to old age.

Dietetic diseases accounted for 16 deaths, all of which were attributed to alcoholism. The number of deaths directly attributed to alcoholism, however, as has been pointed out in previous reports, does not represent the total mortality which may be directly or indirectly the result of the abuse of alcohol.

Violence resulted in 108 deaths, 101 of which were caused through accident or negligence.

Causes not sufficiently defined or not classified in the tables of causes of death, accounted for 192 deaths, as compared with 167 last year.

The increase in the number of deaths in Shoreditch, as compared with the number for 1898, is mainly to be accounted for by the increase in the number of deaths from diseases classed as local and developmental, principally bronchitis, pneumonia, Bright's disease, heart disease, and prematurity, including debility at birth.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The numbers and distribution of deaths of parishioners and non-parishioners in public institutions within Shoreditch, are as set out in the subjoined table :—

TABLE VIII.

Institution.	Parishioners.	Non-Parishioners.	Total.
Holborn Union Workhouse	...	312	312
Shoreditch Workhouse	472	5	477
Hoxton House Asylum	...	33	33
North Eastern Hospital	24	55	79
Convent Hospital	...	4	4
Total	496	409	905

Elsewhere than in public institutions, 20 persons who were non-residents died within the parish.

In the following table are set forth the various public institutions outside Shoreditch, with the numbers of persons belonging to the parish dying therein :—

TABLE IX.

Asylums.	No. of Deaths
Bethnal House	1
Banstead	4
Colney Hatch	8
Cane Hill	3
Darenth	2
Leavesden	16
Claybury	13
Hanwell	10
City of London	1
Manor Asylum, Epsom	1
Peckham House	1
Dartford Heath	1
Hospitals for Infectious Disease.	
Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospitals.	
Eastern (Homerton)	38
North Eastern (Haverstock Hill)	8
South Western	1
South Eastern	2
North Western	14
Western	2
Northern	1
Not Metropolitan Asylums Board.	
London Fever Hospital	2
General Hospitals.	
St. Bartholomew's	74
Metropolitan Free	30
London	20
German	11
Guy's	3
General Hospitals—*continued.*	
Mildmay Mission	6
King's College	1
Feridenheim	1
Middlesex	1
Charing Cross	2
Hospitals for Special Diseases.	
Royal Chest	16
City of London Chest	5
City of London Lying-in	4
Evelina (Children)	1
Great Ormond St. (Children)	15
Shadwell (Children)	1
Cancer	1
North London Consumption	1
Infirmaries and Workhouses.	
Holborn Infirmary	1
Hackney	5
Bethnal Green Workhouse	1
Islington Infirmary	1
Lambeth Infirmary	1
Fulham Infirmary	1
Whitechapel Infirmary	4
Other Institutions.	
H.M. Prison, Holloway	1
H.M. Prison, Wormwood Scrubbs	2
St. Peter's Home	2
Aged Pilgrims' Asylums	1
St. Anne's House, Stoke Newington	1

Of 343 deaths of Shoreditch parishioners in public institutions without the parish, 61 occurred in asylums, 68 in fever hospitals, 149 in general hospitals, 44 in hospitals for special diseases, 14 in workhouses and infirmaries, and 7 in other institutions. Elsewhere than in public institutions, 15 persons belonging to Shoreditch died outside the parish.

SICKNESS AMONGST THE POOR.

The cases treated by the district Medical Officers at the parish dispensary during the year numbered 3,441. The numbers in previous years are as set out below :—

TABLE X.

Year	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
Number of Cases	5,383	4,297	4,690	4,032	3,526	3,314

An analysis of the cases treated in 1899 is contained in Table XXXII (see Appendix). Patients suffering from various zymotic diseases, principally influenza, diarrhœa, and consumption, numbered 562, as compared with 511 in 1898, 530 in 1897, 697 in 1896, 921 in 1895, 740 in 1894, and 909 in 1893. Patients suffering from diseases of the respiratory organs, principally bronchitis. numbered 1,000, as compared with 917 in 1898, 919 in 1897, 1,083 in 1896, 1,250 in 1895, 1,092 in 1894, and 1,495 in 1893. There were 267 cases of rheumatism ; apoplexy, epilepsy, convulsions, and other diseases of the nervous system contributed 171 cases ; heart disease and other disorders of the circulatory system 177 ; and various forms of skin disease 56. Cases diagnosed as cancer numbered 18, and 138 persons were suffering from the effects of old age. Cases of bronchitis were most numerous during the first and fourth quarters of the year, as was also the case with influenza. Of the 29 cases of enteric fever which came under observation, 13 applied for treatment during the fourth quarters of the year, as was also the case with influenza. Of the 29 cases of enteric fever which came under observation, 13 applied for treatment during the fourth quarter of the year. Cases of diarrhœa were most numerous during the month of August.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The diseases termed zymotic (see appendix tables XXIX and XXX) caused 868 deaths or 29·8 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, the death-rate being 7·2 per 1,000 inhabitants. Of the deaths from zymotic diseases, 469, or 54 per cent., were of children under five years of age. The deaths from measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria including membranous croup, whooping cough, enteric fever, including continued fever, and diarrhœa, numbered 441, the zymotic death-rate due to these disorders being 3·6 per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with 4·1 in 1898, 4·2 in 1897, 4·3 in 1896, and 3·8 in 1895. A comparison of the zymotic death-rates of London and Shoreditch with its sub-districts is contained in table XXXI.

The cases of infectious disease certified in compliance with the requirements of the law, numbered 1,116. The number of cases certified since 1890, together with the attack-rates per 1,000 inhabitants, are contained in the following table :—

TABLE XI.

Year.	Number of cases Certified.	Attack rate per 1,000 population.
1890	1158	9·4
1891	862	7·0
1892	1478	12·0
1893	1987	16·2
1894	1104	9·0
1895	1157	9·4
1896	1473	12·1
1897	1331	10·9
1898	960	7·8
1899	1116	9·2

The number of cases of infectious disease certified in the Metropolis during the year 1899 was 42,344, the attack-rate being 9·2 per 1,000 population.

The subjoined table contains a list of the infectious diseases which are required to be notified to the Sanitary Authority, together with the numbers of cases certified during the four quarters of the year, and the numbers and percentages of such cases which were removed to hospital for treatment :—

TABLE XII.

Disease	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Total.	Deaths.
Small Pox	...	...	...	1	1	...
Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina	40	57	160	105	362	15
Diphtheria & Membranous Croup	34	81	150	104	369	63
Cholera	...	...	1	...	1	...
Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever (Typhoid)	28	28	37	78	171	25
Continued Fever	...	1	...	1	2	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	2	2	4	2	10	2
Erysipelas	42	42	60	56	200	16
Totals	146	211	412	347	1116	121
Numbers and percentages of cases removed to hospitals	82 56·1%	140 66·5%	290 70·3%	228 64·5%	740 66·3%	

As compared with 1898 there was a decrease in the number of cases of scarlet fever, and an increase in the numbers of cases of diphtheria, enteric fever puerperal fever, and erysipelas. The deaths from notifiable infectious disease numbered 121, as compared with 96 in 1898, 136 in 1897, 135 in 1896, and 117 in 1895. Deaths from scarlet fever show a decrease; from diphtheria, enteric fever, and erysipelas, an increase. Deaths from infectious diseases which are notifiable were at the rate of 1·0 per 1,000 inhabitants, whilst the deaths from the principal zymotic diseases which are not required to be notified, namely, measles, whooping cough, and diarrhœa, were at the rate of 2·8 per 1,000 inhabitants. Compare also with the death-rate from tuberculous diseases (see page 52).

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

The hospitals of the Board receive cases of small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and "fever" (enteric and typhus). The cases of these diseases certified in Shoreditch numbered 902. The number removed for treatment to hospital was 740*. In the vast

*Of these cases, 44—namely, 25 of diphtheria, 2 of scarlet fever, and 17 of enteric fever—were found, after sojourning in the hospitals, not to be, in the opinion of the medical officers, suffering as certified.

majority the cases were taken to the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board; a few were removed to the Liverpool Road fever hospital, and some, principally cases of enteric fever, to general hospitals in the Metropolis. Of the infectious cases receivable in hospitals of the Board, 82·4 per cent. were removed to hospital, as compared with 81·4 per cent. in 1898, 71·4 in 1897, 65 in 1896, 57 in 1895, and 61 in 1894. From these figures it may readily be surmised that the people of Shoreditch generally have learnt to appreciate the importance and advantage of the isolation and treatment afforded at the various hospitals for infectious diseases have been provided for the use of the Metropolis.

During November there was a good deal of delay in obtaining the removals of cases of enteric fever to hospital, patients in some instances having to wait for several days before accommodation could be found for them.

Three instances of recurrence of scarlet fever following upon the return of patients from the fever hospitals came under observation. In two of these there were grounds for believing that the second cases were due to the return of the patients whilst still infectious. There were also two cases of recurrence following upon the return of diphtheria patients from hospital.

SMALL-POX.

Two certificates, dated December 22nd and 24th respectively, were received respecting cases of the above disease. In the first case the patient, W. B——, aged eight years, had been living at No. 29, G—— Street, but early in October he became an in-patient at the Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street. Whilst there he contracted scarlet fever, and on October 18th was removed to the Eastern Fever Hospital, where he remained until he was removed to the smallpox hospital on December 23rd. He was taken ill with smallpox on December 20th, the eruption shewing itself on the 22nd. The second case was that of a youth named J. T. B——, aged 17, who had been residing at No. 27. S—— Road. On December 4th he was removed to the Eastern Fever Hospital suffering from scarlet fever, and on December 18th he was taken ill with smallpox and removed to the Smallpox Hospital on December 24th. Both these patients had been vaccinated in infancy. From enquiries made there is no doubt that the disease in both cases was contracted in the Fever Hospital.

During 1899 there were altogether some 29 cases of smallpox in the Metropolis, and 3 deaths from this disease were registered.

VACCINATION IN SHOREDITCH.

During the seven years ending 1898 there has been each year a great decrease in the number of vaccinations performed in the parish. Although the complete figures are not yet available there is reason to believe that during 1899 an increase in the number of vaccinations has taken place as compared with the numbers for the previous three years.

SCARLET FEVER (SCARLATINA).

The cases certified numbered 362, including two which were found subsequently not to be suffering from the disease. The deaths numbered 15. The numbers of cases and deaths in previous years are contained in the following table :—

TABLE XIII.

Year.	No. of Cases certified.	Number of Deaths.
1893	1,007	38
1894	487	26
1895	592	29
1896	697	38
1897	628	31
1898	426	20

The death-rate from scarlet fever was 0·12 per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with 0·16 for last year. The rate was highest in the New Town Registration District and lowest in Haggerston. People were attacked in Shoreditch with scarlatina at the rate of 2·9 per 1,000 inhabitants, the attack rate being 2·6 in Shoreditch South, 2·9 in Hoxton New Town, 3·2 in Hoxton Old Town, and 3·0 in Haggerston.

The case mortality was slightly lower than in 1898, 1897, and 1896, 4·1 per cent. of the cases terminating fatally, as against 4·7, 4·9, and 5·4 in the latter three years respectively. Of 131 children under five years of age who were attacked, 12, or 9·1 per cent., died, as compared with 7·7 per cent. in 1898, 11 per cent. in 1897, and 12 per cent. in 1896. Amongst those over five years of age who were attacked, the mortality was 1·3 per cent., as compared with 2·5 per cent in 1898, and 1 per cent. in 1897.

In the subjoined table are set forth the distribution of the cases certified, and the deaths amongst males and females in the parish and its four sub-districts :—

TABLE XIV.

Sub-District.	SCARLET FEVER.					
	Cases Certified.			Fatal Cases.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Shoreditch South	24	20	44	1	1	2
Hoxton New Town.....	42	45	87	3	2	5
Hoxton Old Town	40	48	88	1	2	3
Haggerston	70	73	143	3	2	5
Total for the whole Parish	176	186	362	8	7	15

During the year just over 85 per cent. of the cases certified as scarlet fever were removed for treatment to the infectious hospitals as compared with 86 per cent. in 1898, 75 in 1897, 70 in 1896, 60 in 1895*, 65 in 1894, and 37 per cent. in 1893*.

Cases of scarlet fever were most numerous in Shoreditch during the third quarter of the year.

The cases of scarlet fever certified in London during 1899 numbered 18,112, the attack rate being 3·9 as against 3·7 per 1,000 in 1898. The deaths attributed to this disease numbered 398 as compared with 583 in 1898, and 780 in 1897, the death-rate being 0·09 per 1,000 inhabitants, as against 0·13 in 1898 and 0·17 in 1897.

DIPHTHERIA (INCLUDING MEMBRANOUS CROUP).

The cases of the above disease certified during the year numbered 369; of these 25 were stated subsequently not to be suffering as certified. The deaths numbered 63. The numbers of cases and deaths in previous years are as set out below :—

TABLE XV.

Year.	No. of Cases.	Deaths.
1893	513	149
1894	303	76
1895	244	59
1896	356	75
1897	361	80
1898	259	45

Of those certified as suffering from diphtheria 17·0 per cent. died as compared with 17·3 per cent. in 1898, 22·1 in 1897, 21·0 in 1896, 24·1 in 1895, 25·0 in 1894, and 29·0 in 1893.

Of the children attacked who were under five years of age 34·2 per cent. died as compared with 29·5 per cent. in 1898, 36·0 in 1897, 31·8 in 1896, 47·5 in 1895, 43·0 in 1894, and 61·0 in 1893.

Of the cases certified amongst persons aged five years and upwards, 5·4 per cent. terminated fatally as compared with 6·5 per cent. in 1898, 9·9 in 1897, 12·8 in 1896, 7·0 in 1895, 11·5 in 1894, and 11·4 in 1893. With one exception the whole of the deaths from diphtheria in Shoreditch during 1899 were of children under fifteen years of age.

*During portions of these years owing to lack of accommodation at the fever hospitals, many cases were treated at home which would otherwise have been removed to hospital.

The death-rate attributable to diphtheria in Shoreditch was 0·52 per 1,000 inhabitants as compared with 0·37 last year (see appendix table XXXI). The disease was most prevalent in this parish during the third quarter of the year.

In the following table are set forth the numbers of cases and the deaths amongst males and females in the parish and its four registration districts :—

TABLE XVI.

Sub-District.	DIPHTHERIA.					
	Cases Certified.			Fatal Cases.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Shoreditch South	19	20	39	6	2	8
Hoxton New Town.....	48	52	100	10	11	21
Hoxton Old Town	36	25	61	8	5	13
Haggerston	80	89	169	11	10	21
Total for the whole Parish	183	186	369	35	28	63

The cases certified were at the rate of 3·0 per 1,000 inhabitants. The cases removed to hospital for treatment numbered 297, or just over 80 per cent., as compared with 77·2 per cent. in 1898, 67 per cent. in 1897, and 55·6 per cent. in 1896. The cases of diphtheria certified in the Metropolis numbered 13,363, the attack-rate per 1,000 population being 2·9 ; the deaths numbered 1,964, and the Metropolitan death-rate attributable to diphtheria was 0·43 per 1,000.

During the year special enquiries were made as to the circumstances of 285 of the cases of diphtheria certified in the parish, and the subjoined table shows the distribution of the cases amongst males and females at certain age periods :—

TABLE XVII.

Age Period.	Male.	Female.	Total
Under 1 year	3	2	5
From 1 to 2 years	14	10	24
,, 2 ,, 3 ,, ...	16	12	28
,, 3 ,, 4 ,, ...	16	14	30
,, 4 ,, 5 ,, ...	14	11	25
,, 5 ,, 10 ,, ...	30	53	83
,, 10 ,, 13 ,, ...	13	16	29
Over 13 years	37	24	61
Total.....	143	142	285

In 122 instances the patient was a school-going child, and in 97 of these the child had been attending school within one week of the onset of symptoms. In 118 instances, although the patients themselves were not attending school, there were children, members of the patients' families, or living under the same roofs, who were attending school. In a few instances there were reasons for believing that the patients must have been attending school whilst suffering from the disease before it was recognised to be diphtheria. In a number of instances insanitary conditions of more or less gravity were discovered in connection with the houses where the patients dwelt, but the majority of the houses were in a satisfactory sanitary condition. In 54 instances there were histories of cases of throat illness in the houses where the patients lived, several of which were cases of diphtheria.

In connection with the subject of diphtheria, reference may here be made to an epidemic of throat illness which prevailed amongst the employés of a large business establishment in the parish from the middle of May to the end of November. The establishment, which will be alluded to as Messrs. X., gives employment to between five and six hundred persons from about 14 years of age upwards. About one-fourth of these live and sleep on the premises, and the remainder elsewhere, but they all have their meals on the premises. Altogether, 80 cases of throat illness came under observation, and of these eight were cases of scarlatina. The cases of scarlatina may be briefly dealt with at once. The first case was certified on June 19. This was followed by six in July and an eighth on the 4th of August. The history of the last case showed that the patient, who was an apprentice lad, had about five weeks previously had a "sore throat," for which he stayed at home for a few days, and then returned to his duties. He went about his work until August 4th, when he was discovered to be desquamating. There appears very little doubt that this lad was the source of the infection of the six cases of scarlatina which occurred during July. He was at once isolated, and no further cases of scarlatina occurred.

With respect to the 72 cases of throat illness not scarlatina, the first came under observation on May 15th, and the last on November 29th. They occurred as follows: 2 in May, 5 in June, 19 in July, 13 in August, 10 in September, 16 in October, and 7 in November. Of these 14 were certified to be diphtheria, namely, 2 in May, 3 in June, 4 in July, 2 in August, 2 in September, and 1 in October. In 23 of the cases bacteriological examinations were carried out for the medical attendant by the Clinical Research Association. The results were positive as to the presence of the micro-organism of diphtheria in 7 and negative in 16. In 7 instances the diagnosis was made from the clinical appearances of the throat. Nearly all the cases of throat illness were of a mild type. Only one case terminated fatally, that of an apprentice lad who died from diphtheria in May. The low mortality is probably to be largely accounted for by the patients being beyond the age of childhood, all being over 14 years of age.

The following were the measures taken for dealing with the epidemic :—

(*a*) Every case coming under observation was isolated with as little delay as possible. Instructions were issued by Messrs. X. that any employé feeling unwell or suffering from "sore throat," was to forthwith report himself for examination by their medical attendant. If found to be suffering from "sore throat" the patient was sent to a house which had been specially taken for the purpose, and was there kept until he was convalescent, when he was sent away home for three weeks' holiday before returning to his work. All patients suffering from diphtheria or scarlet fever were sent to the fever hospital. It was suggested that a systematic examination of the throats of all the employés should be carried out, but this was not deemed practicable.

(*b*) Disinfection was done by the officers of the Vestry; special instructions were given for dealing with forks, spoons, cups, and the like, which were used at meal times, and other articles likely to be used in common by the employés. The necessity of using scalding water in the cleansing of such articles was urged, with a view to destroying any infection which may have been on them. Subsequently, towards the end of October, a solution of permanganate of potash, in addition to the scalding water, was used as a disinfectant for this purpose.

(*c*) The milk supply of the establishment, which was obtained from a neighbouring dairy, was regarded by Messrs. X. with suspicion, and was changed, a fresh supply from a different source being obtained on July 1st.

(*d*) A careful sanitary inspection was made of the premises, and all defects found in connection therewith were rectified with as little loss of time as possible, the necessary works having all been carried out by the middle of August.

As to the manner in which the disease was introduced it is impossible to say anything with certainty. It was, however, remarked by some of Messrs. X's employés that many of the earlier cases were amongst young men who were in the habit of frequenting the dairy whence the milk supply of the establishment was obtained and procuring glasses of milk in the shop attached to the dairy. On inspection of the dairy it was found that the drainage and other arrangements were in an extremely insanitary condition. It was also ascertained that about May 1st, fifteen days prior to the occurrence of the first case of diphtheria amongst Messrs. X's employés, a woman who served in the shop was taken ill with a very bad "sore throat," which confined her to bed for four or five days, after which she resumed her work in the shop, her throat being still "sore," and she continued to serve in the shop until she left her employment on May 13th. As to whether this case of "sore throat" was connected with the early cases at Messrs. X's establishment it is

impossible to say, but the fact is worth noting. In whatever manner the infection may have been introduced in the first place, there appears to be very little reason to doubt that the prevalence of the throat illness amongst Messrs. X's employés was due to the infection being conveyed from person to person either directly or through the medium of fomites such as forks, spoons, cups, and other articles used in common. Notwithstanding the instructions which had been given, some of the employés did not report themselves until they had "sore throats" for three or four days, and there is reason to believe in some cases the patients did not report themselves at all, but continued at their work. It is probable that the cessation of the epidemic in November was to a very large extent due to the more stringent precautions as to disinfection which were adopted in October with respect to articles used in common to which reference has already been made.

ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.

The cases certified numbered 171*, being 52 above the average of the 10 years 1890-99 inclusive. The attacks, which were not specially incident in any particular portion of the parish, were at the rate of 1·4 per thousand inhabitants, as compared with 0·74 last year. Of the persons attacked, 160 were persons aged five years and upwards. The deaths numbered 25, of which 12 occurred in hospitals without the parish. The death-rate from this disease was 0·20 per 1,000, as compared with 0·14 in 1898, 0·15 in 1897, 0·14 in 1896, and 0·17 in 1895. Of the attacks, 14·6 per cent.† terminated fatally, as compared with 18·6 in 1898, 17·7 in 1897, 15·7 in 1896, 21·2 in 1895, 14·1 in 1894, and 15·8 in 1893.

The distribution of the cases and the deaths amongst males and females in the four registration districts are shewn in the subjoined table :—

TABLE XVIII.

Sub-District.	TYPHOID FEVER.					
	Cases Certified.			Fatal Cases.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male	Female.	Total.
Shoreditch South	7	8	15	3	3	6
Hoxton New Town.....	32	28	60	3	1	4
Hoxton Old Town	16	12	28	2	2	4
Haggerston	30	38	68	5	6	11
Total for the whole Parish	85	86	171	13	12	25

*Sixteen of the cases certified were not regarded by the medical officers of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, under whose treatment they came, as suffering from enteric fever.

†Deducting the 16 cases not regarded by the Board's medical officers as enteric fever, the case mortality was 16·1 per cent. of the attacks.

Of the cases certified in Shoreditch, 77·7 per cent. were removed to hospital for treatment.

Enteric fever was more prevalent in Shoreditch this year than in any year since 1890, as the following figures show :—

TABLE XIX.

Year.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
Number of cases certified	202	111	91	111	85	99	114	107	91	171

An increased prevalence of enteric fever is, however, not confined to Shoreditch, but is observable in the figures relating to the Metropolis, some 4,460 cases of enteric fever being certified, as compared with 3,032 in 1898. The attack-rate in the Metropolis was 0·97 per 1,000, as compared with 0·67 in 1898, and the death rate was 0·18, as compared with 0·12 per thousand estimated population in 1898. In Shoreditch the disease was especially prevalent during the months of October, November, and December. It is during these months that the disease is usually most prevalent, but in 1899 the number of cases certified was considerably above the average for the preceding six years. During the months of October, November, and December, 1893, there were 24 cases ; in this period in 1894 there were 37 cases, in 1895 there were 42, in 1896 24, in 1897 36, and in 1898 44, the average being 34. During these months in 1899 there were 79 cases, or 45 above the average for the corresponding periods during the previous six years. No less than 48 cases occurred during the period October 31st to December 4th, inclusive. These cases were scattered about in the parish, and except in a few instances there was no apparent connection between them. Enquiries as to the milk supply threw no light upon the causation. In several instances infection appeared to have been conveyed from a previous case to other persons living in the same house.

In last year's Annual Report a series of cases was stated with a view to showing the danger which exists of enteric fever spreading amongst members of a family when there is a lack of proper precautions. During the year under consideration several inquiries have been made in instances where more than one case has occurred in the same house. In most of the houses in question, insanitary conditions of more or less gravity were found, nevertheless the histories of the cases afford grounds for believing that the first case which occurred was the source of infection in the cases which subsequently occurred in the house. It is not difficult to surmise how, under certain circumstances, the infection of enteric fever may be spread amongst the members of a household. Take the case of a family consisting of the parents and three or four children occupying a dwelling of two or three rooms ; one of the members become unwell, and gradually gets so ill that medical advice is at length sought, and the patient is pronounced to be suffering from enteric fever ; the patient has probably been ill for a week, a fortnight or longer suffering from the disease before the dangerous

character of the disorder is realized; no precautions have been taken during this period; a mother, or sister, or daughter as the case may be, has been waiting upon the sick one, besides attending to household duties and looking after the wants of the other members of the family, preparing food, cutting bread and butter and so forth, without disinfecting her hands; or, as not infrequently happens, the patient has been sharing a bed with another member of the family. In the following series of cases the patients were all members of the same family:—

(1) Annie B——, aged 18, was observed to be ailing about the middle of July. She gradually became worse, and on August 1st, was obliged to give up her work. It was thought that she was suffering from a very "bad cold." She kept her bed for about a week; she lost her appetite, and suffered from diarrhœa, and is said to have been feverish. She was certified to be suffering from enteric fever on September 19th, and it does not appear that she was quite well until the end of September.

(2) Louisa B——, aged 16, sister of above patient. Her illness began about the middle of August; she lost her appetite and suffered from diarrhœa and feverishness; she did not keep her bed, and was quite well again by the end of September. This patient slept in the same bed as her sister Annie.

(3) Mrs. B——, aged 43, mother, was taken ill towards the end of August; she was obliged to take to her bed on September 10th, and kept her bed from that date until October 7th.

(4) Rosie B——, aged five, sister, was taken ill during the first week in September; she was seen by a medical man on September 15th, was certified to be suffering from enteric fever on September 19th, and kept her bed until October 7th. This child slept in the same bed as her sisters Annie and Louisa during the greater part of the time they were ill.

(5) Charles B——, aged 38, father, became unwell about September 10th, was obliged to give up work at the end of that month, "sat about" until October 7th, took to his bed until the end of October, and returned to his work on November 20th.

The house in which the above cases occurred contains six rooms and a scullery; its condition, from a sanitary point of view, was unsatisfactory. The inhabitants consisted of Mr. and Mrs. B——, with their six children, who occupied four rooms, and a young married couple, who had two rooms. Three boys, aged 12, 10, and 7 respectively, remained well, as was also the case with the married couple. Although only two of the foregoing cases were certified to be enteric fever, viz., 1 and 4, there is no doubt, from their histories, that the other three cases were cases of enteric fever.

The following cases occurred at 105, P—— Street :—

(1) Charles M——, aged 53, a wireworker by trade, was taken ill about the middle of June; he kept at his work until the middle of July; he suffered from diarrhœa. About July 15th he was obliged to give up his work and began to be delirious. He was certified to be suffering from enteric fever on July 18th.

(2) Alice M——, aged 16, daughter of above patient, worked at the same place with her father; she was taken ill about the middle of June, but continued at her work until July 17th. She suffered from diarrhœa, and was certified as suffering from continued fever (enteric?) on July 18th.

(3) Elizabeth M——, aged 19, sister to Alice M——, was taken ill during the first week in July, and was certified to be suffering from enteric fever on July 18th. This patient slept in the same bed as her sister.

No. 105, P—— Street, apart from not being kept is as cleanly a condition as it might have been, had nothing markedly wrong with it from a sanitary point of view.

The following cases occurred at No. 62, E—— Road :—

(1) Mrs. D—— was taken ill about September 11th, and was removed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital about September 25th. She was not certified to be suffering from enteric fever. From enquiries subsequently made of this patient there is no doubt that her illness was enteric fever.

(2) Lizzie D——, aged 13, daughter of above patient, was taken ill about October 1st.

(3) Florence D——, aged six, sister to Lizzie, was taken ill about October 2nd or 3rd.

(4) John D——, aged 36, father, was taken ill on October 17th.

Cases 2, 3, and 4 were certified as continued fever (enteric?) on October 21st.

(5) George D——, aged eight, son of above patient John D——, was taken ill about the same time as his father, and was certified as suffering from continued fever (enteric?) on October 23rd.

No. 62, E—— Road is a house let off to several families, and is in a very fair sanitary condition. The members of the afflicted family occupied one room.

The following cases occurred at No. 100, W—— Street, a house which is in a good sanitary condition :—

(1) George E——, aged 32, was taken ill about the middle of October. He was certified to be suffering from enteric fever on November 15th.

(2) Sarah E——, aged 30, wife of above patient, slept in the same bed with him and waited upon him during his illness, was taken ill about November 1st, and was certified to be suffering from enteric fever on November 15th.

In connection with the above cases, the length of time which may elapse between the commencement of the illness and the date on which it is certified to be enteric fever is very noticeable. It is a circumstance which is frequently observed in connection with enteric fever cases. Enteric fever is a disease usually very insidious in its onset, and medical advice is oftentimes not sought until the illness is well advanced. It is hardly necessary to reiterate, this is a circumstance which is very favourable to the chances of the disease affecting other members of a household, for until the nature of the disorder is recognised they are, so to speak, off their guard, and no precautions are taken.

TYPHUS FEVER.

There were no cases of the above disorder certified. So far as is known, no cases have occurred in Shoreditch for several years past. During 1899 some 14 cases were notified in the Metropolis, and two deaths were registered as due to this disorder.

ERYSIPELAS.

The cases certified to be erysipelas numbered 200, as compared with 175 in 1898, 231 in 1897, 295 in 1896, 201 in 1895, 195 in 1894, 315 in 1893, and 243 in 1892. The attack-rate per 1,000 inhabitants was 1·6, as compared with 1·4 last year. The cases in London numbered 5,615, the attack-rate being 1·2 per 1,000 inhabitants. The deaths from erysipelas in Shoreditch numbered 16, as compared with 11 in 1898, five in 1897, three in 1896, five in 1895, and 15 in 1893. The death-rate was 0·13 per 1,000, as against 0·09 in 1898, 0·04 in 1897, and 0·02 in 1896. The case-mortality was 8 per cent., as compared with 6·2 per cent. in 1898, 2·1 in 1897, 1·0 in 1896, 2·48 in 1895, 2·5 in 1894, 4·7 in 1893, and 4·5 in 1892.

The distribution of the cases and the deaths amongst males and females in the parish and its four registration districts was as set forth below.

TABLE XX.

Sub-District.	ERYSIPELAS.					
	Cases Certified.			Fatal Cases.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Shoreditch South	12	21	33	1	2	3
Hoxton New Town.....	15	21	36	...	2	2
Hoxton Old Town	17	17	34	2	...	2
Haggerston	47	50	97	6	3	9
Total for the whole Parish	91	109	200	9	7	16

Nine deaths were attributed to blood-poisoning, which is contained in the same group of diseases as erysipelas (table XXIX).

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Ten cases were certified with two deaths, the attack-rate per 1,000 births being 2·4, and the death-rate per 1,000 births 0·4, as compared with 1·6 and 0·4 respectively for last year. The rates for previous years are contained in Table XX in the Annual Report for 1897.

DIARRHŒA.

Diarrhœa was prevalent in Shoreditch from the middle of July to the second week in September. It caused 27 deaths in the third week of July, 33 in the fourth week, and 31 in the first week of August. During the month of June there were 4 deaths, in July 71, in August 87, in September 34, and in October four deaths. Excluding 19 deaths due to enteritis, the deaths from diarrhœa numbered 210, of which 161 were of children under one year, and 30 of children aged between one and 15 years; the remainder were of persons aged 25 years and upwards. The death-rate due to this cause was 1·75 per 1,000, as compared with 1·79 in 1898, and 1·74 in 1897. The deaths from diarrhœa in the metropolis numbered 4,195, of which just over 3,000 occurred during the months of August and September. The death-rate due to diarrhœa in London was 0·92 per 1,000, as compared with 0·97 in 1898.

A Table showing the numbers of deaths from diarrhœa, together with the death-rates due to this disorder in Shoreditch and London during the years 1892-98, is contained in last year's Annual Report.

In the subjoined Table is contained a comparison of the mortalities from diarrhœa in London and Shoreditch of infants under one year per 1,000 births during the years 1895-99 inclusive :—

TABLE XXI.

Year.	London.			Shoreditch.		
	Deaths from Diarrhœa of Infants under 1 year.	Number of Births during the year.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Deaths from Diarrhœa of Infants under 1 year.	Number of Births during the year.*	Rate per 1,000 Births.
1895	2,772	138,715	20·7	130	4,255	30·5
1896	2,572	135,796	18·9	110	4,275	25·7
1897	3,240	133,618	24·2	162	4,233	38·2
1898	3,461	132,432	26·1	165	4,233	38·9
1899	3,330	133,120	25·0	161	4,052	39·7

With respect to the death from cholera, enquiries were made, but there was no reason for regarding the case as other than one of English cholera.

MEASLES.

Deaths from measles were more numerous during the months of January, March, June, July, and November. The deaths for the year numbered 83, all of which were of children under 15 years of age, of whom 14 belonged to Shoreditch South, 18 to Hoxton New Town, 17 to Hoxton Old Town, and 34 to Haggerston. In the subjoined table are shown the number of deaths and the death-rates due to measles, together with the total deaths from all causes in Shoreditch during the years 1892-99 inclusive.

TABLE XXII.

Year.	Deaths from Measles.	Death rate from Measles.	Total deaths from all causes.
1892	100	0·82	2,828
1893	128	1·04	3,146
1894	65	0·52	2,466
1895	103	0·84	2,860
1896	134	1·10	2,622
1897	111	0·91	2,626
1898	101	0·83	2,704
1899	83	0·69	2,911

Measles in the Metropolis caused during 1899, 2,143 deaths, the death-rate being 0·47 per 1,000 inhabitants.

*Exclusive of the births in the Holborn Union Workhouse.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Judging from the number of deaths, the above disease was less prevalent in Shoreditch during 1899, some 44 deaths being attributed to this disorder, as compared with 97 in 1898, 60 in 1897, 115 in 1896, 83 in 1895, and 86 in 1894. With one exception the whole of the deaths were of children under five years of age. The death-rate from whooping cough was 0·36 per 1,000, as compared with 0·80 in 1898, 0·49 in 1897, 0·94 in 1896, 0·67 in 1895, 0·70 in 1894, and 0·54 in 1893.

Whooping cough was the cause of some 1,720 deaths in the metropolis during 1899, the death-rate being 0·38 per 1,000, as compared with 0·48 for last year.

INFLUENZA.

Influenza was prevalent in Shoreditch from the beginning of February to the middle of April, and again during the month of December. The deaths due to this disorder numbered 35, as compared with 22 in 1898, 16 in 1897, 7 in 1896, 57 in 1895, 15 in 1894, and 36 in 1893.

Influenza in the Metropolis resulted during 1899 in some 1,817 deaths, as compared with 1,283 in 1898, and 671 in 1897, the deaths being most numerous during the months of February, March, April, and December. Deaths were least numerous during August and September.

TUBERCULOUS DISEASE.

The diseases grouped under the above heading (see Appendix Table XXIX.) resulted during the year in 353 deaths, 250 of which were attributed to phthisis or consumption. 19 to tabes mesenterica or consumption of the bowels in infants, 29 to tuberculous meningitis or inflammation of the membranes of the brain, and 55 to other forms of tuberculosis. Nearly one-eighth of the total number of deaths of Shoreditch parishioners during 1899 was the result of consumption and the other forms of tuberculous disease.

The deaths from consumption together with the deaths and death-rates from all forms of tuberculous disease for the years 1892-99 inclusive, are contained in the subjoined table:—

TABLE XXIII.

Year.	Deaths from Consumption.	Deaths from Tuberculosis including Consumption.	Death-rate per 1,000 Population, from all forms of tuberculosis.
1892	278	392	3·20
1893	266	384	3·13
1894	259	362	2·95
1895	268	394	3·20
1896	223	301	2·48
1897	237	321	2·65
1898	236	342	2·84
1899	250	353	2·93

Consumption and the other forms of tuberculosis are now recognised to be all more or less infectious, and as such are to a very large extent preventible diseases. If only proper and efficient steps were taken there is the possibility of this very fruitful cause of poverty and death becoming abolished from the community. Early in the year the question of the prevention of tuberculosis came under the consideration of the Vestry. As a result the medical practitioners and the authorities of the public institutions in the parish were communicated with by circular letter on the subject of the infectious character of tuberculous disease and the necessity of the proper precautions being taken in all cases. The Vestry undertakes to disinfect free of charge after cases of tuberculosis, and leaflets (copy of which is appended, see page 58) pointing out in simple language the danger of the disease and the precautions to be taken for its prevention are being distributed in the parish. During the year disinfection was carried out in connection with 55 houses in which persons suffering from consumption had lived or had died. From enquiries made it was ascertained from the medical officers in charge, that all necessary precautions were taken with respect to cases of tuberculosis in the public institutions in the parish.

In last year's Annual Report reference was made to the report of the Royal Commission on tuberculosis and the wide-spread existence of the disease amongst cattle, especially amongst dairy stock, and the danger attending the use of milk obtained from tuberculous cows. In September of this year a communication on the subject of tuberculosis in connection with milk was received from the Hackney Sanitary Authority, in which particulars were given of an examination of samples of milk which had been made in that district. No less than 22 per cent. of the samples were found to be infected and contained tubercle bacilli. The Shoreditch Vestry decided to support the Hackney Vestry in memorialising the president of the Board of Agriculture to introduce a Bill into Parliament to give effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission, with a view to stamping out bovine tuberculosis. Tuberculosis amongst cattle is on good authority ranked amongst the chief causes of the prevalence of tuberculosis amongst human beings, and its elimination may be with confidence expected to bring about a marked reduction in the mortality amongst human beings from this cause.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND SCHOOLS.

In accordance with the London School Board regulations, information as to the exclusion from school of children who were either themselves suffering from infectious disease or were members of households in which infectious disease existed, was received from Curtain Road, Gopsall Street, Haggerston Road, Chatham Gardens, Scawfell Street, Scrutton Street, Hanover Street, Maidstone Street, St. John's Road, Bath

Street, Canal Road, and Napier Street Board Schools. In 95 instances the disease mentioned was measles, in 26 scarlet fever, in 20 chicken-pox, in 18 diphtheria, in eight ringworm or other skin diseases, in two enteric fever, in one whooping cough, and in 19 the disease was not specified, being simply termed "infectious." The exclusions were most numerous in connection with Curtain Road and Canal Road Schools, principally for measles, Gopsall Street School for scarlet fever and diphtheria, and Haggerston Road School on account of chicken-pox and measles.

In consequence of a communication from the School Board authorities, directing attention to the number of cases of measles which were occurring amongst children attending the Canal Road Board School, on November 3rd the school was visited, and from enquiries made it was ascertained that of the children attending the infants' department, over 40 per cent. were absent, mainly on account of the prevalence of measles. As it appeared probable that the attendance in the infants' department was likely to be still further diminished, it was thought advisable for the department to be closed altogether. The whole of the infants' department, consisting of seven class rooms and two cloak rooms, were closed for altogether 17 days, during which period the rooms were fumigated and thoroughly cleansed and aired throughout.

DISINFECTION.

During the year 1899 disinfection was carried out at 961 premises by the Vestry's Officers. The number of articles brought to the Vestry's Disinfecting Station and disinfected was 13,913, and included 1,102 beds, 2,001 pillows, 948 palliasses, 696 bolsters, and 9,166 miscellaneous articles such as clothing, curtains, carpets, and other textile articles and leather goods. There were 10 beds, 12 palliasses, 7 pillows, and 1 squab destroyed, being so contaminated and in such bad condition that it was not advisable to return them. These were all replaced by the Vestry with new ones. There was no damage done to any of the articles disinfected at the disinfecting station, nor was there any damage caused by the measures taken for the disinfection of any of the premises dealt with during the year. So far as can be judged the results of the measures taken for disinfection were satisfactory.

In the subjoined table are contained the numbers of premises and articles disinfected during the seven years, 1891-98:—

TABLE XXIV.

Year.	Number of Premises.	Number of Beds.	Number of Pillows.	Number of Palliasses.	Number of Bolsters.	Number of Other Articles.	Total Number of Articles.
1891	816	833	1,602	568	504	6,123	9,630
1892	1,027	1,157	1,801	545	559	6,758	10,820
1893	1,363	1,313	2,186	645	767	6,918	11,829
1894	912	843	1,522	647	549	7,474	11,035
1895	828	774	1,459	548	404	8,179	11,364
1896	1,116	1,117	2,034	818	600	8,660	13,229
1897	1,106	956	1,810	679	622	7,026	11,093
1898	750	870	1,535	639	572	8,616	12,232

From the middle of June to the end of November there was the usual distribution of disinfecting powder at the Town Hall. Inquiries were made as to the purpose for which the powder was required, with the result that a number of premises whereon insanitary conditions existed came under the observation of the Vestry's inspectors. About 26 gallons of carbolic disinfecting fluid were used in certain cases of disinfection for flushing house drains and cleansing dwellings, and also in connection with the public mortuary.

THE SHELTER.

The Shelter which has been provided by the Vestry for members of families who may be obliged to vacate their dwellings to allow of the necessary measures being taken as to disinfection, was in use during the year on eight occasions.

The particulars relating thereto are contained in the subjoined table :—

TABLE XXV.

Date of Admittance to Shelter.	Length of Stay.	Number of Persons.	Address of dwelling disinfected.	Disease.
February 22nd	8 nights	5	10, Craven Street	Enteric Fever
,, ,,	12 ,,	7	,, ,, ,, ...	,, ,,
May 5th	1 night	2	15, Styman Street.....	,, ,,
June 3rd	2 nights	4	25, Branch Place	,, ,,
,, 19th	2 ,,	8	10, Hyde Road	Scarlatina
,, 22nd.....	1 day	3	10, Hutley Place	,,
July 20th	1 night	4	18, Nile Street	Puerperal Fever
September 26th	1 ,,	3	5, Boot Street	Scarlatina

Altogether 31 men, women, and children had the use of the shelter during the year. The question of obtaining a shelter better adapted for the purpose than the present one has been under the consideration of the Public Health Committee for some time past. The present accommodation consists of an ordinary eight-roomed house, situate at No. 18, Branch Place. There is room for two families, but the house is not specially adapted for the accommodation of more than one family, and there are neither bath rooms nor other proper arrangements for persons who have been exposed to infection. The Public Health Committee being of opinion that the present temporary shelter is inadequate and unsuitable for the purpose, reported to the Vestry accordingly, and on November 7th they were empowered by the Vestry to purchase a site and provide a shelter at a cost not exceeding £1,200. The necessary steps are now being taken, and a site has been obtained for the purpose of erecting a shelter properly adapted for the accommodation of persons requiring its use.

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

The public mortuary continues to be very largely used by the people of Shoreditch; 494 bodies were received into the mortuary, including the bodies of seven persons dead from infectious disease, which were removed by the Sanitary Authority from houses in which it was impossible for them to be retained without risk to the inmates.

The following table contains the number of bodies received into the mortuary during the past five years :—

TABLE XXVI.

Year	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
Number of Bodies.....	384	404	421	446	494

The number of inquests held was 354, as compared with 339 in 1898, 331 in 1897, 301 in 1896, and 313 in 1895. The post-mortem examinations made in the post-mortem room attached to the mortuary numbered 232, as compared with 164 in 1898, 159 in 1897, 128 in 1896, 109 in 1895, 60 in 1894, and 29 in 1893.

In the spring, a small chamber, 10 feet long by seven in width, was added to the mortuary, at a cost of £70. It is lighted by a sky-light and a window in the east wall, and is entered from the lobby of the mortuary. A suitable place in connection with the mortuary for the reception of empty shells when not in use had long been necessary, and the chamber in question has been provided to meet this requirement.

WATER SUPPLY.

The rainfall in inches measured at Oxford was 21·18, the rainfall for 30 years being 25·72. The total deficiency for the year was 4·54 inches, as compared with a deficiency last year of 6·48 inches. There was no deficiency in the water supply of the portion of Shoreditch within the East London water area, and no complaints were made to the Public Health Department. Communications were received from the Water Companies as to the cutting off of the water at 146 premises—46 on the East London Company's supply and 100 on the New River Company's supply.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.

Early in the year a letter was received from the Public Health Committee of the London County Council, asking for the views of the Vestry with respect to any amendments of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, which appeared necessary. The subject was considered by the Public Health Committee of the Vestry, and reported upon, and the Vestry approved of and adopted a large number of suggestions for amendments and additions to the above Act, dealing with inspection of the district, nuisances general and particular, offensive trades, bakehouses, dairies, removal of refuse, regulations as to water closets, unsound food, water supply, notification and prevention of infectious disease, and underground rooms. A copy of the Vestry's suggestions was forwarded to the Public Health Committee of the London County Council. Many of the Vestry's suggestions were based upon the law relating to public health as it exists now in Scotland and in several districts in England. A considerable number of Sanitary Authorities in England have availed themselves of certain additional powers contained in the Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1890, and both in the districts of these Sanitary Authorities and in Scotland there are a number of useful provisions in operation which might with advantage be adopted in London.

SANITARY WORK.

Notices as to insanitary conditions existing thereon were served with respect to 2,146 premises, namely, 317 by the chief inspector, 440 by inspector Lear, 290 by inspector Quelch, 384 by inspector Firth, 360 by inspector Jordon, and 553 by inspector Lindon, and in connection with the work 1,283 letters were written.

In the subjoined table is contained a summary of the various works carried out for the abatement of nuisances, which has been compiled from the abstracts prepared by the sanitary inspectors :—

TABLE XXVII.

	Chief Insp.	Insp. Lear.	Insp. Quelch.	Insp. Firth.	Insp. Jordan.	Insp. Lindon	Total.
New drains constructed	3	1	7	13	14	1	39
Drains re-constructed or repaired	143	61	76	173	43	134	630
Sink waste pipes trapped and disconnected ..	15	58	109	139	66	112	499
Stack pipes re-instated	29	97	98	146	8	150	528
Eaves gutters re-instated	33	97	99	160	19	125	533
Stack pipes disconnected from drains	—	61	79	62	55	48	305
Accumulation of sewage dealt with	16	10	32	18	32	23	131
Cesspools abolished..	3	1	5	12	—	—	21
New water closets constructed	147	14	11	16	32	20	240
Old water closets re-constructed or repaired ..	125	108	68	68	50	190	609
Water closets cleansed and white-washed ..	—	275	176	31	171	258	911
Water restored or newly laid on to water closets	3	28	3	71	23	18	146
Obstructions in water closets removed	9	34	17	10	12	16	98
Overcrowding in houses abated	6	11	11	26	3	13	70
Damp courses in houses provided..	9	5	19	16	—	—	49
Walls pointed	47	17	41	127	2	78	312
Roofs repaired	44	59	136	129	40	85	493
Stairs repaired	21	8	94	82	5	161	371
Floors repaired	41	21	112	158	11	165	508
Ventilation under floors provided	19	39	128	75	10	95	366
Doors repaired	18	6	97	32	6	151	310
Door cills provided	86	79	189	178	64	171	767
Sashes repaired	18	12	90	13	3	166	302
Houses cleansed throughout	75	44	44	104	34	97	398
Houses cleansed in part	4	210	3	176	9	162	564
Total number of rooms cleansed..	333	680	664	964	377	954	3972
Yards or areas lime-washed	31	313	205	13	133	250	945
Yards paved	61	115	134	199	48	181	738
Areas or forecourts paved	5	42	57	46	13	52	215
New areas constructed	—	11	12	6	—	3	32
Sculleries paved	7	36	73	115	19	72	322
Dust receptacles provided	6	76	87	97	44	134	444
Dung receptacles provided	1	11	12	11	5	—	40
Insanitary cisterns removed	—	7	4	—	1	8	20

In addition to the above, on 29 premises old brick drains were abolished, and 60 foul accumulations were removed, 74 leaking water pipes were repaired, and 21 window sills were provided. On 220 premises rats were complained of and the necessary steps were taken to get rid of them. On 22 premises horses and donkeys were improperly stabled, and in these cases the necessary steps were also taken.

By order of the Public Health Committee, statutory notices were served, 145 under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and 20 under the Metropolis Local Management Act, upon persons who were responsible for carrying out works for the abatement of nuisances.

For non-compliance with these notices

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

were taken in respect to the premises as set forth in the subjoined table :—

TABLE XXVIII.

Premises.	Result of Proceedings.
Alfred Place, No. 8	Penalty 40s., with £2 2s. costs.
Brougham Road, No. 4	Summons dismissed, £2 2s. costs.
Goldsmith Road, No. 130	Order for abatement of the nuisance.
High Street, No. 148	Order for abatement of the nuisance, 6s. costs
High Street, No. 167	Order for abatement of the nuisance, 6s. costs
Hoxton Square, No. 33	Summons withdrawn, costs paid, 3s.
Pearson Street, No. 47	Summons withdrawn, costs paid, 6s.
Pearson Street, No. 49	Summons withdrawn costs paid, 6s.
Underwood Street, No. 16	Summons withdrawn, costs paid, 6s.

The proceedings with respect to No. 8, Alfred Place, were taken in consequence of the owner neglecting to comply with the requirements of a notice served under the Metropolis Management Act. The drains were in an extremely defective and dangerous condition, and could only be dealt with satisfactorily by reconstruction throughout. The court adjourned the case for the work to be carried out and three weeks were allowed by the magistrate for this purpose. Nothing, however, of a satisfactory character was attempted, with the result that the magistrate inflicted a penalty as set out above. Subsequently, after a great deal of unnecessary delay the drain was reconstructed.

The proceedings in respect to No. 4, Brougham Road, were taken against a builder for carrying out work without complying with the requirements of the bye-laws of the London County Council. They failed in consequence of the copy of the bye-laws produced on behalf of the Vestry not being a copy signed by the clerk to the London County Council.

The summonses in respect to No. 33, Hoxton Square, Nos. 47 and 49, Pearson Street, and No. 16, Underwood Street, were withdrawn on the cases coming into court, as the Vestry's notices had been complied with.

HOUSES CLOSED.

The following houses were closed during the year, either in consequence of the service of sanitary notices as being unfit for habitation, or in order to enable the necessary works to put them into a proper sanitary condition to be carried out in an effectual manner :—

Allerton Street : Nos. 33 and 56.
New Norfolk Street : Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17.
Whiston St. : Nos. 99, 101, 133, and 135.
Wilmer Gardens : Nos. 53, 55, 102, 104, 106, 108, and 110.
Kingsland Road : Nos. 253, 255, 255a, and 107.
Worship Street : No. 103.
Hoxton Street : No. 107.
Kenning Terrace : No. 15.
Royal Oak Walk : Nos. 2 and 4.

The houses in Allerton Street were in a very dirty and dilapidated condition. They were closed in consequence of a sanitary notice served by inspector Lear, in order that the necessary work of cleansing and other sanitary works required might be carried out in an efficient manner. Nos. 99 and 101, Whiston Street were closed to carry out the requirements of sanitary notices served by inspector Firth. These houses were in a very dirty and dilapidated condition; the drains were in an extremely defective state and it was necessary for a considerable portion of the brick-work of the walls of No. 99 to be pulled down and reconstructed; Nos. 133 and 135, Whiston Street were closed on the service of notices under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891; the property was very old and the owner decided not to spend any more money on it.

The houses, Nos. 253, 255, and 255B, Kingsland Road were each occupied by several families. They were found in a very dirty condition, and the drainage arrangements were in an extremely defective condition. These premises were dealt with under the supervision of the chief sanitary inspector.

With respect to the five houses Nos. 13 to 17. New Norfolk Street, they were in an extremely dirty and insanitary condition, and it was necessary for them to be emptied as they could not be satisfactorily dealt with otherwise. The work of putting these houses into a satisfactory sanitary condition was effectually carried out under the supervision of the chief inspector. Very radical alterations were made, several of the rooms being enlarged; the sanitary arrangements including the drains and water closets were all reconstructed, the yards properly paved, and the houses thoroughly cleansed and painted from top to bottom.

The houses Nos. 102 to 110, Wilmer Gardens, are tenement dwellings, affording accommodation for some 21 families. They have been on several occasions under the notice of the Department. In 1898 a good deal of sanitary work was carried out, the then owner having been summoned before a magistrate. This year they again came

under notice, and on inspection were found to have fallen into a very bad state. Upon the service of sanitary notices, the owner decided to close them, and to deal with them thoroughly. The houses have now been closed for several months, but will shortly be ready for occupation again. A very large amount of work has been carried out under the supervision of the chief inspector, involving extensive alterations in the arrangement of the rooms, with a view to increasing their size, and improving light and ventilation, and rendering each set of apartments self-contained. The entrance passages and the floors of the sculleries have been concreted, the premises have been cleansed and repaired throughout, the water supply and sanitary arrangements generally have been attended to, and a very great improvement has been effected.

The two houses in Royal Oak Walk are small two-roomed dwellings. They were found in a very dirty and dilapidated condition, and in order to put them into a proper sanitary condition it was necessary for the people to leave; they were effectually dealt with under the supervision of inspector Lindon. The premises No. 103, Worship Street, were used for the purposes of a laundry business and as a dwelling. They were in a very insanitary condition, the whole of the drainage arrangements being very defective. They were dealt with by statutory notice under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, the necessary work being carried out under the supervision of inspector Jordan.

SMOKE NUISANCE.

During the year complaints were received from various sources respecting chimneys other than the chimneys of private houses, sending forth black smoke in such quantities as to constitute nuisances liable to be dealt with summarily under the Public Health Act. Twenty-six communications containing some 42 complaints, referring to shafts on 12 premises in Shoreditch, were received from the London County Council. The complaints all received attention, and a good deal of the time of inspector Quelch, who is specially charged with the duty, was bestowed upon keeping the offending chimneys and shafts under observation with a view to the necessary steps being taken for the abatement of the nuisances. In all cases the existences of the nuisances were brought to the notice of the parties responsible, and as a rule with beneficial results. There is very little doubt that nuisance from the emission of black smoke may be prevented by proper attention to the stoking and the character of the coal burnt.

In 12 instances, notwithstanding the warning of the Vestry's officer, the nuisance continued to exist, and it was necessary to report the cases to the Public Health Committee, who ordered the service of statutory notices under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, requiring the abatement of the nuisances. In most cases the notice of the Sanitary Authority had the desired effect; in two, however, the nuisance continued as badly as ever, and it was necessary to summons the offenders. Proceedings were taken against the Great Eastern Railway Company on account of the nuisance in connection with the shaft of their Electric Light Station in High Street.

During the past three or four years complaints from time to time have been frequently received, and the Company have been communicated with on several occasions, but without any permanent good results. Last year proceedings were taken before a magistrate, and an order was made for the abatement of the nuisance. For a time the nuisance was not observed. This year complaints again were received, and the offenders were summonsed for not complying with the Vestry's notice, and a fine of £5 with £2 2s. costs was inflicted by the magistrate.

Similar proceedings were taken in respect to the shaft on the premises of the Hoxton Brewery Company. Frequent complaints have from time to time been received, and last year an order was made for the abatement of the nuisance by the magistrate. This year a penalty of £10 was inflicted.

COFFEE SHOPS, EATING HOUSES, FRIED FISH SHOPS, AND OTHER PREMISES WHEREON FOOD IS PREPARED FOR THE PUBLIC.

The importance, from a public health point of view, of all premises whereon food is prepared for the consumption of the public, being in first-class sanitary condition, and kept free from drain effluvia, is sufficiently obvious to need but few words. Too much care cannot be taken with respect to food to ensure its being preserved from contamination, and I am inclined to believe that disease is conveyed to a much greater extent than is yet fully realised through want of precautions in this direction. The question of the preparation and sale of food in Shoreditch came under the consideration of the Public Health Committee in connection with a communication from the London County Council enclosing a copy of a report from the Council's medical officer of health on the subject of the preparation and sale of food in London, and also during the consideration of proposed amendments of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. The Shoreditch Vestry were of opinion that special provisions should be made for dealing with premises or parts of premises where food is prepared, that premises used for the manufacture of food should be kept exclusively for that purpose, and that the regulations as to dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops made by the London County Council, so far as they refer to infection or contamination by gases or effluvia arising from sewers, drains, &c., to cleanliness of receptacles and utensils, and to the preservation, purity, and protection from infection and contamination, should be extended so as to apply to all places used for the manufacture, preparation, or sale of food.

In Shoreditch there has been a good deal of sanitary work from time to time carried out in the past in connection with restaurants, coffee houses, and the like, which are numerous, especially in the southern portion of the parish. This year attention was especially directed to their condition, and the following summarises the work carried out by the sanitary inspectors in connection with them :—

Sixteen were dealt with by inspector Lear. The drains were found defective in three, the water-closets were defective or not properly ventilated in nine, the sink waste pipes were untrapped in nine, the yard paving was defective in three, the dust receptacles were defective in six, in five rooms were dirty, in five the walls of the yards and water closets were dirty, and in one there was no proper separate sanitary convenience for female assistants. The works necessary for remedying these defects were carried out.

Inspector Quelch visited six which were all found to have been redrained and to be in a satisfactory condition. Nothing was necessary in connection with them beyond a little cleansing.

Thirteen, eight of which were fried fish shops, were dealt with by inspector Firth ; in seven the drains were reconstructed and the yards repaved with impervious material, in eight the water-closets were reconstructed and the waste pipes of sinks trapped ; all of the premises required more or less cleansing ; in four the roofs were repaired, in nine the sculleries were paved with impervious material, in four dust receptacles were provided, and in two improvements were effected in the light and ventilation. In seven of the fried fish shops impervious benches for cutting fish on were provided, a very necessary requirement as woodwork or brickwork impregnated with fishy water is liable to give rise to most intolerable smells, especially in hot weather.

Inspector Jordan, whose district contains a large number of cook-shops, eating-houses, and restaurants, visited 80, of which 37 on inspection were found to be in a satisfactory or fairly satisfactory condition. In 19 defective and unventilated soil pipes were dealt with, in 22 defective water-closets were remedied ; the rooms, staircases, and walls of the yards were cleansed in 14, ; dust receptacles were provided in six ; in 23 the drains, which were tested and found defective, were dealt with ; and in 32 various defects in connection with the waste pipes of the sinks were remedied ; in 10 flooring or yard paving were dealt with ; in two instances water was provided for the water-closets, and in eight the water-closets were provided with proper light and ventilation.

Inspector Lindon visited 23, including 14 coffee houses, five fried fish shops, and four other premises whereon food is sold ; of these two were found in a satisfactory condition, and in the remainder insanitary conditions of major or minor importance required to be dealt with. In nine the drains were relaid or amended, and the water closets dealt with, ; in two new soil pipes were provided ; in 15 the sink waste pipes were dealt with and properly trapped ; in 10 the basement were concreted, and in eight the yards were repaved ; in six the floors, stairs, doors, and sashes were repaired ; the walls and ceilings of 53 rooms and 11 water closets were cleansed, and the walls of 12 yards were whitewashed.

Altogether 138 premises on which food is prepared and sold were inspected, and in 93 various insanitary conditions of major or minor importance were dealt with.

COURTS AND ALLEYS.

Early this year the question of the systematic flushing and cleansing of the courts and alleys in the parish came under the consideration of the Public Health Committee. The Committee were of opinion that such measures for purification were of great importance in the interests of the public health, and should be systematically carried out all the year round, the practice having hitherto been for such places to be thus attended to only during the summer months. Upon the report of the Committee the Vestry gave instructions accordingly, and at the present time upwards of 90 courts and alleys are now being flushed and cleansed, some once a fortnight, some once a week, and some twice a week. The importance of paving courts, cul-de-sacs, and narrow streets in densely populated localities as a sanitary precaution was referred to in my Annual Report for 1897; the cleansing of such places is greatly facilitated by their being properly paved with impervious material.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

A large amount of sanitary work in connection with factories, workshops, and work-places has been carried out during the year. Intimations respecting the establishment of 83 workshops and work-places were received from the factory inspector. These premises were visited by the Vestry's inspectors, and the particulars respecting them were entered in the book provided for the purpose. They were mostly found to be in a satisfactory condition, but several required attention. Written notices were received from the factory inspectors respecting various insanitary conditions in 68 workshops and work-places, which were duly attended to by the Vestry's officers, and the factory inspectors were informed as to the steps taken, in accordance with the requirements of the law.

A matter which frequently has to be dealt with by the Vestry's officers is the adequacy or otherwise of the sanitary conveniences provided. The Public Health (London) Act, 1891, section 38 (1) lays it down that "every factory, workshop, and "work-place, whether erected before or after the passing of this Act, shall be provided "with sufficient and suitable accommodation in the way of sanitary conveniences, "regard being had to the number of persons employed in or in attendance at such "building, and also, where persons of both sexes are, or are intended to be, employed, "or in attendance, with proper separate accommodation for persons of each sex." The carrying into effect of this provision would be facilitated if a definite scale of proportion of persons employed to sanitary conveniences to be provided were fixed either in the Act of Parliament or by appropriate bye-laws.

BAKEHOUSES.

The number of bakehouses on the Vestry's Register for 1899 is 89, an increase of one on the number of the preceding year. Of these 57 are situate under ground, 26 above ground, and six are partly under ground. As the result of inspection 76 were found in a satisfactory sanitary condition, 10 were fairly satisfactory, and three were unsatisfactory. Sanitary work was necessary in connection with 13, which was duly carried out under the supervision of the Vestry's sanitary inspectors. In one instance the bakehouse was reconstructed, in accordance with modern requirements; in two instances the drains were reconstructed, and in the remainder lime-washing was required.

The bakehouse which has been added to the register is situate in the rear of No. 7, Rushton Street. It was some years ago a bakehouse, and has recently been brought into use again. It was ound on inspection to be situate above ground, but was in an unsatisfactory condition. It required cleansing, and the drainage of the premises where it is situate required reconstruction. The necessary work was carried out and the premises are now in a satisfactory condition. The same is also to be said with respect to the other two bakehouses, the condition of which was unsatisfactory.

COWHOUSES.

The number of cowhouses licensed in the parish remains the same as last year. Their condition on inspection from a sanitary point of view was generally satisfactory, a few minor matters only requiring attention. In two instances the cowhouse had not been used for keeping cows for many months, and objection was taken by the inspector of the London County Council to the renewal of the licences on the ground that cows had not been kept for over nine months; the licences were, however, granted on the understanding that cows were to be kept. In another case objection was taken to the licence on account of the premises being used for stabling horses and certain repairs to walls being necessary. In this case the licence was granted conditionally, on the necessary work being done and the premises ceasing to be used for stabling horses.

During the inspection of the cowhouses the number of cows in them was found to be 135.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The number of licensed slaughterhouses remains the same as last year. One slaughterhouse was redrained during the year. As the result of inspection, their condition was generally satisfactory from a sanitary standpoint, only a few minor matters requiring attention. All the licences were renewed by the London County Council.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The following houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family were registered under the Vestry's bye-laws :—

Nos. 8, 9, and 10, Alfred Place ;
Nos. 4 and 20, Branch Place ;
Nos. 102, 104, 106, 108, and 110, Wilmer Gardens ;
No. 30, Bristow Street.

The number of houses registered is 125.

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACTS.

Under the above Acts, application for certificates for the purpose of obtaining exemption from inhabited house duty, was received, respecting 24 dwellings. The dwellings were inspected, and the necessary certificates were granted.

MANURE NUISANCES IN CONNECTION WITH STABLES.

Several complaints were received during the summer months with reference to smells arising from accumulations of horse-dung manure. Most offensive putrefactive odours are liable to be evolved whenever accumulations of manure—especially in cases where peat litter is used—are disturbed. The most effectual way to prevent this nuisance appears to be to load the vehicles by which the manure is to be removed direct from the stables, and, when full, to remove them without their contents being disturbed. This method of removal has proved satisfactory in preventing nuisance in certain cases in Shoreditch in which it has been adopted.

STREET MARKETS AND FOOD SUPPLY.

The usual supervision was exercised by the Vestry's sanitary inspectors over the street markets and the various articles of diet exposed for sale. Steps were taken as far as practicable to prevent animal and vegetable refuse being deposited in the roadways and on the footpaths. Generally it may be stated that the food stuffs exposed for sale were of most excellent quality. Frequent inspections were made with a view to the prevention of unsound articles of food being sold. The following coming under the observation of the Vestry's officers were destroyed as unfit for human consumption :—6 cat fish, 3½ barrels of skate, 1 trunk of haddocks, 100 stone and 4 boxes of plaice, 1 trunk of soles, 14lbs. of beef, 93 pieces of beef and mutton, 1 carcase of mutton, 25 stone of ox kidneys, 12 portions of pig, 4 cwt. of ham 3 pieces of liver, 11 cwt. 3½ qrs. of rabbits, 4 boxes of oranges, 4 crates of tomatoes, and about 2 cwt. of brazil nuts.

A considerable quantity of beef and mutton was seized by inspector Lindon in Hoxton, as being in an unsound condition and exposed for sale on certain stalls and in a cart. The same was condemned by a magistrate and ordered to be destroyed. Proceedings were taken against the persous to whom the meat belonged at the time of seizure in three instances, and in each case the defendant was fined £5.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The reports of the Public Analyst, copies of which are appended (page 61), show that 203 samples were taken for analysis, 202 by inspector Quelch and one by a private person. Of these 24 were found to be adulterated or not of the nature, substance, or quality demanded by the purchasers, the per centage being 11·8. The percentage of samples found adulterated during the previous nine years averaged 21·6. A table showing the numbers of samples taken and the percentages of adulteration during the years 1890-98 is contained in last year's report.

The samples taken included 114 of milk, 52 of butter, 18 of mustard, 12 of coffee, six of vinegar, and one of cod liver oil.

Of the samples of milk, 15 or slightly over 13 per cent. were adulterated or not of proper quality, 19 showed small percentages of water beyond the normal, and in two there were traces of boracic acid or preparations thereof. In 14 instances proceedings were taken against the vendors, and convictions were obtained in 13 ; in one case the defence set up was that of a warranty and the summons was withdrawn on payment of the Vestry's costs.

Of the samples of butter, seven or just over 13 per cent. were found adulterated. Proceedings were taken in six instances, in each of which a conviction was obtained. In one instance the defendant was fined £20 with £3 3s. costs, for selling margarine as butter ; in this case several previous convictions for similar offences were proved.

One sample of mustard was found to be adulterated with flour coloured yellow with turmeric, in which case a small fine was imposed by the magistrate. One sample sold as coffee was found to consist principally of chicory, but proceedings failed as the magistrate held that it had been sold as a mixture.

Altogether proceedings were taken in 22 cases, convictions were obtained in 21, fines were inflicted amounting to £62 15s., and costs allowed amounting to £16 3s. 6d. In addition to the samples taken under the Food and Drugs Acts, 69 samples—viz., milk, nine ; cream, nine ; sausages, seven ; fish, six ; butter, six ; potted meat, six ; jams, three ; cheese, five ; sugar, three ; ham, three ; bacon, three ; syrups, three ; margarine, three ; and lard, three—were taken at the request of a committee appointed by the Government to inquire into the use of preservatives in food. The law relating to the sale of food and drugs has been amended by the passing of the

which came into operation on January 1st, 1900. By its provisions, precautions are to be taken against the importation of agricultural and other produce insufficiently marked; power is given for the Local Government Board or Board of Agriculture to take samples of articles of food, and also to act in default of a local authority; and the Board of Agriculture is empowered to make regulations as to analysis of milk, cream, butter, or cheese. The provisions of the Margarine Act, 1887, are extended to margarine cheese, and the marking or branding of packets containing margarine or margarine cheese is required to be distinctly legible. Wholesale dealers in margarine and margarine cheese are to be registered in the same way as manufacturers of margarine. Manufacturers of and dealers in margarine and margarine cheese are to keep registers relating to the quantity and destination of consignments sent out by them; such registers are to be produced when required by officers of the Board of Agriculture, and the officers have power of entry for the purpose of inspecting the processes of manufacture of margarine and margarine cheese. Margarine is not to contain more than 10 per cent. of butter-fat. The name and address of a person selling milk or cream in a public place are to be inscribed on the vehicle or receptacle from which the same are being sold. The consignor is to be furnished with a portion of a sample of margarine or margarine cheese or milk, taken in course of delivery. Tins or other receptacles containing condensed separated or skimmed milk are to be legibly labelled as such. Notice of a mixture is to be so written or printed that it is not obscured by other matter on the label. For offences under the Act, and for obstructing an officer in discharge of his duty, the maximum penalty for a first offence is not to exceed £20, for a second offence £50, and for subsequent offences the maximum penalty is £100. Where a person, for an offence under any provision of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, is liable to a fine exceeding £50, if, in the opinion of the Court, a fine will not meet the circumstances of the case, he may be imprisoned with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding three months. When any article of food or drug has been purchased for test purposes, any prosecution under the Act must be instituted within 28 days from the time of purchase, and the summons shall not be made returnable in less time than 14 days. A copy of the analyst's certificate must be served with the summons. Where a warranty or invoice is to be used as a defence, written notice thereof, together with a copy of the same, are to be sent to the purchaser within seven days after the summons is served, and the name and address of the person giving the warranty are to be furnished. A like notice of intention to rely on the warranty is to be given to the person from whom the same was received, and that person shall be entitled to appear at the hearing. A magistrate may, if he thinks fit, cause an article of food or drug, concerning which a prosecution has been instituted, to be sent to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for analysis. The expression "food" is defined as including "every article used for food or drink by man, other than drugs "or water, and any article which ordinarily enters into or is used in the composition "or preparation of human food; and shall also include flavouring matters and "condiments."

LONDON GOVERNMENT ACT, 1899.

A few words may be said with respect to the manner in which the above Act will affect Shoreditch as far as the Public Health Department is concerned. The Act which will come into operation in November of the current year, makes it the duty of the Borough Council which is to be constituted to enforce within the Borough the bye-laws and regulations for the time being in force with respect to dairies and milk, slaughterhouses, knacker's yards, and offensive businesses. In addition to enforcing the bye-laws and regulations with respect to dairies, the registration of dairymen is transferred from the County Council to the Borough Council. These duties have hitherto been carried out by the London County Council, the duties of the Vestry with respect to premises used for the purposes of the above-mentioned businesses having been confined to keeping the same under inspection from time to time with a view to the prevention or abatement of nuisances liable to be dealt with summarily under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. The New Act will necessitate a very considerable increase in the amount of attention bestowed upon these premises by the sanitary staff; more constant supervision will be required in order to secure that the various bye-laws and regulations shall be duly complied with and the work of the Public Health Department will be correspondingly increased. It appears to me that it will be necessary for the New Borough Council to consider whether the present sanitary staff will be sufficient to cope with the increased duties they will be called upon to perform.

I have again to express my satisfaction with the manner in which the officers of the Public Health Department have discharged their duties, and my thanks to the chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for the assistance I have received from them in connection with the work of the past year.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

LEWIS T. FRASER BRYETT,

Medical Officer of Health.

APPENDIX

TO THE REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

TABLE XXIX.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES IN THE PARISH OF SAINT LEONARD, SHOREDITCH, AND IN EACH SUB-DISTRICT, DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1899.

NOTE.—The Deaths of Non-Parishioners occurring in Hospitals, &c., in the Parish, are excluded; and the Deaths of Parishioners occurring in Hospitals, &c., situated in London beyond the limits of the Parish, are included.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1899.													DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH SUB-DISTRICT FROM ALL CAUSES.				
CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.											Total Deaths under Five.	Shoreditch South.	Hoxton New Town	Hoxton Old Town.	Haggerston.	TOTAL.
	Under 1	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 85.	85 and upwards.						
(Classes.)																	
I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES	249	220	45	56	79	84	67	20	34	14	0	469	128	226	202	312	868
II.—PARASITIC ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—DIETETIC ,,	...	...	...	1	5	6	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	3	2	7	16
IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES	...	6	3	3	3	10	25	11	29	12	...	6	25	22	26	29	102
V.—LOCAL ,,	248	166	32	42	59	126	183	100	196	158	10	414	255	270	301	494	1320
VI.—DEVELOPMENTAL ,,	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	80	19	187	58	67	70	110	305
VII.—VIOLENT DEATHS	49	12	8	1	10	5	6	2	12	3	...	61	18	23	25	42	108
VIII.—NOT SPECIFIED	121	28	4	1	3	2	8	4	12	9	...	149	19	35	47	91	192
TOTAL	854	432	92	104	159	233	292	138	302	276	29	1286	507	646	673	1085	2911

I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																	
(1) Miasmatic.																	
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	15	63	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	14	18	17	34	83
Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina)	1	11	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	5	3	5	15
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	5	46	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	51	8	21	13	21	63
Influenza	1	1	...	3	5	4	5	5	6	5	...	2	9	10	7	9	35
Whooping Cough	16	27	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	2	16	10	16	44
Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	1	1	5	8	6	2	1	...	1	...	...	2	6	4	4	11	25
Simple Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Miasmatic Diseases	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
(2) Diarrhœal Diseases.																	
Diarrhœa and Dysentery	161	28	2	...	1	2	4	1	6	5	...	189	26	51	67	66	210
Simple Cholera (Choleraic Diarrhœa)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
Asiatic Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Malarial Diseases.																	
Ague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remittent Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(4) Zoogenous Diseases.																	
Hydrophobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glanders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowpox and effects of Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
(5) Tuberculous Disease.																	
Tabes Mesenterica	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	2	5	5	7	19
Phthisis	1	1	6	34	61	66	52	14	13	2	...	2	44	64	49	93	250
Tuberculous Meningitis	9	12	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	6	4	12	7	29
Other forms, Scrofula	14	23	6	7	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	37	3	18	9	25	55
(6) Venereal Diseases.																	
Syphilis	7	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	4	2	5	11
Gonorrhœa, Stricture of Urethra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(7) Septic Diseases.																	
Erysipelas	3	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	6	2	...	3	3	2	2	9	16
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	...	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	2	2	3	9
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Carbuncle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1899.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.											Total Deaths under Five.	DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH SUB-DISTRICT FROM ALL CAUSES.				
	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 85.	85 and upwards.		Shoreditch South.	Hoxton New Town.	Hoxton Old Town.	Haggerston.	TOTAL.
II.—PARASITIC DISEASES.																	
Thrush and other Vegetable Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worms, Hydatids, and other animal parasites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—DIETETIC DISEASES.																	
Privation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Want of Breast Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scurvy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism *a.* Del. Tremens	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	4
Alcoholism *b.* Intemperance	...	...	...	...	4	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	4	12
IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																	
Gout	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Rheumatic Fever and Rheumatism of Heart	...	...	3	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	2	10
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer	...	...	...	...	2	8	21	11	25	9	...	...	19	16	18	23	76
Rickets	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	2	1	4
Anæmia and Chlorosis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2
Leucocythæmia	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Diabetes	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	4
Other Constitutional Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
V.—LOCAL DISEASES.																	
(1) Diseases of the Nervous System.																	
Inflammation of the Brain or Membranes	13	14	...	...	1	...	3	1	2	...	1	27	4	9	8	14	35
Hydrocephalus	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	3
Apoplexy, Brain Paralysis, Hemiplegia	1	...	...	...	4	14	13	13	22	24	...	1	13	19	17	42	91
Insanity, General Paralysis of the Insane	...	...	...	...	1	4	7	...	3	10	...	...	8	5	3	9	25
Chorea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	6

V.—LOCAL DISEASES—*continued.*																	
(1) Diseases of the Nervous System—*cont.*																	
Convulsions	67	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	19	21	16	18	74
Dentition	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	2	4	3	7	16
Diseases of Spinal Cord	...	1	1	...	1	2	2	1	5	1	...	1	5	3	3	3	14
Other Nervous Diseases	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	2	1	...	1	1	1	2	5	9
(2) Diseases of Circulatory System.																	
Pericarditis	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Acute Endocarditis	...	.	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3
Valvular Disease of the Heart	...	...	7	6	4	4	9	3	13	6	...	...	9	9	15	19	52
Other Diseases of the Heart	1	...	4	9	10	24	26	15	28	23	1	1	36	25	30	50	141
Aneurism	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	3	7
Other Diseases of Blood Vessels	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
(3) Respiratory Organs.																	
Laryngitis	...	4	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	1	1	4
Bronchitis and Emphysema	86	37	3	2	4	10	46	25	67	62	8	123	75	85	84	106	350
Pleurisy	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	...	2	...	2		6	8
Pneumonia	49	70	7	12	13	37	30	19	20	16	...	119	41	50	60	122	273
Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Other Lung Diseases	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	2	3	7
(4) Digestive Organs.																	
Quinsy	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Diseases of Gullet and Stomach	1	...	...	1	2	3	1	...	2	2	...	1	2	3	2	5	12
Enteritis	13	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	16	2	3	5	9	19
Peritonitis	2	7	4	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	2	3	5	8	18
Hernia	...	4	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	4	1	...	4	4	9
Obstruction of Intestines	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	4	1	3	2	4	10
Disease of Pancreas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	2	3	8	3	2	...	...	...	2	3	8	5	18
Ascites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Liver Diseases and Jaundice	1	...	1	...	1	3	3	1	3	...	...	1	3	3	3	4	13
Disease of Spleen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(5) Urinary Organs.																	
Bright's Disease (Nephritis)	...	1	..	2	4	8	22	14	15	4	...	1	16	13	16	25	70
Other Diseases of the Urinary System	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Diseases of Bladder or Prostate	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	4

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1899.													DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH SUB-DISTRICT FROM ALL CAUSES.				
CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.											Total Deaths under Five.	Shoreditch South.	Hoxton New Town.	Hoxton Old Town.	Haggerston.	Total.
	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 85.	85 and upwards.						
V.—LOCAL DISEASES—*continued.*																	
(6) Diseases of Reproductive System.																	
a. Organs of Generation—																	
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
b. Parturition—																	
Abortion, Miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Convulsions	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Placenta Plævia, Flooding	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Other accidents of child-birth	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3
(7) Diseases of Bones and Joints.																	
Synovitis, Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Caries and Necrosis	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Other Diseases of Bones and Joints	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3
(8) Diseases of Integumentary System.																	
Ulcer	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Skin Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	1	1
(9) Diseases of Organs of Special Sense.																	
Ear	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	4
Eye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(10) Diseases of Glandular Organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																	
Premature Birth (Debility at Birth)	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	23	43	41	58	165
Atelectasis	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	2	1	3	7
Congenital Malformations	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	3	2	8	15
Old Age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	80	19	...	32	19	26	41	118

VII.—VIOLENT DEATHS, &c.																	
(1) Accident or Negligence.																	
By Falls	1	3	...	...	3	...	3	1	7	2	...	4	2	5	4	9	20
,, Railways	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	4
,, Horses and Vehicles	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	3	7
,, Wounds—Gunshot, Cut, and Stab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Building operations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Conflagrations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By Burns and Scalds	2	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	1	4	1	4	10
,, Poison	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	8
,, Drowning	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	4	5
,, Suffocation	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
,, Suffocation (in bed)	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	10	8	10	16	44
,, Negligence at Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Otherwise	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
(2) Homicide.																	
Murder	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Manslaughter	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Suicide.																	
Wounds—Gunshot, Cut, Stab	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Poison	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3
Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hanging	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Otherwise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(4) Execution.																	
Hanging	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.																	
Marasmus	98	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	3	15	33	66	117
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	3	6	3	3	15
Mortification	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	..	2	2	5
Dropsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hæmorrhage	1	2	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	4	7
Malignant Disease	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	4	2	...	...	4	4	4	2	14
Tumour	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3
Abscess	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	1	1	3	7
Other causes not specified	3	7	3	...	...	...	1	1	3	6	...	10	5	5	4	10	24
Total	854	432	92	104	159	233	292	138	302	276	29	1286	507	646	673	1085	2911

TABLE XXX.

SUMMARY OF THE DEATHS IN THE PARISH OF SAINT LEONARD, SHOREDITCH, AND IN EACH SUB-DISTRICT, FOR THE YEAR 1899.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN EACH SUB-DISTRICT.				
	Shoreditch South.	Hoxton New Town.	Hoxton Old Town.	Haggerston.	Total.
I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.					
1. Miasmatic Diseases	41	74	54	97	266
2. Diarrhœal ,,	26	52	67	66	211
3. Malarial ,,	...	...	...	...	...
4. Zoogenous ,,	...	...	...	...	...
5. Tuberculous ,,	55	91	75	132	353
6. Venereal ,,	...	4	2	5	11
7. Septic ,,	6	5	4	12	27
Total Zymotic Diseases	128	226	202	312	868
II.—PARASITIC DISEASES	...	...	...	...	...
III.—DIETETIC ,,	4	3	2	7	16
IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL ,,	25	22	26	29	102
V.—LOCAL DISEASES.					
1. Diseases of the Nervous System	54	63	53	103	273
2. ,, ,, Circulatory ,,	47	37	48	76	208
3. ,, ,, Respiratory Organs	120	137	148	239	644
4. ,, ,, Digestive ,,	13	18	30	39	100
5. ,, ,, Urinary ,,	18	14	17	27	76
6. ,, ,, Generative System	...	1	4	4	9
7. ,, ,, Bones and Joints	1	...	...	4	5
8. ,, ,, Integumentary System	...	...	...	1	1
9. ,, ,, Organs of Special Sense	2	...	1	1	4
10. ,, ,, Glandular Organs	...	...	...	...	...
Total Deaths Local Diseases	255	270	301	494	1320
VI.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES	58	67	70	110	305
VII.—VIOLENT DEATHS.					
1. Accident or Negligence	16	20	24	41	101
2. Homicide	...	1	...	...	1
3. Suicide	2	2	1	1	6
Total Violent Deaths	18	23	25	42	108
VIII.—CAUSES ILL-DEFINED	19	35	47	91	192
Total Deaths from all causes	507	646	673	1085	2911

TABLE XXXI. — ANALYSIS AND COMPARISON OF LONDON AND SHOREDITCH BIRTH AND DEATH RATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1899.

Districts.	Estimated population 1899.	Annual Rate per 1000 persons living.															Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births.	Percentage to total deaths.		
		BIRTHS	DURING THE YEARS:				DURING 1899, FROM:													
			1896.	1897.	1898.	1899	Principal Zymotic Diseases.	Small-Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough.	*Fever.	Diarrhœa.	Tuberculous Disease.	Violence.		Inquest Cases.	Deaths in Public Institutions.	Uncertified Causes of Death.
London	4,589,129	29·4	18·6	17·7	18·3	19·7	2·4	0·00	0·47	0·08	0·43	0·38	0·17	0·92	—	—	167·0	—	—	0·6
Shoreditch	§120,120	33·7	21·6	21·7	22.4	24·2	3·6	—	0·69	0·12	0·52	0·36	0·20	1·75	2·9	0·89	210·0	11·3	28·8	0·03
Sub-Districts.																				
Shoreditch South	16,950	29·3	21·1	24·7	23·3	29·9	3·4	—	0·82	0·11	0·47	0·11	0·35	1·53	3·2	1·0	237·0	11·4	42·6	0·05
Hoxton New Town	28,340	31·5	20·8	20·3	21·5	21·6	4·0	—	0·63	0·17	0·74	0·56	0·14	1·83	3·2	0·81	203·0	10·8	24·3	0·03
Hoxton Old Town	27,165	34·8	19·9	22·1	22·7	24·7	4·1	—	0·62	0·11	0·47	0·36	0·14	2·46	2·7	0·92	228·0	12·1	24·0	0·06
Haggerston	47,615	35·9	23·3	21·2	22·5	22·7	3·2	—	0·71	0·10	0·44	0·33	0·23	1·38	2·7	0·88	183·0	10·9	28·0	—

* Fever includes Typhus, Typhoid, and continued Fevers.

§ The inhabitants of the Holborn Union Workhouse, which is situate in Hoxton New Town Sub-District, are not included.

NOTE.—Where the deaths under any heading are too few to express as a rate per 1000 within two places of decimals, 0·00 is inserted; where no deaths have occurred, a line is placed in the space under the heading.

TABLE XXXII.

ANALYSIS OF THE CASES TREATED BY THE DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE PARISH *during the Year ending December* 31*st*, 1899.

	Diseases.	
	All Causes	3,441
	ZYMOTIC DISEASES.	
1	Small Pox (Vaccinated ...	—
	(Unvaccinated ...	—
	(No Statement ...	—
2	Measles	36
3	Scarlet fever	4
4	Typhus	—
5	Relapsing fever	—
6	Influenza	175
7	Whooping Cough	27
8	Diphtheria	9
9	Simple, Continued and ill-defined fever	10
10	Enteric fever	29
11	Simple cholera	—
12	Diarrhœa, Dysentery ...	102
13	Remittent fever	—
14	Hydrophobia	—
15	Glanders	—
16	Cow pox and effects of vaccination...	—
17	Venereal affections	18
18	Erysipelas	—
19	Pyæmia and Septicæmia ...	1
20	Puerperal fever	1
21	Tabes Mesenterica	—
22	Tubercular Meningitis ...	—
23	Phthisis	125
24	Scrofula, Tuberculosis ...	12
25	Other Zymotic diseases ...	13
	DISEASES OTHER THAN ZYMOTIC.	
26	Thrush	—
27	Worms and other parasitic diseases	1
28	Starvation, want of breast-milk	1
29	Alcoholism	17
30	Rheumatic fever and Rheumatism of heart	20
31	Rheumatism	267
32	Gout	41
33	Rickets	1
34	Cancer	18
35	Other constitutional diseases	53
36	Premature birth	—
37	Atelectasis	—

	Diseases.	
38	Congenital malformations ...	—
39	Old age	138
40	Apoplexy	6
41	Epilepsy	23
42	Convulsions	1
43	Other diseases of brain and nervous system	141
44	Diseases of organs of special sense	14
45	Diseases of circulatory system	177
46	Laryngitis	2
47	Bronchitis	918
48	Pneumonia	37
49	Pleurisy	21
50	Other respiratory diseases ...	22
51	Dentition	4
52	Quinzy, sore throat	34
53	Enteritis	20
54	Peritonitis	—
55	Diseases of liver	22
56	Other diseases of digestive system	169
57	Diseases of lymphatic system and ductless glands ...	11
58	Diseases of urinary system ...	31
59	Diseases of generative system	32
60	Accidents of childbirth ...	4
61	Diseases of locomotive system	135
62	Diseases of integumentary system	56
	VIOLENCE.—*Accident.*	
63	Fracture and contusion ...	24
64	Gun shot wounds	—
65	Cut, stab	—
66	Burn or scald	4
67	Poison...	1
68	Drowning	—
69	Suffocation	—
70	Otherwise	58
71	Other Causes	355

(A.) TABLE OF DEATHS *during the* 52 *Weeks ending December* 31*st*, 1899, *in the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch, classified according to* DISEASES, AGES, *and* LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these statistics; public institutions being shown as separate localities. (*Columns for Population and Births are in Table B.*)	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES.								MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																		
									1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
													FEVERS.																	
	At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards.		Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases	TOTAL.
(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*d*)	(*e*)	(*f*)	(*g*)	(*h*)	(*i*)																						
St. Leonard, Shoreditch....	2,077	781	332	46	58	596	264	Under 5	..	2	11	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	74	43	183	..	..	2	214	1	53	524	1113
								5 upwds.	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	2	..	9	5	1	14	4	..	141	268	122	26	365	964
Shoreditch Infirmary and Workhouse	477	19	12	6	14	249	177	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	2	22	31
								5 upwds.	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	7	3	..	82	90	50	4	200	446
Holborn Workhouse	312	19	2	..	3	97	191	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	21
								5 upwds.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	..	..	9	88	35	8	142	291
Hoxton House Asylum	33	..	..	..	2	23	8	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
								5 upwds.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	..	23	33
North Eastern Hospital....	79	36	32	11	..	..	..	Under 5	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	16	..	5	37	68
								5 upwds.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	6	11
Convent Hospital.....	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
								5 upwds.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
TOTALS ..	2,982	855	381	64	77	965	640	Under 5	..	2	18	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	76	43	187	..	..	5	233	1	60	605	1,236
								5 upwds.	..	..	2	..	..	13	..	..	2	..	14	5	1	29	8	..	237	447	212	39	737	1,746
The subjoined numbers have also been taken in judging of the above records of mortality.																														
Deaths occurring outside the district among persons belonging thereto.	358	44	84	36	33	131	30	Under 5	..	10	38	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	4	..	..	..	22	..	6	43	128
								5 upwds.	..	3	10	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	27	32	26	24	95	230
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto.	429	45	33	8	6	134	203	Under 5	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	3	11	..	5	49	78
								5 upwds.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	16	92	43	16	174	351

(B.) TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, *coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the 52 weeks ending December 31st, 1899, in the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch, classified according to* DISEASES, AGES, *and* LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.												NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.											
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
									FEVERS.												FEVERS.							
	Census 1891.	Estimated to middle of 1899.			Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	TOTAL.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued	Relapsing.	Puerperal	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	TOTAL.
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)																								
SUB-DISTRICTS—																												
(1) Shoreditch South	20,098	16,950	497	Under 5	..	9	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	27	..	9	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
				5 upwards	..	35	23	..	..	14	1	..	2	..	31	106	..	29	19	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	59
(2) Hoxton New Town ..	29,313	29,800	974	Under 5	..	33	43	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	82	..	29	29	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	61
				5 upwards	..	53	56	1	..	57	..	..	3	1	30	201	..	51	46	1	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	146
(3) Hoxton Old Town....	28,354	27,165	947	Under 5	..	36	23	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	64	..	28	20	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	51
				5 upwards	..	52	36	1	..	26	..	..	..	..	32	147	..	42	30	1	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	94
(4) Haggerston.....	46,244	47,615	1,713	Under 5	..	53	61	5	..	6	..	..	..	..	5	130	..	44	51	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	100
				5 upwards	1	90	98	3	..	58	1	..	5	..	82	338	..	76	79	2	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	202
Shoreditch Infirmary and Workhouse	..	*1,328	*71	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				5 upwards	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	10	16	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Holborn Workhouse	..	§1,410	§79	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				5 upwards	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hoxton House	..	†250	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				5 upwards	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North-Eastern Hospital for Children	..	*60	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				5 upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convent Hospital	..	†40	..	Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				5 upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL.....	124,009	121,530	4,131	Under 5	..	131	141	8	..	11	..	..	..	..	12	303	..	110	114	3	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	235
				5 upwards	1	231	215	5	..	160	2	..	10	1	188	813	..	199	176	4	..	125	1	..	..	..	..	505

* Included in the figures relating to Haggerston. § Included in the figures relating to Hoxton New Town. † Included in the figures for Shoreditch South.

Shoreditch Vestry.

HINTS AS TO THE REARING OF INFANTS.

The Public Health Committee hope that mothers and others having the care of infants will read and (subject to the advice of any medical practitioner in attendance) endeavour to follow the instructions herein contained.

WARM CLOTHING, FRESH AIR, CLEANLINESS.

1.—Babes should be kept warm. Their clothing should be warm and fitting to the skin but not tightly, and sleeves and stockings should be long.

2.—They should have plenty of fresh air; windows should be open two or three times every day; babes should be sent out as often as the weather permits of.

3.—Cleanliness is of the greatest importance, and infants should be washed all over with warm water twice daily.

FOOD.

4.—Overfeeding is extremely harmful; an infant of one or two months old should not be suckled oftener than every two or three hours; a baby of six months and over should have the breast five times in the 24 hours.

(*a*) Under Seven Months.

5.—If the mother has plenty of milk let the child have nothing but its mother's milk until it is seven months old; if the mother has but little milk, let the infant have it alternately with cow's milk, prepared as directed below for bringing up a child by hand.

6.—Begin to wean the child when it is seven months old.

7.—All cow's milk used for feeding infants should be boiled.

8.—*To bring up a child by hand* it should be fed with warm milk and water out of a bottle, at first one part of milk to two of water with a little sugar should be given; when one month old the infant should have the amount of milk gradually increased until two parts of milk to one of water are given; should the milk disagree, it may be given more diluted, or some thin barley water may be added each bottleful should have half a teaspoonful of white sugar put into it.

9.—No food other than that given above should be given to infants under seven months old; for the first ten days of its existence an infant requires about two tablespoonfuls given every two hours; a baby under a month old does not require more than one sixth part of a pint of milk and water for one meal.

10.—Feeding bottles used should draw easily; infants should not be allowed to suck at empty bottles; care should be taken to keep the bottles scrupulously clean, and also all parts connected therewith; bottles without tubes are preferable to those with them; attention should specially be directed to insure that the interior of the teat is always kept clean; unless the feeding bottle and the parts connected with it are kept clean the health of the infant is very liable to suffer.

(*b*) Over Seven Months.

11.—Once a day the child should have a meal of milk thickened with baked flour or good, well-baked bread, which should be thin enough to pass through a strainer and should be given out of a bottle; in addition the child should have plenty of milk, warmed and slightly sweetened.

12.—The child should be completely weaned from the breast or bottle by the time it is nine or ten months old.

13.—At ten months a little broth or beef tea should be given every day in addition to plenty of milk, also a good fresh egg daily mixed with milk or lightly boiled, or made into a light pudding with milk may be given.

(*c*) At One Year.

14.—A child should have for breakfast a full half-pint of milk with a little bread in it, or a little bread and butter, occasionally a slightly boiled egg or thin oatmeal porridge should be given. For dinner, broth, beef tea, boiled fish well minced, or underdone meat well pounded, by turns, with a tablespoonful of well mashed potatoes or greens soaked in gravy, and a tablespoonful of milky rice or custard pudding. For tea, bread and butter with a full half-pint of milk should be given. Between breakfast and dinner a little milk should be given, and a little milk may be given again just before bedtime.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall, Old Street, E.C.
October 24th, 1899.

Shoreditch Vestry.

THE PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION AND OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The Public Health Committee hope that all whom it may concern will read carefully and observe the instructions herein contained, and also any others given by the Medical Attendant having the same object in view.

Consumption and the other forms of tuberculosis annually destroy many thousands of lives in this country. From consumption alone, on an average, upwards of 8,000 persons perish annually in the Metropolis, and from 200 to 300 persons belonging to Shoreditch die every year from the same fell disease. Formerly the mortality was heavier than at present in Shoreditch, and its reduction is, without doubt, largely attributable to the general sanitary measures adopted in the parish, and affords gronnds for anticipating a still further reduction, if measures specially directed against the disease are efficiently carried out. Consumption is an infectious disease capable of being communicated from person to person. It is, however, a disease which can be readily controlled, and probably one of the chief reasons why infection is spread, is that people generally are unaware of the fact that the disease is infectious, and consequently no steps are taken for its prevention.

Consumption and other forms of tuberculosis are due to a germ. These germs, which are conveyed principally by the air and food (meat and milk) flourish in damp, ill-lighted, dirty, ill-ventilated or overcrowded dwellings; when exposed to sun-light and fresh air, they rapidly become inert and die; they are apt to infect persons who inherit weakness, or are in a low state of health, or debilitated from any cause, such as overcrowding, overwork, irregularity of life, intemperance or uncleanliness. Persons in good health, dwelling and working under sanitary conditions, may expect freedom from consumption.

Consumption is spread mainly through the medium of the expectoration or the material coughed up by persons suffering from the disease. In this expectoration the germs of the disease are found existing in vast numbers. If allowed to dry, minute portions of the expectoration as dust conveying the germs of the disease may infect the air. So far as infection of the air is concerned, whilst in a moist condition the expectoration is practically harmless, and a case of consumption may, to a very great extent, be rendered harmless by preventing the expectoration becoming dust.

If the precautions set out below are attended to there will be no danger to the healthy of catching the disease in the ordinary intercourse of the family or social life.

SPECIAL PREVENTIVE MEASURES AGAINST CONSUMPTION.

For the sake of others it is imperative that :—

1. Consumptive persons should on no account expectorate or spit about the house, or in cabs, omnibuses, tramcars, railway carriages, or any other public vehicle, or in any theatre, concert room, church, school, or any other public place.

2. Consumptive persons should expectorate or spit into special vessels provided for the purpose and containing water, or into small pieces of rag or paper; under no circumstances should handkerchiefs be used for this purpose; for out of doors small wide-mouthed bottles with well-fitting corks or pocket spittoons (obtainable from the druggists) should be used; failing these, spit over a street gulley or into a street gutter, never on the footway or roadway.

3. The contents of the spittoons or spitting vessels should have boiling water poured upon them and be then mixed with an equal quantity of strong disinfectant and poured down a water closet, which should be at once thoroughly flushed. The vessels or spittoons should be scalded with boiling water and then thoroughly washed; where small pieces of rag or paper have been used they should be burnt as soon as possible.

4. All cups, spoons, knives and forks, &c., used by consumptive persons should be scalded with boiling water and carefully washed before being used by others. All soiled linen should be boiled.

5. Consumptive persons should have beds to themselves, but not necessarily separate rooms.

6. Consumptive persons should not kiss or be kissed on the mouth. If moustaches or beards are worn they must be kept thoroughly clean. It is, however, better for consumptive men to be clean shaved.

7. Infants should not be suckled by consumptive mothers.

GENERAL PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

Persons suffering from consumption or any other form of tuberculosis should occupy living and sleeping rooms as well lighted and ventilated and as free from dirt and damp as possible. Workshops and work places should be plentifully supplied with fresh air; overcrowding is dangerous, and stuffy, badly ventilated places should be avoided. Under no circumstances should chimneys be blocked up; keep the windows of living rooms and bedrooms open as much as possible; bedroom windows should be kept widely opened during the daytime, and unless otherwise ordered by the medical attendant, slightly opened during the night time. The dusting of rooms, passages and staircases of the dwelling, is a matter of importance. Damp dusters should be used for this purpose, to prevent, as far as possible, dust

flying into the air; the dust may contain the germs of the disease, and there is danger in inhaling it. Floors should be sprinkled with tea leaves or damp sawdust before being swept. The sweepings should be burnt.

Meat consumed should be well cooked, and all milk used should be boiled.

Rooms vacated by sufferers, together with the contents of such rooms, should first be disinfected by the Vestry's officers. *This will be done free of cost.* Afterwards the walls should be stripped and the paper burnt, the ceilings whitewashed, and the floors and wood work thoroughly cleansed with soap and water.

Always bear in mind that consumption is not necessarily a fatal disease, but treatment must be commenced early. Amongst the most active agents, both for its prevention and its cure, are sunlight and fresh air. See that they are freely used.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL, OLD STREET, E.C.
March, 1899.

N.B.—The disinfection carried out free of cost by the Vestry includes (1) Fumigation of rooms or houses; (2) Disinfection with saturated steam under pressure of all bedding, carpets, curtains, clothing, and other textile articles.

Application should be made to the Medical Officer of Health Public Health Department, Town Hall, Old Street, E.C.

The Vestry of the Parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, in the County of London.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1875.

The Report of the Analyst appointed under the above Act for this County, of the number of articles of Food, Drink, and Drugs, which have been received and analysed by such Analyst, specifying the nature and kind of foreign ingredients detected in such articles, &c., during the Quarter ending the 31st day of March, 1899.

Date of receipt by Analyst of the Article to be Analysed.	Name of Person om whom the Article was received.	Number marked on the parcel containing the Article by which it is to be identified by the Inspector in lieu of the name of the person from whom it was procured.	Article received.	Fines and Costs imposed.	Result of Analysis specifying the nature and kind of foreign ingredients detected in such article (if any).	Observations.	Fee payable for Analysing such Article.
1899.				£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Jan. 17	C. H. Quelch	.. T 66 ..	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. T 67 ..	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. T 68 ..	Milk		2 per cent. of water beyond the normal	Not decomposed...	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. T 69 ..	Milk		Deficient in butter fat 9 per cent.	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. T 70 ..	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. T 71 ..	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed...	0 10 0
Feb. 1	,, ,, ...	.. T 72 ..	Coffee		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. T 73 ..	Coffee		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. T 74 ..	Coffee		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. T 75 ..	Coffee		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. T 76 ..	Coffee		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. T 7 ..	Coffee		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. T 78 ..	Mustard		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. T 79 ..	Mustard.....		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. T 80 ..	Mustard		Genuine	Not decomposed..	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. T 81 ..	Mustard.....	F0 10 0 C0 12 6	Wheaten flour 40 per cent.; Turmeric a trace; mustard 60 per cent.	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. T 82 ..	Mustard....		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. T 83 ..	Mustard.....		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
Feb. 16	,, ,, ...	.. T 84 ..	Coffee		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. T 85 ..	Coffee		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. T 86 ..	Coffee		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. T 87 ..	Coffee	Case dism'ssd	Chicory 55 per cent., coffee 45 per cent.	Not decomposed....	0 10 0

Analyst's Report for the Quarter ending the 31st day of March, 1899—continued.

Date of receipt by Analyst of the Article to be Analysed.	Name of Person from whom the Article was received.	Number marked on the parcel containing the Article by which it is to be identified by the Inspector in lieu of the name of the person from whom it was procured.	Article received.	Fines and Costs imposed.	Result of Analysis specifying the nature and kind of foreign ingredients detected in such article (if any).	Observations.	Fee payable for Analysing such Article.
1899.				£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Feb. 16	C. H. Quelch	T 88 ..	Coffee		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	T 89 ..	Coffee		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	T 90 ..	Mustard....		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	T 91 ..	Mustard....		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	T 92 ..	Mustard....		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	T 93 ..	Mustard....		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	T 94 ..	Mustard....		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	T 95 ..	Mustard....		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
Feb. 22	Alfred Ward, 19, Monument Station Buildings, E.C.	160	Tenpenny Butter ..		Foreign fats, *i.e.*, fats other than butter fats 60 per cent., water, salt and curd 15 per cent., butter fat not exceeding 25 per cent.	A sample of margarine	0 10 6 paid.
Feb. 28	C. H. Quelch	U 1 ..	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
	,, ,, ...	U 2 ..	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
	,, ,, ...	U 3 ..	Milk		Genuine, of low quality	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
	,, ,, ...	U 4 ..	Milk		4 per cent. of water beyond the normal	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
	,, ,, ...	U 5 ..	Milk		Genuine, of low quality	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
	,, ,, ...	U 6 ..	Milk		Genuine, of low quality	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
March 8	,, ,, ...	U 7 ..	Milk		Genuine, of low quality	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	U 8 ..	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	U 9 ..	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	U 10 ..	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	U 11 ..	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	U 12 ..	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	U 13 ..	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	U 14 ..	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	U 15 ..	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	U 16 ..	Butter	f2 0 c0 12 6	Foreign fats, *i.e.*, fats other than butter fat 75 per cent. Water, salt, and curd 17 per cent. Butter fat not exceeding 8 per cent.	A sample of margarine	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	U 17 ..	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	U 18 ..	Butter	f20 0 0 c3 3 0	Foreign fats, *i.e.*, fats other than butter fat 85 per cent. Water, salt and curd 14 per cent. Butter fat not exceeding 1 per cent.	A sample of margarine	0 10 0

Analyst's Report for the Quarter ending the 31st day of March, 1899—continued.

Date of receipt by Analyst of the Article to be Analysed.	Name of Person from whom the Article was received.	Number marked on the parcel containing the Article by which it is to be identified by the Inspector in lieu of the name of the person from whom it was procured.	Article received.	Fines and Costs imposed.	Result of Analysis specifying the nature and kind of foreign ingredients detected in such article (if any).	Observations.	Fee payable for Analysing such Article.
1899				£ s. d.			£ s. d.
March 28	C. H. Quelch	.. U 19 ..	Milk	c 0 12 6	Added water 9 per cent.	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. U 20 ..	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. U 21 ..	Milk	F 3 0 0 c 0 12 6	Added water 9 per cent.	Not decomposed..	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. U 22 ..	Milk		8 per cent. of water beyond the normal	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. U 23 ..	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed.....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. U 24 ..	Milk ...		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ..	.. U 25 ..	Butter	F 5 0 0 c 0 12 6	Foreign fats, *i.e.*, fats other than butter fat 85 per cent. Water, salt and curd 11 per cent. Butter fat not exceeding 4 per cent.	A sample of Margarine	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. U 26 ..	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. U 27 ..	Butter	F 5 0 0 c 0 12 6	Foreign fats, *i.e.*, fats other than butter fat 85 per cent. Water, salt and curd 13 per cent. Butter fat not exceeding 2 per cent.	A sample of Margarine	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. U 28 ..	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed .	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. U 29 ..	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. U 30 ..	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0

CHEMICAL LABORATORY,
GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.

THOMAS STEVENSON, M.D.,
Public Analyst

NOTE.—Total number of samples analysed during the Quarter, 61.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1875.

The Report of the Analyst appointed under the above Act for this County, of the number of articles of Food, Drink, and Drugs which have been received and analysed by such Analyst, specifying the nature and kind of foreign ingredients detected in such articles, &c., during the Quarter ending the 30th day of June, 1899.

Date of receipt by Analyst of the Article to be Analysed.	Name of Person from whom the Article was received.	Number marked on the parcel containing the Article by which it is to be identified by the Inspector in lieu of the name of the person from whom it was procured.	Article received.	Fines and Costs imposed.	Result of Analysis specifying the nature and kind of foreign ingredients detected in such article (if any).	Observations.	Fee payable for Analysing such Article.
1899.				£ s. d.			£ s. d.
April 19	C. H. Quelch	U 31	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,,	U 32	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,,	U 33	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,,	U 34	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,,	U 35	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,,	U 36	Milk	F1 0 0 C0 12 6	Deficient in butter fat 24 per cent.	Not decomposed	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,,	U 37	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,,	U 38	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,,	U 39	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,,	U 40	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,,	U 41	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,,	U 42	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
April 27	,, ,,	U 43	Milk		3 per cent. of water beyond the normal	Not decomposed	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,,	U 44	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,,	U 45	Milk		Genuine, of low quality	Not decomposed	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,,	U 46	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,,	U 47	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,,	U 48	Milk	F2 0 0 C0 12 6	Added water 24 per cent.	Not decomposed	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,,	U 49	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,,	U 50	Milk		3 per cent. of water beyond the normal	Not decomposed	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,,	U 51	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,,	U 52	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,,	U 53	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,,	U 54	Milk		5 per cent. of water beyond the normal	Not decomposed	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,,	U 55	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,,	U 56	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,,	U 57	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0

Analyst's Report for the Quarter ending the 30th day of June, 1899—cotinnued.

Date of receipt by Analyst of the Article to be Analysed.	Name of Person from whom the Article was received.	Number marked on the parcel containing the Article by which it is to be identified by the Inspector in lieu of the name of the persons from whom it was procured.	Article received.	Fines and Costs imposed.	Result of Analysis specifying the nature and kind of foreign ingredients detected in such article (if any).	Observations.	Fee payable for Analysing such Article.
1899.				£ s. d.			
April 27	C. H. Quelch	U 58 ..	Milk	F3 0 0 C0 12 6	Added water 13 per cent.....	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	U 59 ..	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	U 60 ..	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
May 4	,, ,, ...	U 61 ..	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	U 62 ..	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	U 63 ..	Milk		4 per cent. of water beyond the normal	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	U 64 ..	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	U 65 ..	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	U 66 ..	Milk		5 per cent. of water beyond the normal	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
May 29	,, ,, ...	U 67 ..	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	U 68 ..	Milk		2 per cent. of water beyond the normal	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	U 69 ..	Milk	F1 0 0 C0 12 6	Deficient in butter fat 16 per cent. ..	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	U 70 ..	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	U 71 ..	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	U 72	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	U 73 ..	Butter.....		Genuine, of low quality	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	U 74 ..	Butter		Genuine, of low quality	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	U 75 ..	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed.....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	U 76 ..	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed.....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	U 77 ..	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	U 78 ..	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
June 10	,, ,, ...	U 79 ..	Mustard		Genuine	Not decomposed.....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	U 80 ..	Mustard		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	U 81 ..	Mustard		Genuine	Not decomposed.....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	U 82 ..	Mustard		Genuine	Not decomposed.....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	U 83 ..	Mustard		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 00 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	U 84 ..	Mustard		Genuine	Not decomposed.....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	U 85 ..	Vinegar		Genuine	Not decomposed.....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	U 86 ..	Vinegar		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	U 87 ..	Vinegar		Genuine	Not decomposed.....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	U 88 ..	Vinegar		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	U 89 ...	Vinegar		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	U 90 ..	Vinegar		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0

CHEMICAL LABORATORY,
GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.

THOMAS STEVENSON, M.D.,
Analyst for the said Parish.

NOTE.—Total number of samples analysed during the Quarter, 60.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1875.

The Report of the Analyst appointed under the above Act for this County, of the number of articles of Food, Drink, and Drugs which have been received and analysed by such Analyst, specifying the nature and kind of foreign ingredients detected in such articles, &c., during the Quarter ending the 30th day of September, 1899.

Date of receipt by Analyst of the Article to be Analysed.	Name of Person from whom the Article was received.	Number marked on the parcel containing the Article by which it is to be identified by the Inspector in lieu of the name of the person from whom it was procured.	Article received.	Fines and Costs imposed.	Result of Analysis specifying the nature and kind of foreign ingredients detected in such article (if any).	Observations.	Fee payable for Analysing such Article.
1899				£ s. d.			£ s. d.
July 5	C. H. Quelch	U 91	Milk	F2 0 0 C1 3 0	Deficient in butter fat 13 per cent.	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	U 92	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	U 93	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	U 94	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	U 95	Milk		6 per cent. of water beyond the normal	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	V 1	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	V 2	Butter.....		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	V 3	Butter.....		Genuine	Not decomposed ...	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	V 4	Butter.....		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	V 5	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	V 6	Butter	F2 0 0 C1 3 0	Foreign fats, *i.e.*, fats other than butter fat 75 per cent. Water, salt and curd 17 per cent. Butter fat not exceeding 8 per cent.	A sample of margarine	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	V 7	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed...	0 10 0
July 18	,, ,, ...	V 8	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ...	V 9	Milk		2 per cent. of water beyond the normal	Not decomposed ...	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ...	V 10	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ...	V 11	Milk		5 per cent. of water beyond the normal and traces of boracic acid or a preparation thereof.	The boracic acid or preparation thereof is an added preservative	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	V 12	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,,	,, ,, ...	V 13	Milk		2 per cent. of water beyond the normal	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	V 14	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	V 15	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0

Analyst's Report for the Quarter ending the 30th day of September, 1899—continued.

Date of receipt by Analyst of the Article to be Analysed.	Name of Person from whom the Article was received.	Number marked on the parcel containing the Article by which it is to be identified by the Inspector in lieu of the name of the person from whom it was procured.	Article received.	Fines and Costs imposed.	Result of Analysis specifying the nature and kind of foreign ingredients detected in such article (if any).	Observations	Fee payable for Analysing such Article.
1899.				£ s. d.			£ s. d.
July 18	C. H. Quelch	.. V 16 ..	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. V 17 ..	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. V 18 ..	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. V 19 ..	Butter		Genuine of low quality.....	Not decomposed	0 10 0
Sept. 21	,, ,, ...	.. V 20 ..	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. V 21 ..	Milk		4 per cent of water beyond the normal	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. V 22 ..	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. V 23 ..	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. V 24 ..	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
	,, ,, ...	.. V 25 ..	Milk	c0 12 6	Added water 9 per cent., milk 91 per cent	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,							
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. V 26 ..	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. V 27 ..	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
	,, ,, ...	.. V 28 ..	Milk	F0 5 0 c0 12 6	Deficient in butter fat 14 per cent.	Not decomposed....	
,, ,,							
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. V 29 ..	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. V 30 ..	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. V 31 ..	Butter		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
Sept 28	,, ,, ...	.. V 32 ..	Milk		Genuine of low quality.....	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,,	,, ,, ...	.. V 33 ..	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. V 34 ..	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. V 35 ..	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. V 36 ..	Milk		3 per cent. of water beyond the normal	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. V 37 ..	Milk		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	.. V 38 ..	Cod Liver Oil		Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0

CHEMICAL LABORATORY,
GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.

THOMAS STEVENSON, M.D.,
Analyst for the said Parish.

NOTE.—Total number of samples analysed during the Quarter, 43.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1875.

The Report of the Analyst appointed under the above Act for this County, of the number of articles of Food, Drink, and Drugs, which have been received and analysed by such Analyst, specifying the nature and kind of foreign ingredients detected in such articles, &c., during the Quarter ending the 31st day of December, 1899.

Date of receipt by Analyst of the Article to be Analysed.	Name of Person from whom the Article was received.	Number marked on the parcel containing the Article by which it is to be identified by the Inspector in lieu of the name of the person from whom it was procured.	Article received.	Fines and Costs imposed.	Result of Analysis specifying the nature and kind of foreign ingredients detected in such article (if any).	Observations.	Fee payable for Analysing such Article.
1899.				£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Nov. 1	C. H. Quelch	V 39 ..	Milk	....	Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	V 40 ..	Milk	....	5 per cent. of water beyond the normal	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	V 41 ..	Milk	....	Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	V 42 ..	Milk	....	5 per cent. of water beyond the normal	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	V 43 ..	Milk	....	Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	V 44 ..	Milk	....	Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
Nov. 14	,, ,, ...	V 45 ..	Milk	....	Genuine	Not decomposed...	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	V 46 ..	Milk	....	Boracic acid or a preparation thereof, traces	Boracic acid or preparation thereof is an added preservative	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	V 47 ..	Milk	....	Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	V 48 ..	Milk	....	Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	V 49 ..	Milk	....	Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	V 50 ..	Milk	....	Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	V 51 ..	Milk	....	Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	V 52 ..	Milk	....	Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	V 53 ..	Milk	F2 0 0 C0 12 6	Added water 25 per cent.	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
Nov. 30	,, ,, ...	V 54 ..	Milk	F3 0 0 C0 12 6	Added water 7 per cent.	Not decomposed....	0 10 0

Analyst's Report for the Quarter ending the 31st day of December, 1899—continued.

Date of receipt by Analyst of the Article to be Analysed.	Name of Person from whom the Article was received.	Number marked on the parcel containing the Article by which it is to be identified by the Inspector in lieu of the name of the person from whom it was procured.	Article received.	Fines and Costs imposed.	Result of Analysis specifying the nature and kind of foreign ingredients detected in such article (if any).	Observations.	Fee payable for Analysing such Article.
1899.				£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Nov. 30	C. H. Quelch	V 55 ..	Milk	c0 12 6	Water beyond the normal 3 per cent. Deficient in butter fat 15 per cent.	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	V 56 ..	Milk	....	7 per cent. of water beyond the normal	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	V 57 ..	Milk	....	Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	V 58 ..	Milk	....	Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	V 59 ..	Milk	....	6 per cent. of water beyond the normal	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	V 60 ..	Butter	....	Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	V 61 ..	Butter	....	Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	V 62 ..	Butter	....	Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	V 63 ..	Butter	f4 0 0 c0 12 6	Foreign fats, *i.e.*, fats other than butter fat 84 per cent., water, salt and curd, 14 per cent. butter fat not exceeding 2 per cent.	A sample of margarine.	
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	V 64 ..	Butter	....	Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	V 65 ..	Butter	....	Genuine, of low quality	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
Dec. 15	,, ,, ...	V 66 ..	Milk	....	Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	V 67 ..	Milk	....	Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	V 68 ..	Milk	f2 0 0 c0 12 6	Added water 8 per cent., deficient in butter fat, 15 per cent.	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	V 69 ..	Milk	....	Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	V 70 ..	Milk	....	Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	V 71 ..	Milk	....	Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	V 72 ..	Butter	....	Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	V 73 ..	Butter	f5 0 0 c0 12 6	Foreign fats, *i.e.*, fats other than butter fat 83 per cent. Water, curd and salt 15 per cent. Butter fat not exceeding 2 per cent.	A sample of margarine Not decomposed....	0 10 0 0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	V 74 ..	Butter	....	Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	V 75 ..	Butter	....	Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	V 76 ..	Butter	....	Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, ,, ...	V 77 ..	Butter	....	Genuine	Not decomposed....	0 10 0

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NOTE.—Total number of samples analysed during the Quarter, 39.